



VIRI · ROMAE
ARROWSMITH · AND · KNAPP



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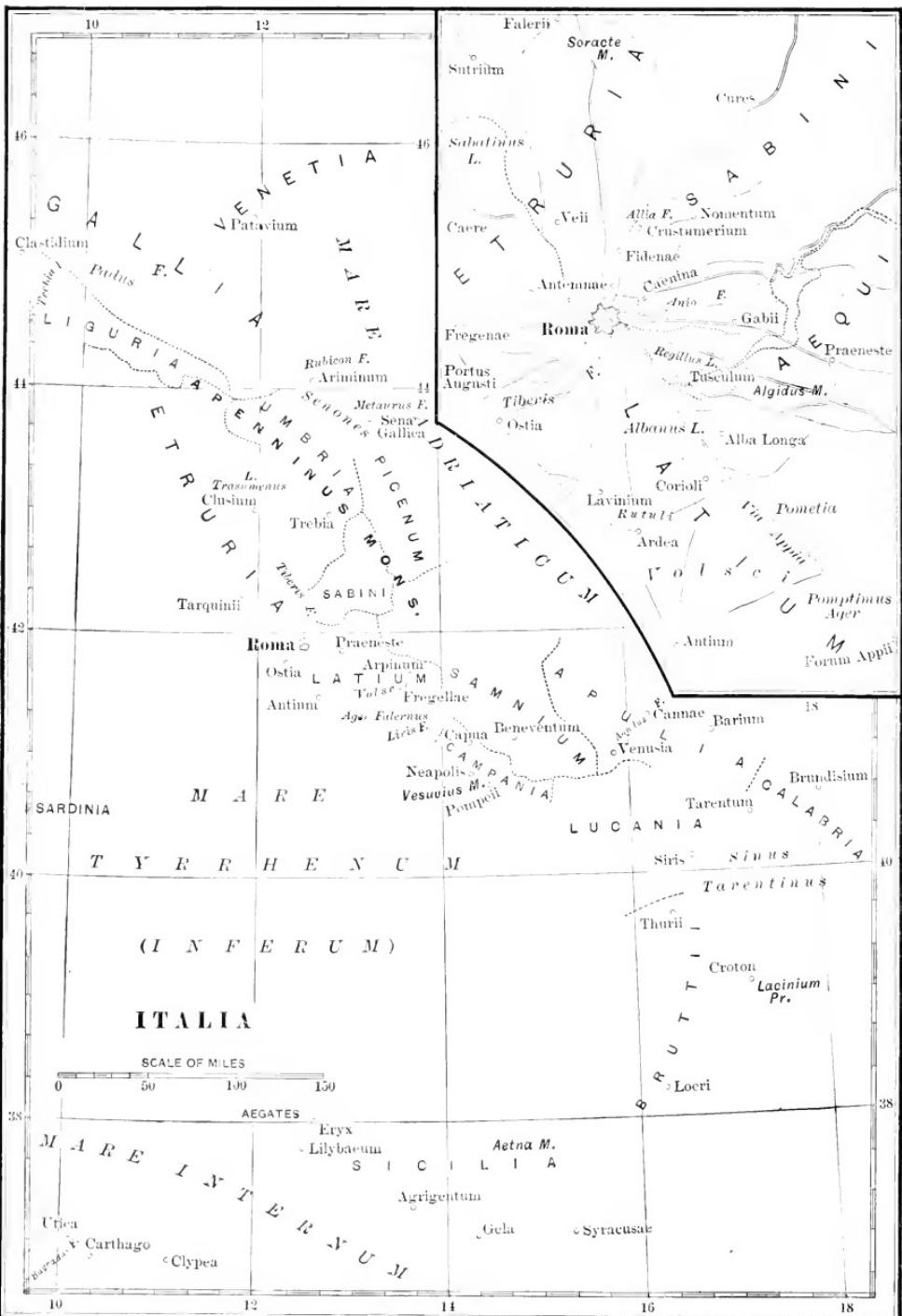
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SELECTIONS

Thomas Charles Frere

FROM

VIRI ROMAE

EDITED BY

ROBERT ARROWSMITH, PH.D.

LATE PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND LATIN, TEACHERS COLLEGE

AND

CHARLES KNAPP, PH.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN, BARNARD COLLEGE



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1891

P R E F A C E

UPON the reviving perception of the true scope of Latin teaching has followed a return to some of the methods of former times, which, with all their faults, were yet imbued with the true spirit of the Classics. Since for many years the study of Latin lay in bondage to the spirit which regarded the language merely as a *corpus vile* for grammatical dissection, and ignored the rich literature lying beyond the classical trinity of authors, it is not surprising that it fell into disfavor as unsuited to the requirements of the times. The revival upon which the study has now entered is due largely to a recognition of the fact that mental culture rather than mere mental training is its true aim, and that, with this aim kept steadily in view, the study of Latin is not a barren waste of time and energy, but a most potent agency in securing that broad and sympathetic culture which must ever remain the mark of the educated man. The results of classical study most valuable to the character are surely not to be found in the ability, usually lost after a few years, to recite paradigms faultlessly, to give the principal parts of verbs, and to enumerate the various kinds of *cum*-constructions and the subdivisions of the ablative. Of far greater worth are the mental breadth and sympathy, the weakening of prejudice and Philistinism, and the increased power of entering into higher forms of enjoyment which must inevitably flow from the study of the life of a great people as revealed in its literature and art.

This conception of the sphere of Latin study has brought with it some modifications of the initial steps and a return to some of the texts in use fifty years since. In the traditional sequence of authors, and particularly in the selection of a purely military work as the means by which to introduce the student to the language, the entrance into the fields of Latin literature has frequently been made so distasteful as to destroy the desire for further exploration. More attractive paths, however, are opening to the beginner; and of these the *Viri Romae* offers in a notable degree material of real interest to the young, and, from the very outset, gives a foretaste of the contents of the literature.

The history of this work is of interest, as showing an early recognition of the correctness of the standpoint to which we are now returning. It was compiled by a Professor of the University of Paris, Charles François Lhomond, who lived from 1727 to 1794, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a successful teacher, especially of younger pupils. His experience taught him the need of an introductory text combining interest of story with simplicity of style. The best proof of the excellence of his work is the fact that it has ever since remained a favorite with teachers of Latin. The material is taken from the works of various authors, chiefly Livy and Eutropius, but was simplified by Lhomond in vocabulary and construction wherever necessary to fit it to the requirements of beginners. As its title indicates, it deals with the early stories of Rome, so fascinating in any dress to the young, and it is therefore eminently fitted to arouse a desire for further reading.

The present edition has been prepared with reference to the difficulties most likely to embarrass the young pupil at the outset of the new study. One of the most perplexing of these difficulties is the inability to discover in an alphabetical vocabulary the inflected forms encountered in the text. This is met, in part at least, by giving in italics in the footnotes the vocabulary form of verbs not easily recognizable. For a similar reason grammatical

constructions are, on their first occurrence, explained in simple language, or their nature briefly indicated, in order that the student may more intelligently consult the grammatical references which follow. For purposes of comparison, and as a means of helping the pupil to form proper habits of study and observation, subsequent occurrences are referred to previous instances, or to the tables of constructions on pages xvi-xxvi.

Although the compiler of the *Viri Romae* greatly simplified the language of his authorities, there yet remain in the early part of the book many constructions which the beginner is not fitted to discuss. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that the treatment of the more difficult and complex of these constructions be postponed to a later period. At the outset the attention of the pupil should be centered upon matters of primary importance and upon the simplest and most common usages, such as the form of the sentence, the relation of its parts to one another, the significance of terminations, and the modes of expressing the constantly recurring relations of time, place, cause, means, purpose, and result. Even these should be treated as simply as possible and with constant regard to English usage. It is the experience of many teachers that reference to a Latin grammar to explain a construction possessed by English as well as by Latin frequently creates a difficulty where the student, if left to his own devices, would have experienced none.

The notes on matters of Roman custom have been made intentionally full with the aim of adding reality to the stories, and of inducing the pupil, under the teacher's guidance, to discover for himself further details. The use of other accounts, whether in ancient or modern authors, of photographs, plates, and other graphic aids can not be too strongly encouraged, in accordance with the dictum of Horace:—

Segnus irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus.

All vowels known to be long have been carefully marked. The text of this edition is, in the main, that of C. Holzer (tenth edition, Stuttgart, 1889). In orthography, however, Brambach has been followed. In the case of syllables containing vowels long by position the editors have followed the views of Anton Marx as laid down in his *Hülfbüchlein für die Aussprache der lateinischen Vokale in positionslangen Silben* (second edition, Berlin, 1889). In the vocabulary compound verbs are given under the simple verbs as an aid to the fuller appreciation of the methods by which they are formed and their meanings derived. The exercises in prose composition have been made simple in order that they may occupy their legitimate place as subordinate and auxiliary to the development of the more important reading power.

The thanks of the editors are due to Mr. E. G. Warner, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, for his hearty coöperation in the work, and particularly for the labor which he has expended upon the exercises.

ROBERT ARROWSMITH.
CHARLES KNAPP.

AUGUST, 1895.

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SUGGESTIONS TO THE STUDENT

To read Latin quickly and intelligently, and to enjoy the reading properly, we must possess (1) a vocabulary, *i.e.* a collection of Latin words with whose meanings, whether used singly or in combination, we are thoroughly familiar; (2) a knowledge of the inflectional system of the language, *i.e.* its declensions and conjugations; (3) a knowledge of its syntax; and (4) a knowledge of the plan upon which the Latin sentence is constructed, or, in other words, we must be able to overcome the difficulties arising out of the peculiar order of the words and clauses that form a Latin sentence.

Vocabulary.—Words are the material out of which sentences are constructed. Hence it is of prime importance to know their meanings. The best way, in fact the only way, to acquire a vocabulary, is by constant reading, and by noting carefully the force of individual words as they occur. It soon becomes evident that certain words are very frequently used, especially verbs which denote actions that have to do with everyday life, such as *dīcō*, *eō*, *faciō*, *habeō*, *veniō*, *sum*, and their compounds. These at least must be mastered at the very outset. It is worth while to notice what prefixes are used in forming compound verbs, and the modifications of meaning which they produce. If the force of the simple verb is mastered, a little practice will enable the student to detect at sight the meaning of any of its compounds without reference to any dictionary.

It is useful also to group together in memory words derived from the same stem, *e.g.* *canō*, *cantus*; *certō*, *certāmen*; *dūcō*, *dux*; *regō*, *rēx*, *rēgius*; *caedō*, *caedēs*. A specially interesting study consists in noting the English words which go back to Latin originals. From various causes a large part of our English vocabulary is borrowed from Latin. Cf. *donate* with *dōnō* and *dōnum*, *lucid* with *lūx*, *regent* with *rēx* and *regō*.

Finally, it will be found very helpful constantly to read Latin aloud, for thus the *ear* will help the *eye* and words will have meaning when *heard* as well as when *seen*. Indeed, we ought to use our ears far more than our eyes in acquiring a Latin vocabulary, in order that Latin words, when heard, shall suggest at once to our minds the same pictures which they suggested to the minds of Roman boys.

Inflections and Syntax.—It is not enough, however, to be familiar with the meanings of individual words, however many we may succeed in mastering. We must possess a knowledge also of *inflections*, *i.e.* of the declensions and conjugations, which tell us how individual words may be altered in form in order to express different relations to other words, and of *syntax*, which tells us how words are combined together into sentences. A knowledge of inflections and an understanding of syntax are the tools by which we arrive at the meaning of sentences as a whole. As the wise workman uses the best and most efficient tools, so one who undertakes to read Latin with speed and pleasure must make his mastery of inflections and syntax as complete as possible. It is assumed that students of this book have already had some drill in the commoner inflections. The principles of syntax can best be studied as they occur in actual reading. The commonest, and therefore most important, are discussed in the notes and illustrated by appropriate references to the grammars in common use and by the tables of constructions on pages xvi to xxvi. A very practical way of fixing the principles of syntax firmly in mind is

by frequent translation from English into Latin. It should be remembered, however, that we study syntax simply because such study enables us to read and enjoy the great works of Latin literature.

The Order of Words.—The greatest difficulty that confronts the student of Latin literature is the fact that the order of the words in a Latin sentence is widely different from that which he ordinarily finds in an English sentence. This difference is due mainly to two causes. (1) Every Latin sentence is a kind of word picture, in which the meaning is developed stroke by stroke, *the separate parts being introduced in the order of their importance*. (2) It is a principle of Latin to keep the meaning in suspense until the very end, so that the last word completes not only the form, but also the meaning of the sentence. Both these principles may be seen at work in lines 1 to 5 of selection I, page 1. *Proca* naturally stands first, partly because the whole work is a story of the deeds of men, partly because at this point he is especially important, as being the reigning king, with power to choose his own successor. The phrase *rēx Albānōrum* very properly follows, as defining the scene of the action. *Numitor* and *Amūlius* are next mentioned because the Latin loves to emphasize contrasts of persons. The sense of the whole is not complete till we reach the very last word, *habuit*. In the next sentence *Numitōri* is first, because now Numitor is more important, as being Proca's successor. The relative clause *quī . . . erat* not only states a fact, but also gives the reason why Proca bequeathed his kingdom (*rēgnūm relīquit*) to Numitor. So in the words *ut . . . fēcit*, the *ut*-clause tells why Amulius performed the act indicated by the words *Rhēam Silviam . . . fēcit*, so that by the time we know *what* the act was we know also exactly *why* it was performed. The Latin thus pictures the parts of the scene in their true order, for the motive in every case precedes the act. We see therefore that, however strange at times the Latin order may seem to be, there is

always good reason for it. It is our task at the outset, as it soon will be our pleasure, to determine just what this reason is.

Now this freer order of words in the Latin sentence is rendered possible by the fact that Latin possesses an elaborate inflectional system, whereas English does not. Note, however, that one familiar with Latin declensions would know at once that in the first sentence discussed above Proca was actor (*i.e.* subject), and Numitor and Amulius acted upon (*i.e.* object). So in the sentence *ut . . . fēcit* it is clear that Amulius is the actor and that Rhea Silvia is acted upon. Thus the inflectional system serves to relieve, in part at least, the very difficulty which it creates.

How to Read.—By far the best way for the beginner to make himself familiar with the Latin order and its meaning is to *make a practice from the very outset of reading the sentence aloud from beginning to end before attempting to translate at all.* If the meaning is not clear at once, a repetition of such reading will often serve to make it clear, provided the student knows the force of the individual words and constructions. If he does not, he must seek the aid of the vocabulary or the notes. Then let him read the sentence once more aloud, slowly and carefully. He should not, however, look into either vocabulary or notes until he has read the Latin through at least once. Progress at first will necessarily be slow, but it will be sure. By every page read in the manner indicated above the pupil is preparing himself to read with more and more intelligence and pleasure the pages that remain. Besides, in this way he reads his Latin precisely as he reads English, word after word, in the order in which it is written, and precisely as a Roman boy 1800 years ago read his Latin story or poem. He will gain further the advantage of training his ear as well as his eye and of making it do its fair share of the work. In translating, too, it will be wise to follow as closely as possible the Latin order. Often it will be found that the resulting English

order, even if not very common, is none the less intelligible. So the sentence *ut . . . fecit* discussed above may be translated almost exactly in the Latin order.

LATIN COMPOSITION

Its Value. — An exercise which is very practical and helpful, and which may also become extremely delightful, is the rendering into Latin of English sentences based upon that portion of the Latin text which has already been carefully studied. This exercise is helpful, because it calls upon us to put into practice the knowledge which we have acquired in reading; it may become delightful because it shows us accurately the measure of our advance and thus affords us the pleasure which comes from the feeling that one is making sure progress in a given line of study.

Essentials. — To write Latin well one needs precisely the things which we found necessary in reading (page ix). The words and constructions required in the sentences for translation given on pages 112 to 129 are illustrated by the corresponding pages of the Latin text. The pupil should always endeavor to recall the word, inflectional form, phrase, or construction for himself before referring to his text or to his grammar. In other words, he should make the exercise one of thought rather than of mere mechanical copying from a printed model.

The Object. — We read the Latin text in order to understand the thoughts of the writer. So in turning English sentences into Latin our chief object is to clothe the *thoughts* which such sentences convey in proper Latin dress, not merely to substitute Latin *words* for English *words*. Every language has its own peculiar expressions, which are called *idioms*. Such expressions can never be literally translated from one language into another. Hence in attempting to turn an English sentence into Latin, we must begin by noting carefully the thought which it expresses,

and then consider how the Romans gave expression to that thought.

Choice of Expression.—In Latin, just as in English, it often happens that the same thought may be expressed in several ways, which differ greatly in the words used as well as in the form and expression. In English it is often impossible to give a reason for the choice of one form of expression in preference to others. Sometimes the choice is made consciously for the sake of variety; or because there is a very slight shade of difference in meaning,—so slight that we can perhaps feel it, but cannot put it into words; sometimes unconsciously, because every one falls into the habit of using certain phrases and manners of speech with no deeper reason than the habit. The same is true of Latin writers. Their various forms of expression have been noted and collected, and we find them laid down in the grammars as *rules*. Some of these expressions are found to be used by the best writers more frequently than others, and these are considered the best models. But the student must avoid the error of confining himself absolutely to one iron-bound form because most stress is laid upon it by the grammars, if he finds other modes of expression in the writings of good authors. By searching out the greatest variety of forms in which an idea may be expressed, by trying to discover the differences in meaning between them, and by placing yourself as far as possible in the writer's place, you will gain a far greater grasp and appreciation of the language than by learning a single rigid rule and forcing it to fit every case.

One of the central ideas of the following exercises, then, should be to render the thought in as many ways as possible, drawing your authority from the text on which the exercise is based, as well as from your grammar.

Examine the tables on pages xvi to xxvi, where you will find several of the most important constructions treated. Compare the examples given and try to trace out the reasons for the differ-

ent forms. In many cases you will not be able to do so, and are free to choose one of several modes of expression. In others the meaning of the sentences and the aid of the grammar will give the reason for your choice.

Caution.—The pupil should note that all the words and constructions necessary to enable him to write in Latin the sentences given below, pages 112 to 129, are to be found on the pages of the Latin text upon which the exercises are based. *An English-Latin vocabulary or dictionary is, therefore, wholly unnecessary.* Additional sentences based on the text may be made up by student or teacher as required.

TABLES OF CONSTRUCTIONS

The following tables have been prepared for the purpose of affording the pupil material for study and comparison, by grouping together under appropriate heads examples of certain constructions as they actually occur in this book. It is expected that they will be helpful to the student in two ways: (1) by supplementing and illustrating the notes, and (2) by affording him guides which he may follow in his writing of Latin. No attempt whatever has been made to include under any given head all the examples that are to be found in the text. The pupil will find it both interesting and instructive to add to the lists himself as he finds new instances in his own reading.

A. EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE

1. PLACE AT OR NEAR WHICH:

Rōmae, VII, 26, and often; **Tarentī**, XV, 30; salūbriōra **mīlitiae** quam **domī** esse iuvenum corpora, IV, 70 (locative: chiefly used with names of towns);—**in siccō**, I, 10; **in iīs locīs**, I, 11; **in (on) sinistrīs manibus**, II, 21; **in colle Quirīnālī**, II, 54; **in ārā**, III, 4; **in mediā urbe**, V, 23; **ponte . . in (over) Tiberī** factō, **in (at) ōre** Tiberis, V, 27;—**multīs locīs**, XXV, 17; **terrā marīque**, XXI, 125;—**apud Ticīnum** amnem . . **apud Trebiam**, XIX, 16;—**ad Caprae palūdem**, II, 44; **ad tertium lapidem**, XIII, 12; **ad flūmen Bagradam**, XVII, 18.

B. EXPRESSIONS OF MOTION

1. PLACE FROM WHICH:

Curibus . . accītus est, III, 2; **Tarquiniīs . . profectus**, VI, 1 (simple abl., especially with names of towns);—**ā portā . . pergit**, XIII, 5; **ab urbe** profectus, XIII, 13; **ā lūdīs pūblicīs revertēns**, XVIII, 17;—**dēlābitur ē caelō scissō scūtum**, III, 15; **ex eō locō . . aufūgerat**, IV, 20; **dōnec novae cōpiae ex Āfricā advenīrent**, XVII, 3; **ex angustiīs ēvāsit**, XIX, 38.

2. PLACE TOWARDS WHICH:

Albam properāvit, I, 25; **Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset**, III, 3; **Rōmam** also in IV, 64, V, 20, and often; **Pergunt inde Collātiām**, VII, 21; **Profectus Delphōs**, IX, 4; **Carthāginem** rediit, XVII, 54; **domum dēdūcunt**, IV, 31; **domum** refugiēns, VII, 45; **eum . . domum rediret**, VII, 48 (simple accusative, chiefly with names of towns);—**Cum lupa saepius ad parvulōs . . reverterētur**, I, 16; **Remum . . ad Amūlium rēgem perdūxērunt**, I, 27; **ad Gabīnōs** sē contulit, VIII, 4;—**in Āfricam . . traiēcit**, XVII, 15; **in Ītaliām vēnit**, XIX, 15; **abiēcit in Tiberim**, I, 7; **Sabinōs in urbēm recēpit**, II, 38; **aciem in (to) collem subdūxit**, IV, 58; **cum in (upon)**

tribūnal ēscendisset, XII, 20; **In** (against) **eum** . . rediit, IV, 22; ausae sunt sē **inter tēla** . . īferre, II, 36.

3. WAY BY WHICH:

portā (abl. of means) **quā** profecti erant, XI, 19; **Per** (over) **loca alta** āgmen dūcēbat, XIX, 23; **Quī** cum . . **per montēs**, **per silvās** hūc illūc discurrerent, XIX, 35.

C. EXPRESSIONS OF TIME¹

1. TIME AT WHICH:

Posterō diē, IV, 61, VIII, 24; **Prīmō impetū**, II, 29; **Kalendīs Mārtiīs**, III, 20; **eā tempestāte**, VI, 17; **nocte mediā**, XIX, 68.

2. TIME WITHIN WHICH OR IN THE COURSE OF WHICH:

Annō trecentēsimō ab urbe conditā, XII, 1; **eōdem annō**, XIII, 11; **bellō Latīnō**, XIV, 11; **hōc bellō**, XIV, 12; **in proeliō**, VI, 26; **In proeliō quōdam**, **in quō**, VII, 8; **In quō bellō**, XV, 2.²

3. AGE:

filium tredecim annōrum, VI, 25; Hannibal . . **novem annōs nātus**, XIX, 1.

D. DURATION OF TIME AND EXTENT OF SPACE

1. DURATION OF TIME:

Rōmulus **septem** et **trīgintā** rēgnāvit annōs, III, 38; rēgnāvit annōs **duōs** et **trīgintā**, IV, 75; rēgnāvit annōs **quattuor** et **quadrāgintā**, VII, 52; **per tōtum bīduum**, XIII, 87; **omnī deinde vītā**, XIII, 60. (This last form should not be imitated.)

2. EXTENT OF SPACE:

Iam **aliquantum** spatiī . . aufūgerat, IV, 20; centum et **vīgintī pedēs** longum, XVII, 27; **quinque diērum iter** . . abest, XXI, 163.

¹ See also below, Ablative Absolute, K 3.

² The form with **in** is the more exact.

E. EXPRESSIONS OF PURPOSE

1. Pure purpose: **ut** or **nē** with the subjunctive:

ut eum subole **privāret**, I, 3; **ut** populum ferum religiōne **mītigāret**, III, 3; **ut esset** indec pācis et bellī, III, 25; — **nē** fūrtō auferrī **posset**, III, 16; **nē** duo violenta ingenia mātrimōniō **iungerentur**, VII, 38.

2. Relative clause:

mīsit **qui** societātem . . **peterent**, II, 5; Centum . . ēlēgit, **quōrum** cōnsiliō omnia **ageret**, II, 40; sacerdōtēs lēgit, **qui** ancilia . . **cūstōdīrent** et . . **ferrent**, III, 19; Rōmam missus, **ubi** (= **ut ibi**) . . **interesset**, XXVIII, 8.

3. **Quō**¹ (whereby) with subjunctive:

quō frequentius **habitārētur**, IV, 66 (see note); **quō** minor turba Rōmae **foret**, XVIII, 21; **quō** diūtius in magistrātū **esset**, XIX, 46.

4. Gerundive:

cōniugī dedit **ēducandōs**, I, 19; ignem . . perpetuō **alendum** virginibus dedit, III, 4; agellum **colendum** locāvit, XVII, 36; **ad exercitum** lūstrandū, II, 44; mīlītēs **ad vindicandum** facinus accedit, XII, 26.

5. Future participle:

quasi dē pāce **āctūrus**, rē vērā ut tempus extraheret, XVII, 2 (see note).

6. Supine:

aquam . . **petītum** ierat, II, 17; ē suīs ūnum . . mittit **scīscitātum**, VIII, 8; Cum . . lēgātī Rōmam vēnissent **conquestum**, XIII, 81; pecora . . quae **pāstum** prōpulsa essent, XIX, 63.

7. Substantive clauses:

adfirmāns . . Rōmulum . . praecipere, **ut** sēditiōnibus **abstinērent** et rem mīlitārem **colerent**, II, 51–53; Latīnōrum populīs suāsīt **ut** . .

¹ This is merely a special form of (2), but its importance entitles it to separate treatment.

fānum Diānae . . in Aventīnō monte **aedificārent**, VII, 25; optāvit **ut** frāter . . **revīvisceret** atque iterum clāssem **āmitteret**, XVIII, 19; ēdixit **nē** quis . . in hostēs **pūgnāret**, XIII, 42; Veritus autem **nē** . . poenās **daret**, XVI, 21; petiit ā patribus cōnscriptis **nē** quid dē eā rē **statuerent**, XIII, 83.

Z^{xx}

F. EXPRESSIONS OF RESULT

1. Pure result: **ut** or **ut nōn** with the subjunctive:

ita omnium animōs eā pietāte imbuit **ut** fidēs . . cīvēs **continēret**, III, 33; adeō frāctī . . sunt spīritūs . . **ut** nūlli reī posthāc nisi sacris operam **daret**, IV, 72; ita eōs adliciēns **ut** apud omnēs plūrimum **posset**, VIII, 6.

Note that in the main clause there is usually some word like **ita**, **adeō**, **tam**, **tālis**, **is**, which paves the way for the result clause.

2. Relative (characteristic):

invenīrī potuit nēmō, **quī** . . **peteret**, XXIII, 119; **Ūnus adulēscēns** fuit, **quī audēret** querī, XXIV, 50. Here too belongs **quīn** with the subjunctive: haud procul erat **quīn** . . **āgnōsceret**, I, 33; **nōn esse dubium quīn** . . **oportēret**, XVI, 27; Nēminī dubium est **quīn** . . **restituerit**, XIX, 105.

3. Substantive:

(Rōmulus dīxit) **futūrum ut** omnium gentium dominī **exsisterent**, II, 53; **oportet** disciplinam, quam solvistī . . **restituās**, XIII, 54; **concessum est, ut** . . praecinente tibicine ā cēnā **redīret**, XVI, 16.

G. TEMPORAL CLAUSES¹

1. **Ubi**, **ut**, or **postquam** with the indicative mood, especially the perfect tense:

Ubi spectāculi tempus **vēnit**, II, 11; **Ut** . . **increpuēre** arma micantēsque

¹ Cf. also Ablative Absolute, K 3.

fulsēre gladii, IV, 13; **Is postquam adolēvit**, VII, 7; **Quī postquam** frequentēs **convēnēre**, XIII, 52.

2. **Dum** (while) with the indicative (the tense employed is generally the present):

Ea rēs **dum** Numitōris animum anxium **tenet**, I, 36; **dum** Albānus exercitus **inclāmat** Cūriātīs, IV, 23; Latīnus **dum** ad Tiberim **dēscendit**, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit, VII, 34.

3. **Dum, dōnec** (until) with the subjunctive:

dum convalēsceret (indirect discourse also), VII, 17; **ut tempus extrāheret, dōnec** novae cōpiae ex Āfricā **advenīrent**, XVII, 3 (partly purpose).

4. **Antequam** and **priusquam** with the subjunctive:

Alterum . . **priusquam** tertius **posset** cōsequū, interfēcit, IV, 24; **priusquam** eis bellum **indīceret**, lēgātū mīsit quī rēs repeteret, V, 7; petiit . . nē quid . . statuerent **antequam** ipse **īnspexisset** Macedonum . . causam, XIII, 83 (indirect discourse).

5. **Cum** with the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive:

cum iīs īnsidiātī essent latrōnēs, I, 22; **cum Numitor . . comparāret**, I, 30; **cum** (as) Rōmae **appropinquārent**, II, 15; **cum** (while) . . cōtiōnem . . **habēret**, II, 44; **Quī cum Rōmam vēniisset**, III, 2. This form of temporal clause is extremely common.

H. CAUSAL CLAUSES¹

1. Relative clause with the subjunctive:

quippe **quī cerneret** ferrum ante oculōs micāns, accūsatiōnem dīmīsit, XIII, 8; **cum** in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset **quaē** (= cum ea) sibi **adversāta fuisse**, XXVII, 37.

2. **Cum** with the subjunctive:

Cum vērō uxōrēs . . nōn habērent, lēgātōs circā vicinās gentēs mīsit,

¹ Cf. also Ablative Absolute, K 4.

II, 3; **cum** sē invidiōsum . . . vidēret, Vēientēs . . . aduersus Rōmānōs concitāvit, IV, 55; **Cum** . . . facinora clandestina fierent, Ancus carcerem . . . aedificāvit, V, 21–25.

3. **Quod**,¹ **quia**, **quoniam**, or **quandō**, with the indicative:

quia tribus impār erat, . . . fugam capessivit, IV, 18; **quandōquidem** . . . pūgnāvistī, XIII, 53; **quia** nōn pāruistī, XIII, 77.

4. **Quod** with the subjunctive:

cum sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret, **quod** bellum ūnō paucōrum certāmine finis̄set, IV, 55–56 (see note); Tarquinius filium . . . **quod** in proeliō hostem percussisset, praetextā . . . dōnāvit, VI, 25–27.

5. **Quasi** with the subjunctive (assumed reason):

eam accūsantēs, **quasi** Numitōris agrōs infēstāre solitus esset, I, 28; Is cum irātus ad mortem dūcī iūssisset militem, **quasi** (because, as was supposed,) interfēcisset commilitōnem, XIII, 65.

NOTE.—These clauses resemble those in 4, as giving the reason ascribed to some one other than the writer. They show also that the reason is fictitious, and invented by the person who advances it.

I. CONCESSIVE OR ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES

1. **Cum** (although) with the subjunctive:

cum retinērētur ā propinquis et amicīs, tamen Carthāginem rediit, XVII, 53.

2. **Quamquam** with the indicative:

quamquam . . . pellēbātur, XXI, 242.

3. **Quamvis** with the subjunctive:

quamvis sīs molestus, XXVI, 158.

¹ These conjunctions are regularly used with the indicative. They are employed with the subjunctive only when the writer is indirectly quoting the reason given by some one else.

J. CUM CLAUSES

The temporal, causal, and concessive uses of **cum** have already been given separately. **Cum** was originally a temporal conjunction. From the temporal idea were developed its other meanings. So the English *when* frequently contains the ideas of time and cause, or time and concession combined, and *while* also is frequently at once temporal and concessive. So **cum** also may represent these ideas in combination as well as separately. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to decide which meaning is more prominent: cf.

Cum (*when* and *since*) *lupa saepius ad parvulōs . . reverterētur*, I, 16;
 His artibus **cum** (*when* and *although*) *Hannibalem Fabius . . clausisset*, ille . . sē expedīvit, XIX, 31.

K. THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

1. **FORM.**—The ablative absolute consists usually of a noun and a participle. The participle is generally passive, but often active: **Eō rēgnante**, IV, 3; **relābente flūmine**, I, 9.

2. Often, however, the ablative absolute consists of a noun and adjective, or of two nouns, or a noun and pronoun. In such cases there is an ellipsis of the lost present participle of **sum**:

māgnā glōriā belli, IV, 75; **parī ferē īrnātū**, X, 6; **Appiō iūdice**, XII, 15; **Valeriō et Cossō cōnsulibus**, XIV, 1.

3. **MEANING.**—The ablative absolute may denote TIME; compare Temporal Clauses, *G* 1, 2, and 5.

pulsō frātre, *rēgnāvit*, I, 3; **Eā rē cōgnitā**, *parvulōs . . abiēcit in Tibērim*, I, 5; **armātīs pāstōribus**, *Albam properāvit*, I, 25.

NOTE.—This is the original and most frequent use of the ablative absolute.

4. CAUSE: compare Causal Clauses, *H* 2 and 3.

ortā inter eōs **contentiōne**, I, 40; dūrissimā squāmārum **lōrīcā** omnia tēla facile **repellente**, XVII, 22; in cōnfertā multitūdine aegrē **prō-cēdente carpentō**, XVIII, 17.

5. CONCESSION:

agrūm ēius, **omnibus** circā **vāstātīs**, intāctum reliquit, XIX, 39.

6. Often time and cause together: compare note on Cum Clauses, *J*. Examples are:

mīlitibus sēgnius **dīmicantibus**, raptum sīgnum in hostem mīsit, VII, 9; **occīsō Tatiō**, ad Rōmulūm potentātus omnis recidit, II, 40.

7. CONDITION:

rē male **gestā** (if he fails), XVI, 31; nē, **dēsertō** agrō, nōn esset (lest, if he neglected his farm, he might not have), XVII, 34.

8. MEANS:

advectīs ballistīs et **catapultīs** (by bringing up, etc.) . . dēiciendus hostis fuit, XVII, 23.

9. ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCE:

crīnibus passīs, II, 36; **māgnā glōriā** bellī rēgnāvit, IV, 75; scribā cum rēge **parī ferē** ḍornātū sedēbat, X, 6.

10. The ablative absolute is often best translated by the English perfect active participle with an object: **armātīs pāstōribus**, I, 25, *having armed* the shepherds. A combination of an abl. abs. and a finite verb is often best rendered by two verbs in the same mood and tense: **interēmptō Amūliō**, Numitōrem in rēgnūm **restituit**, I, 37, *he killed* Amulius *and restored* Numitor to the throne.

L. PARTICIPLES

In Latin the participles, especially the perfect passive participle, are used far more frequently than in English, and with a

much larger variety of meanings. The use of the participle tends to produce brevity of expression. Thus the Latin participle may be equivalent to

1. A RELATIVE CLAUSE:

raptæ mulierēs, II, 35; Rōmānus . . male **sustinentem** (= quī male sustinēbat) arma Cūriātium cōnficit, IV, 29; ab laniō cultrō **adreptō** (with a knife which he caught up from a butcher's stall), XII, 24; **volentibus** (= eis quī volēbant) cōsulere sē dē iūre praebuit, XIII, 97.

2. A CAUSAL CLAUSE:

necessitātē **compulsus** indicāvit, I, 24; nōmina mūtare nōn potuit **dēterritus** . . Nāviī auctōritātē, VI, 16; Hōc terrōre cēterī **adacti** nōmina prōmptius dedērunt, XV, 25.

3. A CONCESSIVE CLAUSE:

victus (though beaten) crucis supplicium effūgit, XVI, 30.

4. Latin often uses a perfect passive participle in agreement with a noun, where, judging from English usage, we should expect a noun with a limiting genitive:

ob **virginēs** raptās (on account of the *seizure of* the maidens), II, 14; Annō trecentēsiū ab **urbe conditā** (from the *founding of* the city), XII, 1.

5. English is fond of coördinated verbs, that is, verbs in exactly the same mood, tense, and construction, *e.g.* 'They took the ass and saddled him.' Latin, however, objects to such constructions, and prefers to replace the former of the two verbs by some other form of expression, *e.g.* a passive or deponent participle. We have to notice here two classes of sentences:

(a) Such sentences as fulmine **ictum cōflagrāsse**, IV, 74, which = fulmine **ictum esse et cōflagrāsse**, *i.e.* 'he was struck by lightning and burned,' etc.

(b) such sentences as the following: parvulōs alveō **impositōs**

abiēcit, I, 6 = *parvulōs alveō imposuit et abiēcit*; **ēlatam** secūrim in ēius caput **dēiēcit**, VI, 37 = **extulit** secūrim et in ēius caput **dēiēcit**; cōniugem ē Cūriā **ēvocātum** . . rēgem **salūtāvit**, VII, 47 = cōniugem ē Cūriā **ēvocāvit** et eum rēgem **salūtāvit**.

M. INDIRECT DISCOURSE

1. INDIRECT DISCOURSE DEFINED. — The terms *Direct Discourse* and *Indirect Discourse* denote the two distinct ways in which a writer may quote the statement or represent the thought of another person. If the writer gives the exact words in which the statement was made, or in which the thought was formulated (if put into words at all), he is said to use the *direct* discourse. If, on the other hand, he gives merely the substance or the gist of his own or another's statements or thoughts, he is said to use the *indirect* discourse. In Latin, as in English, the indirect discourse is more common than the direct.

2. In passing from the direct discourse to the indirect, numerous changes become necessary. These may, however, be readily grouped under two heads: (*a*) those which occur in principal clauses, and (*b*) those which occur in subordinate clauses.

3. CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES. — Principal clauses may be declarative, interrogative, or imperative; that is, they may make a statement, ask a question, or give expression to a command. We thus have to consider three forms of principal clauses: (*a*) Statements, (*b*) Questions, (*c*) Commands.

4. STATEMENTS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Statements of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the infinitive mood, because they become objects of verbs of saying:

adfirmāns **vīsum** (sc. **esse**) ā sē Rōmulum . . eundemque **praecipere**, II, 51 (direct form, **vīsus est** ā mē Rōmulus . . idemque **praecipit**); prōclāmābat filiam suam iūre **caesam esse**, IV, 43 (direct

form, *filia mea iūre caesa est*); *minātur sē vī abstrāctūrum*, XII, 12 (direct form (*ego*) *vī tē abstraham*).

5. QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Questions of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the subjunctive mood, because they are in reality dependent on a verb of asking. No example of a question in formal indirect discourse occurs in the selections contained in this book. Indirect questions (cf. p. 3, n. 2), however, fall under this general head as giving some one's thoughts without quoting his exact words.

6. COMMANDS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Commands of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the subjunctive, because they are in reality dependent on some verb like *imperāvit*, to be supplied in thought:

proinde nē gravārētur sē spectandum praebēre, XXI, 289 (direct form, **Nōlī gravārī tē spectandum praebēre**); *satis cōnstat Sullam . . prōclāmāsse, vincerent, dummodo scirent*, XXVII, 12–15 (direct form, **Vincite, dummodo sciātis**).

7. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

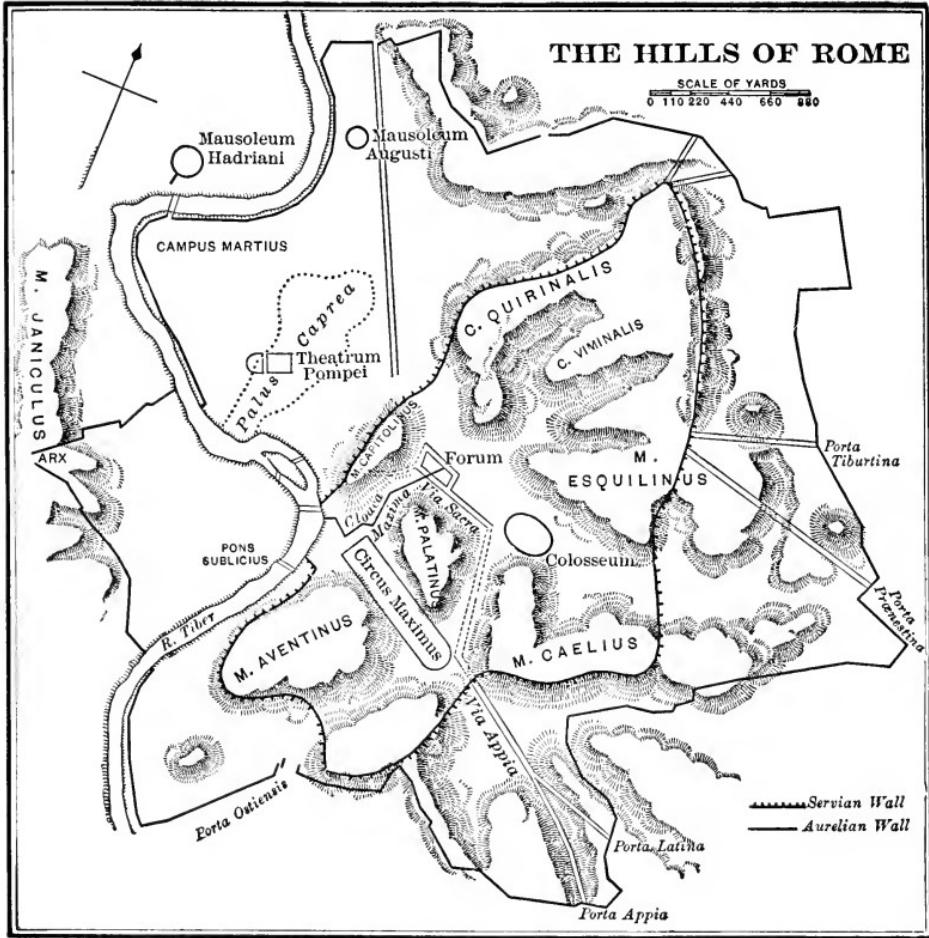
All Subordinate Clauses of the Indirect Discourse have their verbs in the subjunctive mood :

Tatius . . Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, sī . . perdūxisset, II, 19–21 (direct form, *dō or dabō optiōnem mūneris, sī . . perdūxeris*: see note); *Illa petiit quod gererent*, II, 21 (direct form, *Petō quod . . geritis*).

The grammatical references in the footnotes are to the Latin Grammars in most common use ; those to Harkness being in full-face type, (300) ; those to Allen & Greenough in plain type, (300) ; and those to Gildersleeve, last edition, 1894, in italics, (300).

THE HILLS OF ROME

SCALE OF YARDS
0 110 220 440 660 880



The original Latin city comprised only the Palatine and a small portion of the surrounding territory. The Etruscans inhabited the Caelian Hill, and extended toward the Esquiline. The Sabine town occupied the Quirinal, which was originally connected with the Capitoline, on which was the Sabine citadel, by a ridge sloping toward the Forum and the Campus Martins. Ancus Marcius added to the city the Aventine, and built a fortress on the Janiculum. Servius Tullius added the Viminal and Esquiline, and inclosed the seven hills with a line of fortifications, of which one portion is still traceable. The ridge connecting the Capitoline and Quirinal was a barrier which cut the town in two. The only means of communication between the two halves of the city, when its population had reached nearly two million inhabitants, were the narrow strip of land between the Capitoline and the river and a lane ten feet wide crossing the ridge. To relieve the pressure, this ridge was cut away by the Emperor Trajan, in whose Forum on the site of the excavations stands the well-known 'Trajan's Column,' 140 feet high, 'erected to show to posterity how high was the mountain leveled by the Emperor.' The business portion of the modern city occupies the Campus Martius, its main artery, the famous 'Corso,' following the line of the ancient street shown on the plan. See Lanclani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 86.

URBIS RŌMAE VIRĪ INLŪSTRĒS

I. Rōmānī imperiī exōrdium

Proca,¹ rēx Albānōrum, Numitōrem et Amūlium fīliōs habuit. Numitōrī, quī nātū² māior erat, rēgnū relīquīt;³ sed Amūlius, pulsō⁴ frātre, rēgnāvit et, ut⁵ eum subole⁶ prīvāret,⁵ Rhēam

Among the few Trojans who escaped after the fall of Troy was Aeneas, the son of Venus and the hero Anchises. After many wanderings Aeneas reached Italy, married there Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and founded a town called Lavinium, from the name of his wife. He was succeeded by his son Ascanius, who founded a second city, called Alba Longa, and transferred thither the seat of government. The date traditionally assigned to the capture of Troy was 1184 B.C. Hence it is clear that Alba Longa was settled more than 400 years before the foundation of Rome in 754 B.C. To fill this gap a list of fourteen Albau kings, all descendants of Aeneas, was given by the Roman writers. How Rome itself was founded from Alba Longa is described in the text. It should be kept constantly in mind that little faith is to be put in these traditional accounts of Rome's early history, at least as far as details are concerned. Latin writers tell us that the oldest records of the city perished in the sack of Rome by the Gauls in 388 B.C. The first historical work written by a Roman was published about 215 B.C., more than 500 years after the foundation of the city. Many of the stories were obviously invented to account for institutions which existed in the later times, and the traditional narrative is full of inconsistencies and contradictions.

¹ Proca was the twelfth king of Alba Longa. ² nātū māior: 'greater by birth' = 'elder.' ³ from *relinquō*. ⁴ pulsō (pellō) frātre: abl. abs.; 'his brother having been driven out' (pass.) = 'having

driven out,' or 'when he had driven out his brother' (act.): **431**: 255, d, 1: **409**. ⁵ ut privāret: purpose: **497**, II: 317, 1: **545**. ⁶ abl. of separation: **414**, **1**: 243, a: **405**.

Silviam, ēius filiam, Vestae¹ sacerdōtem fēcit, quae² tamen Rō-
5 mulum et Remum geminōs ēdidit.³ Eā⁴ rē cōgnitā Amūlius ipsam⁵

in vincula coniēcit,⁶ parvulōs
alveō⁷ impositōs⁸ abiēcit in
Tiberim, qui tunc forte super
rīpās erat effūsus⁹; sed, relā-
bente flūmine, eōs aqua in siccō

10 TEMPLE OF VESTA relīquit. Vāstae tum in iīs

From a coin locīs sōlitūdinēs erant. Lupa,

ut fāmā¹⁰ trāditum est, ad vāgītum¹¹ accurrit,
infantēs linguā¹⁰ lambit, ubera eōrum ūri⁷

15 admōvit mātremque¹² sē gessit.

Cum¹³ lupa saepius¹⁴ ad parvulōs velutī ad
catulōs reverterētur,¹³ Faustulus, pāstor rē-
gius,¹⁵ rē¹⁶ animadversā eōs tulit in casam et
Accae Lārentiae cōniugī dedit¹⁷ ēducandōs.¹⁸

20 hī inter pāstōrēs prīmō lūdierīs²⁰ certāminibus vīrēs auxēre,²¹
deinde vēnandō²² saltūs peragrāre et latrōnēs ā rapīnā²³ pecorum
arcēre coēpērunt. Quārē cum¹³ iīs īsidiātī essent¹³ latrōnēs,
Remus captus est, Rōmulus²⁴ vī sē dēfendit. Tum Faustulus,

¹ See Vocab., *Vesta*. ² **quae** = *sel ea*. ³ **ēdō**. ⁴ **ēā rē cōgnitā** (*cōgnoscō*): cf. p. 1, n. 4. ⁵ i.e. Rhea Silvia. ⁶ *cōni- ciō*. ⁷ dat. with compound verb: 386: 228; 347. ⁸ *impositōs* (*impōnō*) *abiēcit* (*abiciō*) = *imposuit et abiēcit*. English is fond of coördination of clauses; Latin prefers to subordinate clause to clause. Hence, in general, Latin avoids two coöordinated verbs. See p. xxiv, L 5, and 549, 5: 292, R.: 664, R. 1, 2. ⁹ *effundō*. ¹⁰ abl. of means: 420: 248, 8: 401. ¹¹ **ad vāgītum**: lit. 'to (their) squalling,' i.e. to them as they were crying. ¹² **mātrem sē gessit** (*gerō*): 'conducted herself, acted like a mother.' ¹³ **Cum . . . reverterētur**: not only 'when,' but also 'because the wolf

kept coming back.' See p. xxii, J. ¹⁴ 'very often.' The comparative often has this intensive force. ¹⁵ adjective = the genitive of *rēx*. ¹⁶ **rē animadversā eōs tulit** (*ferō*) = *rem animadvertisit et eōs tulit*; cf. p. xxiii, K 10. ¹⁷ *dō*. ¹⁸ = *ut ēducārentur*. The gerundive expresses purpose here, as often. See p. xviii, E 4. **544**, n. 2: 294, d: 430. ¹⁹ **adultī** (*adolēscō*): 'having grown' = 'when grown.' ²⁰ **lūdīcris certāminibus**: 'with playful contests.' We are to imagine such contests as running, wrestling, and boxing. For the case, cf. n. 10. ²¹ = *auxērunt* (*augeō*). ²² The abl. of the gerund here denotes manner: **542**, IV, n. 2: 301: 431. ²³ 'from the seizure of' = 'from stealing.' ²⁴ = 'but Romulus.'



A VESTAL

necessitāte compulsus,¹ indicāvit Rōmulō, quis esset² eōrum avus, quae māter. Rōmulus statim armātis³ pāstōribus Albam⁴ 25 properāvit.

Intereā Remum latrōnēs ad Amūlium rēgem perdūxērunt,⁵ eum accūsantēs, quasi⁶ Numitōris agrōs īfēstāre solitus⁷ esset; itaque Remus ā rēge Numitōri ad⁸ suppli- cium trāditus est; at cum Numitor, adulēscētis vultum cōnsiderāns, aetātem⁹ minimēque servīlem indolem comparāret. haud¹⁰ procul erat quin nepōtem āgnōsceret. Nam Remus ūris līmeāmentīs¹¹ erat mātri¹² simillimus¹³ aetāsque expositiōnis temporibus congruēbat. Ea rēs dum Numitōris animū anxiū tenet,¹⁴ repente Rōmulus supervenit,¹⁵ frātrem līberat,¹⁵ interēmptō Amūliō avum Numitōrem in rēgnū restituit.¹⁵

Deinde Rōmulus et Remus urbē in iīsdem locīs, ubi expositi¹⁶ B.C. 40 ubique ēducātī erant, condidērunt¹⁷; sed ortā¹⁸ inter eōs con- 754. tentiōne, uter nōmen novae urbī daret¹⁹ eamque imperiō regeret, auspicia²⁰ dēcrēvērunt²¹ adhibēre. Remus prior²² sex

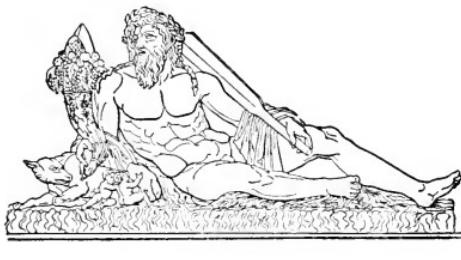


CASA

¹ *compellō*. ² indirect question: **529**, I: 334: 467. ³ See p. 1, n. 4. ⁴ acc. of limit without preposition: **380**, II: 258, b: 337; cf. English ‘to go home.’ ⁵ *per-dūcō*. ⁶ ‘because, as they said’; *quasi* is often used to denote a statement made or thought entertained by some person other than the writer himself. See p. xxi, H 5. ⁷ *soleō*. ⁸ *ad supplicium*: ‘to be punished’; *ad* with its noun often denotes purpose. ⁹ *aetātem* . . . *comparāret*: ‘compared his age with his nature, (which was) by no means that of a slave’; i.e. his appearance and demeanor indicated that he belonged to a higher station than the shepherds. ¹⁰ *haud . . . āgnōsceret*: ‘he came very near to recognizing him’; how literally? In this construction *quin*

= *ut nōn*, and the subjunctive is one of result: **504**: 319, d: 555. ¹¹ abl. of specification: **424**: 233: 397. ¹² *similis* is construed with both gen. and dat. ¹³ ‘very like’; cf. a similar use of the comparative in I. 16. ¹⁴ The pres. indic. is regularly used with *dum* where the English idiom requires an imperfect. **467**, 4: 276, e: 229, r. ¹⁵ historical presents: **467**, III: 276, d: 229. ¹⁶ *ex-pōnō*. ¹⁷ *condō*. ¹⁸ *ortā* (*orior*) . . . *contentiōne* = ‘because a strife arose’; see p. xxiii, K 4. ¹⁹ indir. quest. depending on *contentiōne*; cf. n. 2. The strife centered in the question, “Which of us shall rule?” ²⁰ See Vocab., *auspicia*. Romulus stationed himself on the Palatine Hill, and Remus on the Aventine. ²¹ *dēcernō*. ²² ‘first.’

vulturēs, Rōmulus posteā duodecim vīdit. Sīc Rōmulus, victor auguriō,¹ urbem Rōmam vocāvit. Ad² novae urbis tūtēlam suffi-
45 cere vāllum vidēbātur. Cūius³ angustiās inrīdēns cum Remus saltū id trāicisset, eum īrātus⁴ Rōmulus interfēcit, hīs increpāns verbīs: “Sīc⁵ deinde, quīcumque aliis trānsiliet moenia mea!” Ita sōlus potītus est imperiō⁶ Rōmulus.



TIBER STATUE

Paris

II. Rōmulus, Rōmānōrum rēx pīmus

753–715 b.c.

Rōmulus⁷ imāginem urbis magis quam urbem fēcerat; incolae deerant.⁸ Erat in⁹ proximō lūcus¹⁰; hunc asylūm fēcit. Et statim eō mīra vīs¹¹ latrōnum pāstōrumque cōnfūgit. Cum¹² vērō

¹ ‘by virtue of the augury’; abl. of cause: 416: 245: 408. ² Ad . . . tūtēlam: ‘to guard the new city.’ Cf. p. 3, n. 8.

³ Render ‘its.’ Latin is fond of closely connecting successive clauses, and for this purpose often employs a relative pronoun, where English uses a simple demonstrative, or a demonstrative or personal pronoun with a conjunction. This conjunction is generally *and*, often *but* or *or*: cf. p. 2, n. 2. ⁴ ‘in anger.’ An adjective may often be best rendered by an adverb or adverbial phrase. ⁵ Sc. p̄reat (subjunctive of wish). ⁶ 421, I: 249: 407.

⁷ It has been suggested that the name *Rōmulus* is derived from *Rōma*,

and that this in turn was made from an ancient word *Rūmon*, ‘river.’ *Rōma* would then be ‘the town by the river,’ ‘Rivertown’ (cf. English ‘Watertown,’ etc.), and *Rōmulus* would be ‘the man from Rivertown.’ ⁸ dēsum. ⁹ in proximō: ‘near by.’ Phrases consisting of a preposition and a neuter adjective are common, and have the force of adjectives or adverbs. ¹⁰ This grove lay between the two summits of the Capitoline Hill. ¹¹ vīs often means ‘number,’ as here, or ‘quantity’; ‘power’ is used in the same sense in some parts of Great Britain. ¹² Cum: ‘since’: 517: 326: 586.

uxōrēs ipse¹ populusque nōn habērent, lēgātōs circā vīcīnās gentēs mīsit,² quī³ societātem cōnūbiumque⁴ novō populō pete-rent.⁵ Nūsq̄am benīgnē audīta lēgātiō est; lūdibrium etiam additum⁵: “Cūr nōn fēminīs quoque asylūm aperuistis? Id enim compār foret⁶ cōnūbium.” Rōmulus, aegritūdinem animī dissimulāns, lūdōs parat; indīcī⁷ deinde fīnitimīs spectāculūm iubet. Multī convēnērē⁸ studiō etiam⁹ videndae novae urbīs, 10 māximē Sabīnī cum līberīs et cōniugib⁹. Ubi spectāculī tempus vēnit eōque¹⁰ conversae¹¹ mentēs¹² cum oculīs erant, tum sīgnō datō iuvenēs Rōmānī discurrunt, virginēs rapiunt.¹³

> Haec¹⁴ fuit statim causa bellī. Sabīnī enim ob¹⁵ virginēs raptās bellum aduersus Rōmānōs sūmpsērunt,¹⁶ et cum Rōmae¹⁷ appropinquārent, Tarpēiam virginem nactī sunt,¹⁸ quae aquam forte¹⁹ extrā moenia petītū²⁰ ierat. Hūius pater Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Titus Tatius, Sabīnōrum dux, Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, sī exercitūm suūm in Capitōliūm perdū-



ARMILLA

15

20

¹ = *Rōmulus*. Cf. *ipsum*, I, 5. ² *mittō*.

³ *qui . . . peterent*: relative clause of purpose; see p. xviii, E 2, and 497, I: 317, 2: 630. ⁴ In early times the right of intermarriage did not exist between neighboring tribes, except by special treaty. ⁵ Sc. *est*, which, like *esse*, is often omitted with the passive, especially in rapid narrative.

⁶ = *esset*: ‘this would be.’ For the form see 204, 2: 119, b, n.: 116, n. 1, c.

⁷ *indīcī . . . iubet*: ‘he bids a show to be announced.’ Such an announcement would carry with it an invitation to be present.

⁸ Cf. p. 2, n. 21. ⁹ i.e. they were not only interested in the games, but they were also curious to see the new city.

¹⁰ = *in spectāculūm*. ¹¹ *convertō*. ¹² *mentēs cum oculīs*: ‘minds and eyes alike.’ The emphasis is on *mentēs*; they were thinking only of the show.

¹³ In rapid

historical narrative, clauses are often set side by side without a connective. See also n. 5 above. ¹⁴ *Haec* refers to the circumstances related in the preceding paragraph. Hence it should theoretically be neuter, but is feminine because the predicate noun *causa* is feminine. Such attraction is the rule in Latin: 445, 4: 195, d: 211, r. 5.

¹⁵ *ob virginēs raptās*: ‘on account of the stolen maidens’ = ‘on account of the seizure of the maidens.’ A participle agreeing with a noun is preferred in Latin to an abstract noun with a dependent genitive. ¹⁶ *sūmō*. ¹⁷ *dat.*; why?

¹⁸ ‘they happened upon’ (*uanciscor*). ¹⁹ *forte . . . ierat*: ‘had gone by chance’ = ‘happened to have gone.’ *Forte* is often best rendered by a clause: ‘as it happened,’ or ‘it so happened.’

²⁰ supine denoting purpose; see p. xviii, E 6, and 546: 302: 435

xisset.¹ Illa petiit quod² Sabīnī in sinistrīs manib⁹ gererent,⁴
videlicet aureōs ānulōs et armillās. Quibus dolōsē prōmissīs,



Tarpēia Sabīnōs in arcem perdūxit, ubi Tatius scūtīs⁵ eam obrui iūssit; nam et⁶ ea in laevīs⁷ habuerant.⁸ Sīc impia prōdictiō celerī poenā⁵ vindicata est.

Deinde Rōmulus ad certāmen prōcēssit, et in

DEATH OF TARPEIA eō locō, ubi nunc Rōmānum Forum⁹ est, pūgnam cōseruit. Prīmō¹⁰ impetū vir inter¹¹ Rōmānōs īsīgnis, nōmine¹²

30 Hostilius, fortissimē dīmicāns cecidit; cūius interitū¹³ cōsternatī Rōmānī fugere coepērunt. Iam Sabīnī clāmitābant: “Vīcimus perfidōs hospites,¹⁴ imbellēs hostēs. Nunc sciunt longē¹⁵ aliud esse virginēs rapere,¹⁶ aliud pūgnāre¹⁶ cum virīs.” Tunc Rōmulus, arma ad caelum tollēns, Iovī aedem¹⁷ vōvit, et exercitus seu forte
35 seu dīvīnitus restitut.¹⁸ Itaque proelium redintegrātur; sed raptae mulierēs crīnibus¹⁹ passīs ausae sunt sē inter tēla volantia īferre et hinc patrēs, hinc virōs ūrantēs,²⁰ pācem conciliārunt.

Rōmulus, foedere²¹ cum Tatiō īctō, et Sabīnōs in urbē recēpit

¹ The subjunctive here, as in **gèrent**, is due to the implied indirect discourse; **si perduxisset** represents the fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse **si perduxeris**, ‘if you shall have led’ = ‘if you (shall) lead’; 527, I: 337: 656, 657.

² ‘that which.’ ³ *mannus* often = ‘arm,’ just as *pēs* = ‘leg.’ ⁴ **gererent** might mean either ‘wore’ or ‘bore.’ Tarpeia meant it in the former sense; Tatius chose to understand it in the latter. ⁵ Why abl. ⁶ *et ea* = *ea quoque*:

ter. ⁷ Why abt. ⁸ et ea — a quoque: 'these too,' as well as the *armillae* and *ānuli*. ⁷ Se. *manibus*. ⁸ Note the tense: they *had had* these too on their

tenise; they had had these, too, on their arms when the bargain was struck.

⁹ See Vocab., *Forum*. ¹⁰ Primo im-
petū: 'in the very first charge.' The

ablative fixes the time of *cecidit*.¹¹ *inter . . . insignis*: ‘the most conspicuous of the Romans.’ How literally?¹² abl.

of specification. ¹³ = *morte*. The abl. includes the ideas of means and cause. ¹⁴ ‘hosts.’ The relation of host and guest was regarded by the Romans, as by other ancient peoples, as peculiarly sacred. ¹⁵ *longē aliud . . . aliud*: ‘one thing . . . another’. Note how

thing . . . quite another.' Note here the difference between the English and the Latin idiom. ¹⁶ Infinitives, because the clauses in which they stand are subjects of *esse*; **538**: 270: **422**.
¹⁷ This temple when subsequently

¹⁷ This temple, when subsequently built, was called the Temple of *Iuppiter Stator*, i.e. the 'Stayer,' the god who had stayed the army's flight. ¹⁸ *resistō*: 'maintained its ground,' 'held its own,' as contrasted with its previous flight (*fugere coepérunt*). ¹⁹ **crīnibus passis**

(*pandō*): 'with streaming hair.' ²⁰ 'by beseeching'; the abl. of the gerund (*oranđo*) might have been used. ²¹ foe-

et rëgnum¹ cum Tatiô sociâvit. Vêrum haud ita multô post, occisô² Tatiô, ad Römulum potentâtus omnis recidit.³ Centum 40 deinde ex seniôribus élégit, quôrum cõnsiliô⁴ omnia ageret,⁵ quôs senâtôrës nôminâvit propter senectûtem. Trës equitum⁶ centuriâs cõnstituit, populum in trîgintâ cûriâs distribuit. Hîs ita òordinâtis, cum⁷ ad⁸ exercitum lûstrandum cõtiõnem in campô⁹ ad Caprae¹⁰ palûdem habêret, subitô coorta est 45 tempestâs cum mägnô fragôre tonitribusque et Römulus è cõspectu ablatus¹¹ est. Ad deôs trânsisse vulgô crêditus¹² est; cuî¹³ rei fidem fêcit Iulius Proculus, vir nôbilis. Ortâ¹⁴ enim inter patrës et plêbem sêditiõne, in cõtiõnem RÖMULUS AS QUIRINUS 50 prôcêssit,¹⁵ iüreiürandô adfirmâns vîsum¹⁶ à sê From a coin Römulum augustiõre¹⁷ fôrmâ, eundemque¹⁸ praecipere,¹⁹ ut sêditiõnibus abstinêrent²⁰ et rem militârem colerent²⁰; futûrum,²¹ ut



dere . . . ictô (icô): ‘having struck a treaty.’ How literally? The abl. abs. is one of the regular substitutes in Latin for the missing perfect active participle. In the phrase *foedus icere*, the verb suggests the striking of the victims in the sacrifice which accompanied the making of the treaty.

¹ rëgnum . . . sociâvit: i.e. henceforth there were two kings. ² By the inhabitants of Laurentum, whose ambassadors he had insulted. ³ Note the force of the prefix. The meaning is: the sovereignty ‘came back,’ or ‘devolved again’ upon Romulus, precisely as before he shared it with Tatius. ⁴ abl. of means. ⁵ For the mood, cf. p. 5, n. 3. ⁶ See Vocab., *eques*. ⁷ ‘When’: 521, II: 325: 585. ⁸ ad . . . lûstrandum = ut . . . lûstraret. What does the gerundive construction express? ⁹ Sc. Märtio. See Vocab., *campus*, and map, p. xxviii. ¹⁰ Caprae palûdem: ‘Goat Swamp.’ ¹¹ auferô. ¹² crêditus est: we would say: ‘it was believed that he,’

etc.; Latin, however, prefers the personal construction, and says: ‘he was believed to have,’ etc. ¹³ cuî rei fidem fêcit: literally ‘for which thing he made (i.e. secured) belief (i.e. general acceptance).’ ¹⁴ What does the abl. abs. here express? See p. xxiii, K 6. ¹⁵ prôcêlô.

¹⁶ Sc. esse. vîsum esse and praecipere depend on adfirmâns: see 523, I: 336, 2: 650, and p. xxv, M 4. ¹⁷ augustiõre fôrmâ: ‘of more imposing presence’ (than he was while on earth); abl. of characteristic, 419, II: 251: 400. ¹⁸ i.e. Römulum. ¹⁹ Note the change of tense from that in *vîsum (esse)* above. Proculus actually said here: (*Römulus*) *praecipit*, i.e. he used the historical present. Above *vîsum (esse)* represents *vîsus est* of the direct discourse. ²⁰ substantive clause of purpose; 498, I: 331: 546. ²¹ futûrum ut . . . exsisterent: this sentence gives the statement, not of Proculus, but of Romulus himself. The inf. futûrum (esse) depends on a verb of saying implied in *praecipere*.

omnium gentium dominī exsisterent. Aedēs in colle Quirīnālī
 55 Rōmulō¹ cōnstitūta,² ipse³ prō deō cultus² et Quirīnus est
 appellātus.

III. Numa Pompilius, Rōmānōrum rēx secundus

716–673 b.c.

Succēssit Rōmulō Numa Pompilius, vir inclitā iūstitiā⁴ et religiōne.⁴ Is Curibus,⁵ ex oppidō Sabīnōrum, accītus est. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, ut⁶ populū ferum religiōne mītigāret, sacra plūrima iūstituit. Āram Vestae cōnscrāvit, et īgnem⁷ in ārā per-

5 petuō alendum virginib⁹ dedit. Flāminem⁸ Iovis sacerdōtem creāvit eumque īsīgnī veste⁹ et curūlī¹⁰ sellā adōrnāvit. Dīcitur¹¹ quondam ipsum Iovem ē caelō ēlicuisse.¹² Hīc, ingentibus fulminib⁹ in urbē dēmissis, dēscendit in nemus Aventīnum, ubi Numam docuit quibus sacrīs fulmina¹³ essent prōcūranda,¹³ et praetereā imperiī

5



SELLA CURULIS
From a coin

10

Romulus said *exsistētis*. Since, however, *exsistō* has no supine and so no future participle, no direct future infinitive can be formed from it. Hence the phrase *futūrum ut* with subjunctive becomes necessary: 'it would happen that they would become,' etc.

¹ 'in honor of Romulus'; a dative of advantage. ² With *cōnstitūta* and *cultus* (*colō*) sc. *est*. ³ For the omission of the conjunction before *ipse*, cf. p. 5, n. 13.

⁴ See p. 7, n. 17. ⁵ **Curibus . . . Sabīnōrum**: 'from Cures, a town of the Sabines.' **412**, II: 258, a: 391. 'At Cures, a town of the Sabines,' would be *Curibus, in oppidō Sabīnōrum*. The two phrases well illustrate the difference between the treatment of names of towns, and that of common nouns, in

expressions intended to denote rest in a place, or motion from a given point.

⁶ **ut . . . mītigāret**: purpose clause, to be joined with what follows. Phrases and clauses often thus precede the words which they modify. ⁷ **īgnem . . . alendum**: for the form of expression, see p. 2, n. 18. ⁸ **Flāminem . . . creāvit**: 'he appointed a priest to be Jupiter's Flamen.' See Vocab., *flāmen*.

⁹ The distinctive parts of the dress worn by the *Flāminēs* were (1) a close-fitting woolen cap, from which projected a stick of olive wood, called *apex*; (2) the *toga prætexta* (see Vocab., *toga*); and (3) a laurel crown. ¹⁰ See Vocab., *sella*.

¹¹ Cf. p. 7, n. 12. ¹² *ēliciō*. ¹³ The Romans derived many omens from thunder. *Prōcūrāre* is the technical

certa¹ pīgnora populō Rōmānō datūrum sē esse prōmīsit. Numa laetus rem populō nūntiāvit. Postridē omnēs ad aedēs² rēgiās convēnērunt silentēsque exspectābant³ quid futūrum esset.⁴ Atque sōle ortō dēlābitur ē caelō scissō⁵ scūtum, quod ancīle appellāvit Numa. Id nē⁶ fūrtō auferrī posset,⁶ Māmurium fabrum ūndecim scūta eādem fōrmā fabricāre iūssit. Duodecim autem Saliōs⁷ Mārtis sacerdōtēs lēgit, quī ancīlia, sēcrēta illa imperiī pīgnora, cūstōdīrent⁸ et Kalen-

15

ANCīLIA
From a coin

20

dīs Mārtiīs per urbem canentēs et rīte saltantēs ferrent.⁸ Annum in duodecim⁹ mēnsēs ad cursum lūnae dēserīpsit; nefāstōs¹⁰ fāstōsque diēs fēcit; portās Iānō¹¹ geminō¹² aedificāvit ut esset index pācis et bellī; nam apertus,¹³ in 25 armīs esse cīvitātem, clausus,¹³ pācātōs circā omnēs populōs, sīgnificābat.



IĀNUS

Lēgēs¹⁴ quoque plūrimās et ūtilēs tulit Numa. Ut vērō māiōrem īstitūtīs¹⁵ suīs auctōritātem conciliāret,

word for ‘caring for’ an omen, i.e. warding off all harmful effects by sacrifices.

¹ ‘trustworthy.’ This word never = ‘certain,’ as in the phrase ‘a certain man.’ In that sense *quidam* is used. ² *aedēs rēgiās*: ‘the palace.’ What two meanings does *aedēs* bear? ³ ‘waited (to see) what,’ etc. ⁴ Why subjunctive? Seep. 3, n. 2. ⁵ *scindō*. *dēlābitur* . . . *scūtum*: ‘the heavens were opened and a shield descended.’ ⁶ Negative clause of purpose: 497, II: 317, 1: 545, 3. On the possession of this *ancīle* was believed to depend the continuance of Rome’s power; hence Numa’s jealous care in guarding it. ⁷ *Saliōs* . . . *fēcit*: ‘he chose twelve Salii as priests of Mars.’ ⁸ Why subjunctive? Cf. p. 5, n. 3. ⁹ Roman writers say that before Numa’s time the year contained only

ten months, a statement hardly credible. ¹⁰ *nefāstōs* . . . *fēcit*: ‘he made a distinction between *diēs nefāsti* and *diēs fāsti*.’ See Vocab., *fāstus* and *nefāstus*. ¹¹ Cf. p. 8, n. 1. ¹² ‘two-headed.’ The reference is to a temple of Janus in the Forum, with two doors opposite each other, so that the whole structure resembled an arch.

¹³ Both adjectives = temporal clauses, signifying respectively ‘when open,’ ‘when shut.’ They agree with *Iānus* understood, which means the temple, not the god. After Numa’s time the temple remained open till 235 B.C. It was opened again in the same year, and not closed till 29 B.C. ¹⁴ *Lēgēs quoque*: ‘*Laws too*,’ i.e. laws as well as religious ceremonies and priestly orders. ¹⁵ *īstitūtīs*: dative with *conciliāret*.

30 simulavit¹ sibi² cum deā Ēgeriā esse conloquia nocturna ēiusque³ monitū sē omnia, quae ageret, facere. Lūcus erat, quem⁴ medium fōns perennī rigābat aquā; eō saepe Numa sine arbitris⁵ sē īferēbat, velut⁶ ad congressum deae; ita⁷ omnium animōs eā⁷ pietāte imbuit, ut fidēs⁸ āc iūsiūrandum nōn minus quam lēgum 35 et poenārum metus cīvēs continēret.⁹ Bellum quidem¹⁰ nūllum gessit, sed¹⁰ nōn minus cīvitātī prōfuit quam Rōmulus.¹¹ Morbō¹² extinctus in Iāniculō monte sepultus¹³ est. Ita duo¹⁴ deinceps rēgēs, ille bellō, hīc pāce, cīvitātem auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs,¹⁵ Numa trēs et quadrāgintā.

IV. Tullus Hostilius, Rōmānōrum rēx tertius

673–641 b.c.

Mortuō¹⁶ Numā Tullus Hostilius rēx creātus est. Hīc nōn sōlum proximō¹⁷ rēgī dissimilis, sed ferōcior etiam Rōmulō¹⁸ fuit.

¹ How different in meaning from *dis-simulāns*, II, 9? ² *sibi . . . esse conloquia*: ‘that he had conversations.’ *sibi* is the dat. of the possessor; **387**: 231: **349**. ³ *ēius monitū*: ‘at her suggestion.’ Cf. *quōrum cōsiliō*, II, 41. ⁴ *quem medium*: ‘the middle of which.’ ⁵ Here in its original sense of ‘witness.’ ⁶ *velut ad congressum deae*: ‘giving it out that he was going to meet the goddess’; *velut* is used here as *quasi* is in I, 28. See note there. For *ad congressum* see p. 3, n. 8. *deae* is dative after the prefix in *congressum*. Cf. **386**: 228: **347**. ⁷ *ita* and *eā* reinforce each other. ‘To such a degree (*ita*), and with such (*eā*) piety,’ etc. ⁸ Here = ‘respect for their oaths (and obligations).’ *fidēs āc iūsiūrandum* together = ‘their own moral sense,’ as opposed to the restraints of the law. ⁹ subjunctive of result; **500**, II: 319, 1: **552**, 2. ¹⁰ *quidem* is con-

cessive, and so = ‘to be sure, it is true.’ Hence *quidem . . . sed* = *quamquam . . . sed tamen*. ¹¹ Sc. *prōfuerat*. ¹² *Morbō extictus* (*extinguō*) means that he died a natural death. We are to feel a contrast here to the miraculous disappearance of Romulus, as described on page 7. ¹³ *sepeliō*. ¹⁴ *duo deinceps rēgēs*: ‘two successive kings.’ When an adverb like *deinceps* stands between an adjective and a noun, it has the value of an adjective. ¹⁵ acc. of extent of time: **379**: 256, 2: **336**. See also p. xvii, D 1.

¹⁶ *Mortuō Numā*: abl. abs. = *post Numae mortem*. ¹⁷ *proximō rēgī*: ‘his predecessor.’ Join with *dissimilis*, which has the same constructions as *similis* (p. 3, n. 12). *Proximus* may mean ‘nearest (in the past)’ = ‘last,’ or ‘nearest (in the future)’ = ‘next.’ The context must determine the sense. ¹⁸ abl. of comparison. **417**: 247: **398**.

Eō rēgnante¹ bellum inter Albānōs et Rōmānōs exortum² est. Ducibus³ Hostiliō et Fūfetiō placuit rem⁴ paucōrum certāmine⁵ finīrī. Erant apud Rōmānōs trigeminī frātrēs Horātiī, trēs apud Albānōs Cūriātiī. Cum⁶ eīs agunt rēgēs, ut prō suā quisque patriā dīmicent⁷ ferrō. Foedus⁸ īctum est eā⁹ lēge, ut, unde¹⁰ victōria, ibi imperium esset.

Īctō foedere trigeminī arma capiunt et in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque duo exercitūs. Datur sīgnūm, īfēstīque¹¹ armīs ternī¹² iuvenēs, māgnōrum¹³ exercitūm animōs gerentēs, concurrunt. Ut prīmō concursū increpuēre¹⁴ arma micantēsque fulsēre¹⁵ gladiī, horror ingēns spectantēs¹⁶ perstringit. Cōnsertīs¹⁷ deinde manib⁹, statim duo Rōmānī aliis super alium exspīrantēs cecidērunt¹⁸; trēs Albānī vulnerātī. Ad¹⁹ cāsum Rōmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō exercitus Albānus. Rōmānōs iam spēs tōta dēserēbat. Īnum Horātium trēs Cūriātiī circumsteterant²⁰. Forte²¹ is integer fuit; sed quia tribus impār erat, ut distraheret hostēs, fugam capessīvit,²² singulōs²³ per inter-

¹ Eō rēgnante: ‘during his reign.’ How does this abl. abs. differ from those in I, lines 3, 5, 18, 37, and 40? Cf. p. xxii, K 1. ² exorior. ³ Ducibus . . . placuit: ‘the leaders agreed that,’ etc. The subject of *placuit* is the clause *rem . . . finīrī*. ⁴ The meanings of *rēs* are extremely varied. Here *rem* may be translated ‘dispute,’ and so practically = *bellum* above. For the mood of *finīrī*, see p. 6, n. 16. ⁵ The abl. here denotes both the means by which and the manner in which the quarrel was to be ended. ⁶ Cum . . . rēgēs: ‘the kings urge them.’ How literally? Cf. p. 1, n. 5. ⁸ Cf. p. 6, n. 21. ⁹ eā lēge ut: ‘with the understanding that,’ ‘with the proviso (lēge) that.’ The clause *ut . . . esset* expresses the purpose which the leaders had in mind in striking the treaty. ¹⁰ Se. *fuisset*. unde = *quā ex parte*. We would rather

say, ‘on which side.’ Latin often thus prefers to view an idea as one of *motion from* a place where the English views it rather as that of *rest at* a point. Why?

¹¹ īfēstī armīs: ‘hostile in (respect of) arms,’ i.e. ‘with hostile arms.’

¹² ‘three on each side.’ Why do we give this meaning to the adjective?

¹³ māgnōrum . . . gerentēs: ‘breathing the spirit of mighty armies.’ So we speak of a person as ‘a host in himself.’

¹⁴ increpuēre describes the sound made by the spears as they struck the shields.

¹⁵ fulgeō. ¹⁶ = spectatōrēs. ¹⁷ cōserō.

¹⁸ cadō. ¹⁹ Ad cāsum: we say ‘at the fall,’ but the Latin thinks of the shout as rising *against* (i.e. to greet) the fall.

²⁰ circumstō. ²¹ Cf. p. 5, n. 19. ²² fugam capessīvit: ‘took (to) flight’; cf.

‘to take to one’s heels.’ ²³ singulōs per intervalla: ‘one by one, at intervals.’



20 vālla secūtūrōs esse ratus. Iam aliquantum¹ spatiī ex eō locō, ubi pūgnātūm est, aufūgerat, cum respiciēns videt ūnum ē Cūriātiīs hand procul ab sēsē abesse. In² eum māgnō impetū redit, et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat³ Cūriātiīs, ut opem ferant frātrī, iam Horātius eum occīderat. Alterum⁴ deinde, prius 25 quam⁵ tertius posset⁵ cōsequī, interfēcit.

Iam singulī⁶ supererant,⁷ sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs.⁸ Alter⁹ erat intāctus ferrō et geminātā victōriā ferōx¹⁰; alter fessum¹¹ vulnere, fessum cursū trahēbat¹² corpus. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rōmānus exsultāns male sustinentem arma Cūriātiūm cōficit,¹³ 30 iacentem¹⁴ spoliat. Rōmānī ovantēs¹⁵ āc grātulantēs Horātiūm accipiunt et domum¹⁶ dēdūcunt. Prīnceps ībat Horātius, trium frātrūm spolia prae sē gerēns. Cuī¹⁷ obvia fuit soror, quae dēspōnsa fuerat ūnī ex Cūriātiīs, vīsōque¹⁸ super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō spōnsī, quod ipsa cōficerat, flēre et crīnēs¹⁹ solvere coepit. Movet 35 ferōcis iuvenis animum complōrātiō sorōris in tantō gaudiō pūblicō; itaque strictō²⁰ gladiō trānsfigit puellam, simul eam verbīs²¹ increpāns: “Abī²² hinc eum immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum, oblīta²³

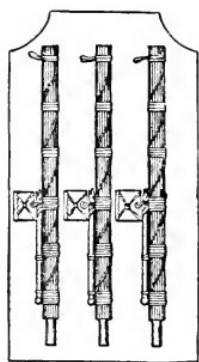
¹ aliquantum spatiī: ‘some distance.’ spatiī is a partitive genitive; aliquantum is an acc. of extent of space: 379: 257: 335. ² In . . . redit (redēō): ‘he turned and made a furious attack upon him.’ How literally? ³ inclāmat . . . ferant: ‘was shouting . . . (bidding them) to bear aid.’ For the tense of inclāmat, see p. 3, n. 14. ⁴ = secundum, as often. ⁵ See 520, 2: 327: 577. ⁶ ‘one on each side.’ Cf. ternī, l. 11, and note there. ⁷ supersum. ⁸ ‘equally matched.’ ⁹ alter . . . alter: ‘the one . . . the other (of the two).’ With intāctus cf. integer, l. 18. ¹⁰ ‘inspired, emboldened.’ ¹¹ The repetition of fessum gives emphasis by dwelling upon the fact. ¹² ‘was dragging,’ i.e. instead of moving with life and vigor. We would rather say, ‘could barely drag his body along.’ So we would

render male sustinentem arma, l. 29, as ‘barely able to endure (the weight of) his armor.’ ¹³ = occīdit. ¹⁴ ‘as he lay prostrate.’ ¹⁵ ovantēs āc grātulantēs: ‘with rejoicing and congratulations.’ Participles, like adjectives, may have adverbial force. ¹⁶ accus. of limit of motion; cf. p. 3, n. 4. ¹⁷ Cf. p. 4, n. 3. ¹⁸ vīsō . . . spōnsī: ‘when she saw her lover’s cloak,’ etc. Cf. p. 1, n. 4. ¹⁹ crīnēs solvere: a common token of grief among the Romans. Cf. crīnibus passīs, II, 36. ²⁰ stringō. ²¹ verbīs increpāns: cf. his increpāns verbīs, I, 46. ²² abeō. ²³ oblīta (oblīvīscor) frātrūm: ‘you who have forgotten,’ or ‘since you have forgotten.’ For the genitives frātrūm and patriae, see 406, II: 219: 376. Cf. the English ‘forgetful of.’ For the repetition of oblīta, see n. 11.

fratrum, oblita patriae. Sic eat,¹ quaecumque Römäna lugēbit hostem."

Atrōx id vīsum est facinus² patribus³ plēbīque; quārē raptus 40 est in iūs⁴ Horātius et apud iūdicēs condemnātus. Iam accēsserat lictor⁵ iniciēbatque⁶ laqueum. Tum Horātius ad populum prōvocāvit. Intereā pater Horātiī senex prōclāmābat filiam suam iūre caesam⁷ esse; et iuvenem amplexus⁸ spoliaque Cūriātiōrum ostentāns, orābat populum, nē⁹ sē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspexissent,¹⁰ orbū liberīs¹¹ faceret.⁹ Nōn tulit populus patris lacrimās iuvenemque¹² absolvit admīratiōne¹³ magis virtūtis quam iūre¹³ causae. Ut tamen caedēs manifēsta expiārētur, pater quibusdam¹⁴ sacrificiīs perāctīs trānsmīsit per viam¹⁵ tigillum et filium capite adopertō velut sub iugum¹⁶ mīsit; quod tigillum *Sorōrium*¹⁷ appellātum est.

Nōn diū pāx¹⁸ Albāna mānsit¹⁹; nam Mettius Fūfetius, dux Albānorūm, cum²⁰ sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret,²⁰ 55



FASCEΣ

¹ ‘fare, perish.’ The subject is *fēmina*, or *illū fēmina*, as suggested by *quaecumque*. How? With the whole sentence cf. *Sic . . . mea*, I, 47, and see note there. ² *facinus*, by its derivation from *faciō*, properly = ‘a deed,’ whether good or bad, but generally ‘a crime.’ ³ = *senātōribus*, who were officially styled *Patrēs Cōscripti*. ⁴ *patribus plēbīque* virtually = *omnibus*. ⁴ ‘court.’ ⁵ See Vocab., *lictor*. ⁶ The tense has dramatic force and = ‘was (actually) putting on.’ ⁷ *caedō*. ⁸ *amplector*. ⁹ clause of negative purpose: see p. 9, n. 6. ¹⁰ *cōspiciō*. The subjunctive may be explained (1) as caused by attraction to the mood of *faceret*, 529, II: 342: 663, or (2) as in informal indirect discourse. ¹¹ abl. of separation (cf. p. 1, n. 6), to be joined with *orbū* *faceret*, which = *orbāret*. ¹² After a

negative clause the Romans often use *que* or *et*, where the English idiom requires *but*. ¹³ why abl.? see p. 4, n. 1.

¹⁴ Cf. p. 6, n. 21. ¹⁵ ‘a (certain) street.’ The street referred to ran up the slope of the Esquiline Hill. ¹⁶ See Vocab., *iugum*. The father of Horatius, by making him pass, as it were, beneath the yoke, symbolically executed the sentence of death passed by the judges.

¹⁷ Sc. *Tigillum*. Livy says that this beam was renewed from time to time at public expense, even down to his own day. Another memorial of this fight was the *Pila* (‘Column’) *Horātia*, adjoining the Forum, on which Horatius is said to have hung the spoils taken from the Curiatii. ¹⁸ *pāx Albāna* = *pāx cum Albā icta*. ¹⁹ *māneō*. ²⁰ *cum . . . vidēret*: subjunctive of cause: 517: 326: 586. See also p. 2, n. 13, and p. xx, H 2.

quod¹ bellum ūnō² paucōrum certāmine fīnīset, ut³ rem corri-
geret, Veientēs Fidēnatēsque adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Ipse,
ā Tullō in⁴ auxilium arcessītus, aciem in collem subdūxit, ut fortū-
nam bellī exspectāret et sequerētur. Quā⁵ rē Tullus intellectā
māgnā vōce ait⁶ suō illud iūssū Mettium facere, ut hostēs ā tergō
circumvenīrentur. Quō auditō hostēs territī et victī sunt. Posterō
diē Mettius cum ad grātulandum Tullō vēnisset, iūssū illīus quadrī-
gīs⁷ religātus et in⁸ dīversa distrāctus⁹ est. Deinde Tullus Albam
propter ducis perfidiam dīruit et Albānōs Rōmam trānsīre iūssit.¹⁰
Rōma interim crēvit¹¹ Albae ruīnīs¹²; duplicātus est cīvium
numerus; mōns Caelius urbī additus et, quō¹³ frequentius habi-
tārētur,¹⁴ eam¹⁴ sēdem Tullus rēgiae cēpit ibique deinde habitāvit.
Auctārum¹⁵ vīrium fidūciā ēlātus¹⁶ bellum Sabīnīs indīxit. Pēsti-

¹ **quod . . . fīnīset**: ‘because (as they said),’ etc. The subjunctive is due to the implied indirect discourse, and expresses the thought, not of the writer, but of Mettius’ subjects. See p. xxi, H 4. ² **ūnō . . . certāmine**: ‘by one contest (only), and that a contest in which but few fought.’ Cf. l. 4. ³ **ut . . . corrigeret**: ‘to set the matter straight,’ i.e. to regain the good will of his people. Join this clause with what follows. ⁴ **in auxilium**: ‘to give aid,’ an expression of purpose. Cf. *ad supplicium*, I, 29, and note. Tullus summoned Mettius in accordance with the treaty made before the fight between the Horatii and the Curiatii (l. 7). ⁵ **Quā rē . . . intellectā** (*intellegō*): ‘when he noticed this state of things.’ For **quā**, see p. 4, n. 3. ⁶ **ait . . . circumvenirentur**: Tullus’ purpose in making this statement was partly to frighten the enemy, partly to reassure his own men. Livy relates that Tullus had stationed his own forces against the Veientes, the Albans against the Fidenates. The withdrawal of Mettius exposed the flank of the Romans to attack from the Fidenates, and so was

regarded at once by the Romans as proof of treachery. ⁷ abl. of separation (cf. p. 1, n. 6). *ligāre* and its compounds are construed with either (1) the simple ablative, or (2) the ablative with *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*. ⁸ **in . . . est**: ‘was torn limb from limb.’ ⁹ *distrāhō*. ¹⁰ *iubeō*. ¹¹ *crēscō*. ¹² abl. of means. ¹³ **quō . . . habitārētur**: ‘that it might be more densely inhabited,’ i.e. that a larger number of people might be induced to live there. In purpose clauses containing an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, **quō** is used instead of **ut**: 497, II, 2: 317, b: 545, 2. This **quō** is the abl. sing. neuter of the relative pronoun, and = **ut eō**, ‘that thereby.’ ¹⁴ **eam . . . cēpit** (*capiō*): ‘Tullus chose it (the mountain) as the site of his palace.’ Why is **eam** feminine, although referring to *mōns Caelius*, which is masculine? Cf. p. 5, n. 14. ¹⁵ **Auctārum . . . fidūciā**: ‘because of the confidence (begotten) of his increased strength,’ or ‘by his confidence in his increased strength.’ In the former case the gen. is subjective; in the latter it is objective; 396, II, III: 213, I, 2: 363, 1, 2. ¹⁶ *efferō*.

lentia īsecūta¹ est; nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur. Crēdēbat enim rēx bellicōsus² salūbriōra militiae³ quam domī esse 70 iuvenum⁴ corpora, sed ipse quoque⁵ diuturnō morbō est implicitus. Tunc vērō adeō⁶ frāctī⁷ simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs⁸ illī ferōcēs, ut nūllī reī posthāc nisi sacrīs operam daret. Memorant Tullum fulmine⁹ īctum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā bellī rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā.

75

V. Ancus Mārcius, Rōmānōrum rēx quārtus

641–616 b.c.

Tullō mortuō¹⁰ Ancum Mārcium rēgem¹¹ populus creāvit. Numae Pompiliī nepōs Ancus Mārcius erat, aequitātē¹² et religiōne¹² avō similis. Tunc Latīnī, cum quibus Tullō rēgnante īctum foedus erat, sustulerant¹³ animōs, et incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt. Ancus, priusquam¹⁴ eīs bellum indīceret,¹⁴ lēgātūm mīsit, quī¹⁵ rēs

NUMA AND ANCUS
MĀRCIUS

¹ īsequor. ² bellicōsus = a causal clause *quod ipse bellicōsus erat*. ³ militiae quam domī: ‘in war than in peace.’ For the locatives, see 426, 2: 258, c, 2, d: 411, r. 2, and p. xvi, A 1. ⁴ = ‘the fighting men,’ because *iurenēs* (men under 45) were eligible for military duty. ⁵ sed ipse quoque: ‘but (i.e. in spite of this statement) he too.’ ⁶ ‘so completely.’ ⁷ frangō. ⁸ spīritūs illī ferōcēs: ‘that high spirit of his’; illī = ‘that for which he was so famous.’ Cf. 1. 2. ⁹ fulmine īctum . . . cōnflagrāsse = *fulmine īctum esse et cōnflagrāsse*. Instead of using two coöordinated verbs with a common subject, Latin regularly represents the first verb by a perf. pass. part., or by the past part. of a deponent verb, in agreement with

that common subject. Cf. p. 2, n. 8, and p. xxiv, L 5.

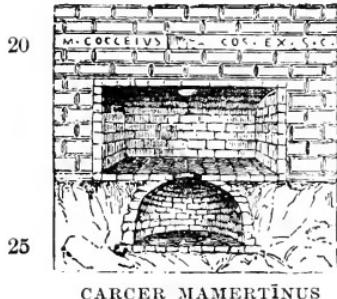
¹⁰ What is the force of this abl. abs.?

¹¹ rēgem populus creāvit: This phrase, as it stands, is somewhat misleading. As a matter of fact, the kingship was neither hereditary nor elective. On the death of a king an *interrēx*, or regent, was chosen, who took the auspices, and the augurs inferred from the signs that the gods favored a certain candidate. He was then elected by the Assembly, and the choice was confirmed by the Senate. ¹² abl. of specification. ¹³ sustulerant (*tollo*) animōs: ‘had plucked up courage.’ ¹⁴ Cf. priusquam . . . possēt, IV, 25, and note. ¹⁵ quī . . . repe teret: relative clause of purpose. *Rēs repetere* = ‘to demand the (stolen)

repeteret, eumque¹ mōrem posterī accēpērunt. Id autem hōc
 10 modō fīebat. Lēgātus, ubi ad fīnēs eōrum venit ā quibus rēs
 repetuntur, capite² vēlātō “Audī, Iuppiter,” inquit³ “audīte,
 fīnēs hūius⁴ populī. Ego sum pūblicus⁵ nūntius populī Rōmānī;
 verbīs⁶ meīs fidēs sit.” Deinde peragit pōstulāta. Sī nōn dēdun-
 tur rēs, quās expōscit, hastam in fīnēs hostium ēmittit bellumque
 15 ita indīcit. Lēgātus, quī eā dē rē mittitur, *Fētiālis*⁷ rītusque bellī
 indicendī *Iūs Fētiāle* appellātur.

Lēgātō Rōmānō rēs repetentī superbē⁸ respōnsū est ā Latinīs; quārē bellum hōc⁹ modō eīs indictū est. Ancus, exercitū

cōscrīptō, profectus¹⁰ Latinōs fūdit et complūribus oppidīs dēlētis cīvēs Rōmam trādūxit.¹¹ Cum¹² autem in tantā homi-
 num multitudine facinora clandestīna fierent, Ancus carcerem¹³ in mediā urbe ad¹⁴ terrōrem incrēscentis audāciae aedi-
 fieāvit. Idem nova moenia urbī circum-
 dedit, Iāniculum montem ponte¹⁵ subliciō



things,’ is a technical phrase of war, and = ‘to demand restitution or satisfaction.’ The opposite is *rēs reddere*, or *rēs dēlēre*, as in l. 13.

1 eum mōrem . . . accēpērunt: ‘that custom posterity (the Romans of later times) adopted.’ Traces of the custom appear as late as the reign of Augustus.
2 While praying, the Romans covered their faces with a fold of the toga, that no untoward sight might interrupt their devotions. The *lēgātus* here covers his face, because he is praying to Jupiter and to the *fīnēs*, which are personified.
3 This word, rather than *dīxit*, is used with direct discourse, and regularly stands, as here, *within* the quotation.
4 The *lēgātus*, of course, said *fīnēs Al-bānōrum*, or *Vēientium*, as the case might be. **5** ‘official,’ i.e. duly accredited. **6** **verbīs . . . sit** = *verbīs meīs*

crēdite. Cf. II, 48, *cuī reī fidēm fēcit*, and note. **sit** is a hortatory subjunctive; **484**, II: 206: 263, 3. **7** See Vocab., *fētiālis*. **8** *superbē . . . Latinīs* = *superbē Latīni respondērunt*. The impersonal passive is common. **9** **hōc:** ‘described above,’ in lines 9–16. In l. 9 **hōc** = ‘described below.’ **Hic** more often bears the latter sense, i.e. it refers to what follows. **10** *profectus . . . fūdit* (*fūndō*): cf. p. 15, n. 9. **11** ‘transferred, removed.’ **12** *Cum . . . fierent*: a causal clause; cf. p. 13, n. 20. **13** See Vocab., *carcer*. **14** *ad . . . audāciae* = *ut incrēsentem audāciam terrēret*. Cf. p. 3, n. 8, and *ad congressum deae*, III, 33. *audāciae* is objective genitive: cf. p. 14, n. 15. **15** *ponte subliciō*: abl. abs., with *factō*, expressing means. This bridge, the earliest and most famous of the bridges over the Tiber, derived its

in Tiberī factō urbī cōniūnxit, in ūre¹ Tiberis Ōstiam urbem condidit. Plūribus aliīs rēbus intrā paucōs annōs cōflectīs, immātūrā morte praereptus obiit.

VII. Lūcius Tarquinius Prīscus, Rōmānōrum rēx quīntus

616–578 b.c.

Ancō rēgnante Lūcius Tarquinius, Tarquiniīs,² ex Etrūriae urbe, profectus,³ cum cōniuge et fortūnīs omnibus Rōmam commigrāvit. Additur haec fābula: advenientī⁴ aquila pilleum sustulit⁵ et super carpentum,⁶ cuī⁷ Tarquinius īsidēbat, cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūrsus⁸ capitī⁹ aptē reposuit; inde sublīmis¹⁰ abiit. Tanaquil cōniux, caelestium¹¹ prōdigiōrum perīta, rēgnum¹² ei portendī intellēxit; itaque, virum complexa, excelsa¹³ et alta¹³ spērāre

name from the circumstance that it was always made of wood and supported on piles (*sublīcae*). It is this bridge that figures so largely in Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, Horatius, stanzas xxix, ff.

¹ in ūre: 'at the mouth.' The town Ostia got its name from its position *in ūre Tiberis*. It was the port of Rome, and thus attained great importance. Great harbors were built there in the days of the Empire, the remains of which, as well as of the warehouses built for the storage of merchandise from abroad, are still visible.

² Tarquiniis . . . urbe: 'from Tarquinii, a city of Etruria.' Cf. p. 8, n. 5. ³ profīcīscor. ⁴ Sc. Rōmānam: 'while on his way to Rome.' The participle agrees with *ei* understood, which is a dat. of separation, or, more strictly, of disadvantage with *sustulit*: 385, II, 2; 386, 2: 229: 345, r. 1. ⁵ tollō. ⁶ A two-wheeled carriage, provided with curtains and an awning. ⁷ cuī: 'in which.' Why dat.? ⁸ rūrsus . . . re-

posuit: since *repōnō* = 'to put back,' or 'to place again,' **rūrsus** is unnecessary. ⁹ More often *repōnō* is followed by *in* with the ablative, or the accusative. ¹⁰ sublīmis abiit: 'flew high up in air and departed.' ¹¹ caelestium prōdigiōrum perīta: 'skilled (in interpreting) portents from heaven.' The Romans regarded the Etruscans as exceptionally skillful in such matters. For the gen., see 399, I, 2: 218, a: 374. ¹² rēgnum ei portendī intellēxit: 'perceived that the sign indicated that he was to be king.' How literally? According to Livy, the significance of the omen lay in these facts: It came from a favorable quarter of the sky (which, to the Romans, was the east); it concerned his *head*, the *supreme* part of his being; hence the removal of his cap by the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, 'king of gods and men,' and its restoration, implied that his *cap* was to be removed and replaced by a *crown*. ¹³ neuter plural adjectives, used as nouns: 'an exalted destiny.'

eum iūssit. Hās spēs cōgitatiōnēsque sēcum portantēs urbem ingressī¹ sunt, domiciliōque ibi comparatō Tarquinius pecūniā et 10 indūstriā dignitātem atque etiam Ancī rēgis familiāritātem cōnsecutus² est; ā quō tūtor liberis relictus³ rēgnū intercēpit et ita administrāvit, quasi⁴ iūre adeptus⁵ esset.

Tarquinius Prīscus Latīnōs bellō domuit; Circum⁶ Māximum aedificāvit; dē⁷ Sabīnīs triumphāvit; mūrūm⁸ lapideum urbī circumdedidit. Equitū centuriās⁹ duplicāvit, nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit, dēterritus, ut ferunt, Attī Nāvīi auctōritate. Attus enim, eā tempestāte¹⁰ augur inclitus, id fierī posse negābat, nisi¹¹ avēs addixissent¹²; īrātus rēx in¹³ experīmentū artis eum interrogāvit, fierīne posset¹⁴ quod ipse mente concēpisset¹⁵; Attus auguriō āctō fierī posse respondit. “Atquī hōc”¹⁶ inquit rēx “agitābam, num cōtem illam secāre novāculā possem.”¹⁷ “Potes¹⁸ ergō” inquit 20 augur, et rēx secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius filium tredecim annōrum,¹⁹ quod in proeliō hostem percussisset,²⁰ praetextā²¹ bul-



AUGUR

¹ *ingredior.* ² *cōsequor.* ³ *relinquō.* ⁴ **513**, II, and **n. 1**: 312, and **R.:** 602. ⁵ *adūpīscor.* ⁶ **Circum Māximum:** between the Palatine and the Aventine hills. In its final form it could accommodate nearly 300,000 spectators. The Romans of the Empire were passionately devoted to the chariot races of the circus. For a good description of a Roman circus, see Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur*, Book V, Chapter XII. ⁷ **dē Sabīnīs triumphāvit:** 'he triumphed over'; lit., 'he got a triumph out of.' See *Vocab.*, *triumphus*. ⁸ **mūrūm . . . circumdedidit:** 'he built a stone wall round the city.' According to Livy, the wall was merely begun by Tarquin and finished by his successor, Servius Tullius. ⁹ Cf. II, 42. Livy says that when Romulus

formed the three centuries of horsemen he called one *Ramnēs*, after his own name, another *Titiēnsēs*, after King Tatius. Tarquin desired to name the new centuries after himself. ¹⁰ = *tempore*. ¹¹ *nisi . . . addixissent:* 'unless the birds gave consent,' i.e. without taking the *auspicia* and finding them favorable. Cf. I, 42. The subjunctive is due to the indirect discourse. For the tense, see p. 6, n. 1. ¹² **in experīmentū artis:** 'to test his art.' Cf. p. 14, n. 4. ¹³ cf. p. 3, n. 2. ¹⁴ Cf. p. 6, n. 1. The king said, *Potestne fierī quod in mente concēpī?* ¹⁵ **hōc** is emphatic, 'Ah, but what I had in mind was *this*.' ¹⁶ **Potes ergō:** 'well, you can.' ¹⁷ descriptive gen.: **396**, V: 215, b: 365, R. 2. ¹⁸ Cf. p. 14, n. 1. ¹⁹ *Sc. togā.* See *Vocab.*, *toga*.

lāque¹ dōnāvit; unde² haec³ ingenuōrum puerōrum īnsīgnia esse coepērunt.

Supererant⁴ duo Ancī filiī, quī, aegrē ferentēs sē paternō⁵ rēgnō fraudātōs esse,⁶ rēgī īnsidiās parāvērunt. Ex pāstōribus 30 duōs ferōcissimōs dēligunt ad patrandū facinus. Eī simulātā rixā in vēstibulō rēgiae tumultuantur. Quōrum⁷ clāmor cum⁸ penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque vōciferārī coepit et certātim⁹ alter alterī obstrepere. Cum vērō iūssī essent in vicem dīcere, ūnus ex¹⁰ compositō rem 35 ūrdītur; dumque intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus āvertit, alter ēlātam¹¹ secūrim in ēius caput dēiēcit, et relictō¹² in vulnere tēlō ambō forās sē prōripiunt.

VII. Servius Tullius, Rōmānōrum rēx sextus

578–534 b.c.

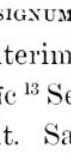
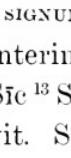
Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium, genitus ex nōbili fēminā,¹³ captivā tamen et famulā. Quī cum in domō Tarquiniī Prīscī ēducārētur, ferunt¹⁴ prōdigium¹⁵ vīsū ēventūque mīrābile

¹ See Vocab., *bulla*. ² = *ex quō*: ‘in consequence of this circumstance.’ ³ Cf. p. 5, n. 14, and p. 16, n. 9. ⁴ ‘were still alive.’ ⁵ = *patris*. Cf. the use of *rēgius*, I, 17. ⁶ The infinitive depends on **aegrē ferentēs**. Phrases expressive of emotion, whether of joy or of sorrow, are often followed by the infinitive with subject accus. ⁷ Cf. p. 4, n. 3. ⁸ The conjunction of the subordinate clause is often preceded by one or two words, sometimes by a larger number. ⁹ *certātim . . . obstrepere*: ‘to (try to) drown each other’s voices’; lit., ‘in eager rivalry to make noise one against (*ob*) the other.’ Why is *alterī* dative? ¹⁰ **ex compositō**: ‘according to previous agreement.’ ¹¹ **ēlātam secūrim . . . dēiēcit** = *extulit* (‘raised’) *et dēiēcit*.

Cf. p. 2, n. 8. ¹² **relictō . . . tēlō**: we say, ‘leaving the weapon — they flee,’ i.e. we treat the two actions as simultaneous. The Romans say more exactly: ‘having left — they flee,’ i.e. the act of leaving is viewed as prior to that of flight.

¹³ Livy relates that at the capture of the Latin town Corniculum, Servius’ father was killed and his mother taken prisoner. Out of respect to her high rank, Tanaquil set her free and welcomed her to the palace. There Servius was born, and he was brought up in Tarquin’s household. ¹⁴ **ferunt . . . accidisse**: in English, the verb corresponding to **ferunt** would be parenthetical, thus: ‘a prodigy, *they say*, happened.’ ¹⁵ **prōdigium . . . mīrābile**: ‘a prodigy,

accidisse. Flammae¹ speciēs puerī dormientis caput amplexa est.

5 Hōc vīsū Tanaquil summam² eī dīgnitātem portendī intellēxit
 cōniugīque suāsit, ut³ eum haud secus āc suōs liberōs⁴
 ēducāret.⁵ Is postquamadolēvit; et fortitūdine et cōn-
 siliō īsignis fuit. In proeliō quōdam,⁶ in quō rēx Tar-
 quinius adversus Sabīnōs cōnfīxit, mīlitibus⁶ sēgnius
 10 dīmīcantibus, raptum⁷ sīgnum in hostem mīsit. Cūius⁸
 recipiendī grātiā Rōmānī tam āriter pūgnāvērunt, ut et
 sīgnum et victōriam referrent. Quārē ā Tarquiniō gener
 adsūmptus est; et cum Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tana-
 quil, Tarquiniī uxor, mortem ēius cēlāvit, populumque
 15 ex superiōre⁹ parte aedium adlocūta¹⁰ ait rēgem grave
 sīgnum quidem, sed nōn lētāle vulnus accēpisse, eumque petere, ut
 interim dum convalēseret,¹¹ Serviō Tulliō¹² dictō audientēs essent.
 Sīc¹³ Servius Tullius rēgnāre coepit, sed rēctē imperium administrā-
 vit. Sabīnōs subēgit¹⁴; montēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Vīminālem, Ēsqui-
 20 līnum urbī adiūnxit; fossās¹⁵ circā mūrum dūxit. Īdem cēnsūm¹⁶
 ūrdināvit, et populum in clāssēs¹⁷ et centuriās¹⁸ distribuit.

strange to look upon, and marvellously
 fulfilled.' **vīsū** and **ēventū** are supines,
 forming ablatives of specification to
mīrābile: 547: 303: 436.

¹ **Flammae speciēs**: 'the semblance of fire.' We may render the whole sentence, 'Fire seemed to envelop,' etc. ² **summam . . . intellēxit**: cf. p. 17, n. 12. ³ Cf. p. 1, n. 5. ⁴ governed by *ēducābat* understood. ⁵ *quīdam* and *ūnus* often have no more force than the English indefinite article. ⁶ **mīlitibus . . . dīmīcantibus**: causal. ⁷ **raptum . . . mīsit**: cf. p. 2, n. 8. To lose the standard was as much of a disgrace then as it is now to lose the flag. ⁸ **Cūius . . . grātiā**: an expression of purpose = *quid ut recipret*. ⁹ Roman houses in general had no windows on the ground floor. ¹⁰ **adlocūta ait**: cf. p. 19, n. 12. ¹¹ 519, II: 328: 572, and p. xx, G 3.

¹² dat. with **dictō audientēs essent**, which together = *pārērent*: 385, I: 227, and n. 2: 346 and n. 5. **dictō** is also dat. with **audientēs**, which in this phrase itself = 'obeying.' ¹³ i.e. instead of being formally chosen king by the senate and people (p. 15, n. 11). ¹⁴ *subigō*. ¹⁵ **fossās . . . dūxit**: this statement harmonizes with VI, 14: see note there. Remains of the wall and ditch are extant, especially along the east side of the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal hills. ¹⁶ The census was not, as with us, a mere enumeration of the inhabitants, but an enrollment and classification of them according to property for purposes of taxation and military service. Hence the clause **in . . . distribuit** is in part an explanation of **cēnsūm ūrdināvit**. ¹⁷ These classes were six in number. ¹⁸ According to Livy, there

Servius Tullius aliquod urbī decus addere volēbat. Iam¹ tum inclitum erat Diānae Ephesiae fānum.² Id communiter³ ā cīvītātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Itaque Latīnōrum populīs suāsit ut et⁴ ipsī fānum Diānae cum⁵ populō Rōmānō Rōmae in Aventīnō monte aedificārent. Quō⁶ factō, bōs mīrae māgnitūdinis⁷ cuīdam Latīnō nāta⁸ dīcitur, et respōnsum somniō datum⁸ eum populū summam imperiū habitūrum,⁹ cūiūs cīvis bovem illam Diānae immolāasset.⁹ Latīnus¹⁰ bovem ad fānum Diānae ēgit et causam sacerdōtī Rōmānō exposuit. Ille callidus¹¹ dīxit prius eum vīvō flūmine manūs abluere dēbēre. **DIANA OF EPHESUS** Latīnus dum ad Tiberim¹² dēscendit, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit. Ita imperium cīvībus sibique glōriam adquīsīvit.

25

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35



were 193 centuries. At elections each century cast a single vote, the opinion of the majority of its members being regarded as the voice of the whole century. The first, or richest class, contained 98 centuries, and so controlled 98 votes, more than a majority.

1 Iam tum: ‘even in those early days.’ **2** This temple was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. See Acts xix, 24 f. **3 communiter . . . factum (esse):** ‘that the states of Asia had united in building it.’ How literally? **4 et ipsī = etiam ipsī**, or **ipsī quoque**: ‘they too,’ i.e. as well as the *cīvītātēs Asiae*. **5** ‘in conjunction with.’ The whole might have been expressed thus: *ut illi* (i.e. the *Latīni*) *et populū Rōmānū . . . aedificārent*. Cf. lines 23, 24. **6 Quō factō = postquam hōc** (i.e. the building of the temple) *factum est*.

7 Cf. p. 18, n. 17. 8 Sc. esse. For the

personal construction **bōs . . . nāta (esse)** **dīcitur**, see **534**, I, and **n. 1**: 330, *b*, 1: 528, 1. **9** Subjunctive, because in a subordinate clause of the indirect discourse. For the tense, cf. p. 6, **n. 1**. **10** ‘The (aforesaid) Latin,’ mentioned in **I. 28**. This is one of the cases where Latin suffers from the lack of the definite article. **11** ‘cunningly.’ Cf. p. 4, **n. 4**. **12** The Tiber ran close to the foot of the Aventine hill on which (**I. 26**) the temple of Diana stood. **13 = cum habēret**, ‘since he had.’ The clause **cum . . . vidēret** is also causal. **14** abl. of quality: **419**, II: 251: 400. **15 ferōcem mītī, mītem ferōci:** note that we have here two pairs of words, and that the order in the second pair is the reverse of that in the first. Cf. **I. 36**, *alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram*. This arrangement is called *Chiasmus*; **562** : **344, f**, and **n. 682**, and **R**.

mātrimōniō iungerentur. Sed mītēs seu forte seu fraude peri-

40 ērunt; ferōcēs mōrum similitūdō cōniūnxit.

Statim Tarquinius
ā Tulliā¹ incitātus advocātō² senātū rē-
gnūm paternūm repetere coepit. Quā³ rē
audītā Servius dum ad Cūriam contendit,
iūssū Tarquiniī per gradūs⁴ dēiectus et
domum refugiēns interfectus est. Tullia
carpentō vecta in Forum properāvit et
cōniugem ē Cūriā ēvocātum pīma rēgem
salūtāvit; cūius iūssū cum ē turbā āc
tumultū dēcessisset⁵ domumque redīret,

45



SACRIFICE

50 vīsō patris corpore, cunctantem et frēna mūliōnem inhibentem
super ipsum⁶ corpus carpentum agere iūssit, unde⁷ vīcus ille
Seelerātus dictus est. Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et
quadrāgintā.

VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Rōmānōrum rēx septimus et ūltimus

534–510 b.c.

Tarquinius Superbus rēgnūm scelestē⁸ occupāvit.⁹ Tamen bellō
strēnuus Latīnōs Sabīnōsque domuit. Urbem Gabiōs in potestā-
tem redēgit fraude Sextī filiī. Is eum indīgnē ferret eam urbem
ā patre expūgnārī nō posse,¹⁰ ad Gabīnōs sē contulit, patris saevi-
5 tiam in sē conquerēns. Benīgnē ā Gabīnīs exceptus paulātim
eōrum benevolentiam cōnsequitur, fictīs blanditiīs ita eōs adli-

¹ The daughter of Tullius. ² advō-
cātō . . . coepit = senātūm advocāvit et
. . . coepit. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. ³ quā rē . . .
contendit: ‘while Servius, after he had
heard of this action, was hastening,’
etc. For the tense of contendit, see
p. 3, n. 14. ⁴ Se. Cūriæ. ⁵ dēcessisset
. . . redīret: ‘had departed . . . and was
returning.’ ⁶ super ipsum corpus:

‘over the very body’; ipsum empha-
sizes the wickedness of Tullia. Roman
feeling usually required that the utmost
respect be shown to the bodies of the
dead. ⁷ Used here as in VI, 27.

⁸ Cf. the whole description VII, 40–53.

⁹ not ‘occupied.’ ¹⁰ The infinitive de-
pends on indīgnē ferret, an expression
of emotion. Cf. p. 19, n. 6.

ciēns, ut apud omnēs plūrimum posset,¹ et ad postrēnum dux bellī ēligerētur. Tum ē suīs ūnum ad patrem mittit scīscitātū² quidnam sē³ facere vellet. Pater nūntiō fīlī nihil respondit, sed velut dēliberābundus⁴ in hortum trānsiit ibique inambulāns¹⁰ sequente nūntiō altissima⁵ papāverum capita baculō dēcussit. Nūntius, fessus exspectandō, rediit Gabiōs. Sextus, cōgnitō silentiō patris et factō,⁶ intellēxit⁷ quid vellet pater. Prīmōrēs cīvitātis interēmit patrique urbem sine ūllā dīmicātiōne trādidit.

15

Posteā rēx Ardeam urbem obsidēbat. Ibi cum in castrīs essent, Tarquinius Collātinus, sorōre⁸ rēgis nātus, forte cēnābat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum iuvenib⁹ rēgiīs. Incidit¹⁰ de uxōribus mentiō; cum suam ūnusquisque laudāret, placuit experīrī. Itaque citātis¹¹ equīs Rōmam āvolant; rēgiās¹² nurūs in convīviō¹³²⁰ et lūxū dēprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collātiām¹⁴; Lūcrētiām, Collātiñi uxōrem, inter ancillās lānae¹⁵ dēditam inveniunt. Ea ergō cēterīs praestāre iūdicātur. Paucīs interiectīs diēbus Sextus Collātiām rediit et Lūcrētiae vim¹⁶ attulit. Illa posterō diē, advo-cātīs patre et cōniuge, rem exposuit et sē cultrō, quem sub veste²⁵

¹ **plūrimum posset**: ‘he possessed great influence.’ **plūrimum** is an accusative of extent. ² Cf. p. 5, n. 20. ³ **sē** refers to Sextus. Sextus asked his father through the messenger: *Quidnam mē facere vis?* ⁴ Adjectives ending in *-bundus* generally have the force of the English present participle active. ⁵ **altissima . . . capita** = ‘the heads of the tallest poppies.’ How literally? ⁶ **factō** is here a noun. ⁷ It has been shown that the whole of this story was derived by the Roman chroniclers from Greek sources, and that the incident described in the text is, so far as Gabii is concerned, without foundation. ⁸ 415, II: 244, a: 395. ⁹ **iuvenibus rēgiīs**: ‘the princes.’ ¹⁰ **Incidit . . . mentiō**: ‘the conversation happened to turn

on (the merits of) their (respective) wives.’ How literally? ¹¹ **citātis equīs**: ‘at top speed.’ How literally? ¹² **rēgiās nurūs**: ‘the king’s daughters-in-law,’ i.e. the princes’ wives. ¹³ **convīviō et lūxū**: ‘a banquet and luxury’ = ‘a luxurious banquet.’ ¹⁴ The home of Collatinus. ¹⁵ **lānae dēditam**: ‘wholly intent on spinning.’ In the oldest times the Roman housewife made all the garments of the household. Hence a frequent laudatory inscription on the tombstones of Roman ladies is *lānam fēcit*. Macaulay had this feature of Roman life in mind when (*Horatius*, stanza LXX) he wrote:

“ When the goodwife’s shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom.”

¹⁶ **vim attulit (adferō)**: ‘outraged.’

abditum habēbat, occīdit. Conclāmat vir paterque et in¹ exitium rēgum cōniūrant. Tarquinio² Rōmam redeuntī clausae sunt urbis portae et exsiliūm indictum.³

In antīquīs annālibus memoriae haec sunt prōdita.⁴ Anus 30 hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium quondam Superbum rēgem adiit,⁵ novem librōs ferēns, quōs esse dīcēbat dīvīna ūrācula: eōs sē velle⁶ vēnumdare. Tarquinius pretium percontātus est: mulier nimium atque immēnsum popōscit. Rēx, quasi⁷ anus aetāte dēsiperet, dērīsit.⁸ Tum illa foculum eum īgnī appōnit et trēs librōs 35 ex novem deūrit; et, ecquid reliquōs sex eōdem pretiō⁹ emere vellet, rēgem interrogāvit. Sed Tarquinius id multō rīsit magis, dīxitque anum iam procul dubiō dēlīrāre. Mulier ibīdem statim trēs aliōs librōs exūssit¹⁰; atque id¹¹ ipsum dēnuō placidē rogat, ut¹² trēs reliquōs eōdem illō pretiō emat. Tarquinius ūre¹³ iam 40 sēriō atque attentiōre animō¹³ fit; eam¹⁴ cōnstantiam cōfīdētī amque nōn neglegendam¹⁵ intellegit: librōs trēs reliquōs mercātūr nihilō minōre pretiō⁹ quam quod erat petītū p̄ō omnibus.) Sed eam mulierem tunc ā Tarquinio dīgressam¹⁶ posteā nūsquam locī vīsam¹⁵ cōnstituit. Librī¹⁷ trēs in sacrāriō conditī Sibyllīnīque 45 appellātī. Ad eōs, quasi ad ūrāculum, Quīndecemvirī adeunt, cum diū immortālēs pūblicē cōsulendī sunt.

¹ in exitium rēgum cōniūrant: ‘conspire to kill the royal family (*rēgum*).’ For *in exitium* cf. p. 14, n. 4. ² dative of disadvantage. Translate: ‘against T., on his return to Rome.’ ³ Sc. *est.* ⁴ *prōdō.* ⁵ *adeō.* ⁶ infinitive because dependent on *dīxit* understood, to be supplied from *dīcēbat*. ⁷ *quasi . . . dēsiperet*: ‘thinking that the old woman’s mind was failing through age.’ See p. 3, n. 6. ⁸ *dērīdeō.* ⁹ abl. of price: 422: 252: 404. ¹⁰ *exūrō.* ¹¹ explained by the clause *ut . . . emat.* ¹² *ut . . . emat*: a substantive clause of purpose depending on *rogat*: 498, I: 331: 546. ¹³ abl. of quality with *fit*. ¹⁴ = *tālem*,

as often. ¹⁵ sc. *esse.* ¹⁶ *dīgressam* (*dīgredior*) = *postquam dīgressa est.* ¹⁷ *Librī . . . appellātī*: the *Sibyllae* were inspired maidens devoted to the worship of Apollo. The most famous, from whom Tarquin was believed to have received the Sibylline books, lived at Cumae, on the coast of Campania, in Italy. The books were placed in a vault beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. When this temple was burned in 83 B.C., the senate sent envoys to Greece to make a new collection of oracular sayings. These also were deposited for a time in the temple of Jupiter after its restoration.

IX. Iūnius Brūtus, Rōmānōrum cōnsul prīmus

Iūnius Brūtus, sorōre¹ Tarquiniī Superbī nātus, eum² eandem fortūnam timēret, in quam frāter inciderat, quī ob dīvitiās et prūdentiam ab avunculō erat occīsus, stultitiam finxit, unde Brūtus dictus est. Profectus³ Delphōs⁴ cum Tarquiniī filiīs, quōs pater ad Apollinem mūneribus honōrandum mīserat, baculō⁵ sambūceō aurum inclūsum dōnō⁶ tulit deō. Perāctīs deinde mandātīs patris, iuvenēs Apollinem cōnsulunt quisnam ex ipsīs Rōmae⁷ rēgnātūrus esset.⁸ Respōnsum est eum Rōmae⁷ summam potestātem habitūrun, quī prīmus mātrem ūsculātus esset.⁹ Tunc Brūtus, velut sī cāsū prōlāpsus¹⁰ cecidisset, terram ūsculātus est, 10 scilicet quod ea commūnis māter omnium mortālium esset.

Expulsīs rēgib⁹ duo cōnsulēs¹¹ crēatī sunt, Iūnius Brūtus et B.C. Tarquinius Collātīnus¹² Lucrētiae marītus. At libertās 509. modo parta¹³ per dolum et prōditiōnem paene āmissa est. Erant in iuventūte Rōmānā adulēscētēs aliquot, sodālēs adulē- 15 scēntium Tarquiniōrum.¹⁴ Hī cum lēgātīs, quōs rēx ad bona sua repetenda Rōmam mīserat, dē restituendīs rēgib⁹ conloquuntur, ipsōs Brūtī cōnsulis filiōs in societātem cōnsiliī adsūmunt. Ser- mōnem eōrum ex servīs ūnus excēpit; rem ad cōnsulēs dētulit. Datae¹⁵ ad Tarquinium lītterae manifēstum facinus fēcērunt. 20 Prōditōrēs in vineula coniectī sunt, deinde damnātī. Stābant ad pālum dēligātī iuvenēs nōbilissimī; sed ā cēterīs liberī cōnsulis omnium in sē oculōs āvertēbant. Cōnsulēs in sēdem prōcēssēre¹⁶

¹ Cf. p. 23, n. 8. ² cum . . . timēret: causal; cf. p. 4, n. 12; also p. xx, II 2. ³ profic̄scor. ⁴ Cf. p. 3, n. 4. ⁵ Join with inclūsum, and cf. p. 2, n. 7. ⁶ dat. of purpose or service: **390**, II: 233, a: 356. This dat. is specially common in connection with another dative, as deō here, referring to a person (dat. of advantage). ⁷ locative: **425**, II: 258, c, 2: **411**. ⁸ Cf. p. 3, n. 2. The whole

clause is the object of cōnsulunt, ‘consult (by asking).’ ⁹ Cf. p. 6, n. 1. The oracle said: *Is . . . habēbit, quī . . . erit.* ¹⁰ prōlāpsus (prōlābor) cecidisset (cadō) = prōlāpsus esset et cecidisset. ¹¹ See Vocab., cōnsul. ¹² Cf. VIII, 17. ¹³ pāliō. ¹⁴ The sons of Tarquin, mentioned above, I. 4. ¹⁵ = quae datae erant. datae = missae, and so is construed with ad and the accusative. ¹⁶ = prōcēssērunt.

suam, missīque lictōrēs nūdātōs¹ virgīs caedunt secūrīque feriunt.
25 Suppliciī nōn spectātor modo, sed et² exāctor erat Brūtus,
quī tune patrem exuit, ut cōnsulem ageret.³

Tarquinius deinde bellō apertō rēgnū recipere cōnātus⁴ est.
Equitibus praeerat Ārūns, Tarquiniī filius: rēx ipse cum legiōni-

30 bus sequēbatur. Obviam hostī⁵ cōsulēs eunt; Brūtus ad explōrandū cum equitātā antecēssit. Ārūns, ubi procul Brūtum āgnōvit,⁶ īflammātus īrā “Ille est vir” inquit
“quī nōs patriā expulit; ipse⁷ ēn ille nostrīs
35 decorātus īsignībus māgnificē incēdit.” Tum
conceitat ealcāribus equū atque in ipsum cō-

sulem dīrigit; Brūtus avidē sē certāminī offert. Adeō⁸ īfēstīs
animīs concurrērunt, ut ambō hastā trānsfīxī caderent; fugātus
tamen proeliō est Tarquinius. Alter⁹ cōsul Rōmam triumphāns
rediit. Brūtī conlēgāe fūmus, quantō¹⁰ potuit apparātū, fēcit.

40 Brūtum mātrōnae, ut parentem, annum lūxērunt.¹¹



X. Mūcius Scaevola

Cum Porsena¹² Rōmam obsidēret, Mūcius, vir Rōmānae¹³ cō-
stantiae, senātū adiit et veniam¹⁴ trānsfugiendī petiit, necem

¹ nūdātōs virgīs caedunt = *nūdant* (*eōs*) et *virgis caedunt*. ² = *etiam*.

³ What does the subjunctive express?
⁴ *cōnor*. ⁵ dat. after *ob* in *obviam*.

The rule regarding compound verbs (p. 2, n. 7) holds true often of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. ⁶ *āgnōscō*.

⁷ *ipse . . . incēdit*: the *spirit* of this dramatic sentence may be reproduced thus: ‘Look at him (*ēn ille*)! He is actually adorned with *our* insignia! See in what a lordly way he advances!’

⁸ *Adeō*, ‘such,’ in part qualifies *īfēstīs*, in part paves the way for the result clause *ut . . . caderent*. ⁹ *Alter*: ‘the

remaining.’ Why may it be so translated? ¹⁰ *quantō . . . apparātū*: ‘with the greatest possible splendor.’ ¹¹ *lūgeō*.

¹² Tarquinius Superbus had applied to Porsena, king of the Etruscan city of Clusium, for aid in the recovery of his throne. Porsena gathered a large army and marched against Rome. For this story, see Macaulay’s *Lays of Ancient Rome*, *Horatius*. Modern authorities on Roman history maintain that Porsena was so successful in his operations that he compelled the Romans to submit to a very humiliating treaty. ¹³ We would say, ‘truly Roman.’ ¹⁴ *veniam*

rēgis reprōmittēns. Acceptā¹ potestāte cum in castra Porsenae B.C. vēnisset, ibi in cōfertissimā turbā prope tribūnal cōstitū. 507. Stipendium tunc forte² mīlitibus dabātur et scriba cum rēge parī³ ferē ūrnātū sedēbat. Mūcius, īgnōrāns uter rēx esset, illum prō rēge occīdit. Apprehēnsus et ad rēgem pertrāctus, dextram accēnsō⁵ ad sacrificium foculō iniēcit, velut manum pūniēns, quod⁶ in caede peccāset. Attonitus mīrāculō rēx iuvenem āmovērī ab altāribus iūssit. Tum Mūcius, quasi beneficium remūnerāns, ait trecentōs adversus eum⁷ suī similēs cōniūrāsse. Quā rē ille territus⁸ bellum acceptīs obsidibus dēpositū.⁹ Mūciō prāta trāns Tiberim data,¹⁰ ab eō Mūcia appellāta. Statua quoque eī¹¹ honōris grātiā cōstitūta est.

XI. Fabiī trecentī sex

479–477 B.C.

Cum¹² adsiduīs Vēientium¹³ incursiōnibus vexārentur¹² Rōmānī, Fabia gēns senātum adit; cōsul Fabius prō gente loquitur: “Vōs alia bella cūrāte; Fabiōs¹⁴ hostēs Vēientibus date: id bellum prīvātō sūmptū¹⁵ gerere nōbīs¹⁶ in animō est.” Grātiae eī

trānsfugiēdi: ‘permission to go over (to the enemy).’

1 Acceptā (acciō) . . . vēnisset = Cum potestātem accēpisset et in castra Porsenae vēnisset. **2 Cf.** p. 5, n. 19.

3 parī . . . ūrnātū: abl. abs. to denote an attendant circumstance: 431, 1 : 255, d, 5 : 409, n. **4 pertrahō.** **5 accēndō.**

6 quod . . . peccāset expresses Scae-vola’s thought: see 516, II: 321: 541, and cf. p. 14, n. 1, and p. xxi, H 4.

7 eum refers to the king, **sui** to Scae-vola. Scae-vola’s speech was: *Trecentī adversus tē mei similēs cōniūrāvērunt.* **8 terreō.** **9 dēpōnō.** **10 Se. sunt.**

11 dat. of advantage with **cōnstitūta est.**

12 The subjunctive expresses both time and cause: cf. p. 2, n. 13, and p. xxii, J.

13 The Veientes fought almost constantly against Rome from a very early time (cf. IV, 57; Livy says that they were defeated by Romulus) till their city was completely destroyed in 396 B.C. **14** **Fabiōs . . . date:** ‘give the Veientes the Fabii as their enemies,’ i.e. let the war against the Veientes be the special business of the Fabii. **15** Cf. p. 24, n. 9.

16 **nōbīs . . . est:** since **nōbīs** is a dat. of possession (387 : 231 : 349) with **est**, the whole phrase exactly = ‘we have it in mind.’ The subject of **est** is the clause **id bellum . . . gerere.** **Fabiōs** is strongly opposed to **vōs.**

5 ingentēs āctae sunt. Cōnsul ē Cūriā ēgressus, comitante¹ Fabiōrum āgmine, domum rediit. Mānat tōtā urbe rūmor; Fabium ad² caelum laudibus ferunt. Fabiī posterō diē arma capiunt. Numquam³ exercitus neque minor numerō neque clārior fāmā et admīrātiōne hominum per urbem incēssit. Ībant sex et trecentī 10 mīlitēs, omnēs patriciī, omnēs ūnīus gentis. Ad Cremeram flūmen perveniunt. Is opportūnus vīsus est locus commūniendō prae-sidiō.⁴ Hostēs nōn⁵ semel fūsī pācem supplicēs⁶ petunt.

Vēientēs⁷ pācis impetrātae cum brevī paenituisset,⁸ redintegrātō bellō iniērunt cōnsilium īsidiis ferōcem hostem captandī. 15 Multō succēssū Fabiīs⁹ audācia crēscēbat. Cum igitur pālātī passim agrōs populārentur, pecora ā Vēientibus obviam¹⁰ ācta sunt; ad quae prōgressī Fabiī in īsidiās dēlāpsī¹¹ omnēs ad ūnum periērunt. Diēs, quō id factum est, inter nefāstōs relātus¹² est; porta, quā profectī erant, Scelerāta est appellāta. Ūnus 20 omnīnō superfuit ex eā gente, quī propter aetātem impūberem domī¹³ relictus¹⁴ erat. Is¹⁵ genus propāgāvit ad Quīntum¹⁶ Fabium Māximum, quī Hannibalem morā¹⁷ frēgit.¹⁸

¹ comitante . . . āgmine: ‘the Fabii accompanying him in a body.’ How literally? ² ad . . . ferunt: so we ‘laud a person to the skies.’ ³ Numquam . . . neque . . . neque: it is a law of Latin, as of English, that two negatives neutralize each other and make an affirmative. To this law there are two regular exceptions in Latin: (1) When a general negative like *nōn*, *numquam*, or *nēmō* is followed by *neque . . . neque*; (2) when a general negative is followed by the emphatic *nē . . . quidem*. In the former case the negation is distributed by the *neque . . . neque* into two (or more) clauses or phrases; in the latter, the full weight of the negation is concentrated upon a single word or phrase. In English a single negative is always to be employed. ⁴ dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. This construction is espe-

cially frequent with phrases consisting of a gerundive and a noun. ⁵ nōn semel: ‘not once (only),’ i.e. repeatedly. ⁶ Cf. p. 4, n. 4. ⁷ Vēientēs . . . paenituisset: lit. ‘when it had repented the V. of the peace which they had secured.’ What is our idiom? *paenituisset* is wholly impersonal; *Vēientēs* is acc., though logically its subject, and *pācis* is gen., though logically its object. ⁴⁰⁹, III: 221, b: 377. ⁸ See p. 2, n. 13. ⁹ dat. of reference: **384**, 4, n. 2: 235: 350, 2. ¹⁰ Sc. *eis*: ‘to meet them.’ ¹¹ dēlābor. ¹² referō. ¹³ locative: **426**, 2: 258, d: 411, r. 2. ¹⁴ relinquō. ¹⁵ Is . . . Māximum: freely ‘he saved the family from extinction and became the ancestor of Maximus.’ ¹⁶ See Selection XIX. ¹⁷ Fabius, by his ‘policy of masterly inactivity,’ gained the title of *Cunctātor*, ‘the Delayer.’ ¹⁸ frangō.

XII. Lūcius Virgīnius

Annō trecentēsimō¹ ab urbe² conditā prō duōbus cōnsulibus decemvirī creātī sunt, quī³ adlātās ē Graeciā lēgēs populō prōpōnerent.⁴ Duodecim⁵ tabulīs⁶ eae sunt perscrip̄tae. Cēterum decemvirī⁷ suā⁸ ipsōrum īsolentiā in exitium āctī sunt. Nam ūnus ex iīs Appius Claudius virginem plēbēiam adamāvit. Quam⁹ 5 cum Appius nōn posset pretiō āc spē perlicere, ūnum ē clientibus¹⁰ subōrnāvit, quī eam in¹¹ servitūtem dēpōsceret,¹² facile vici- tūrum¹³ sē spērāns, cum ipse esset et accūsātor et iūdex. Lūcius Virgīnius, puellae pater, tunc aberat mīlitiae causā. Cliēns igitur virgīnī¹⁴ venientī in Forum (namque ibi in tabernīs litterārum¹⁵ 10 lūdī erant) iniēcit manum, adfīrmāns suam esse servam. Eam sequī sē iubet; nī faciāt,¹⁶ minātur sē vī abstrāctūrum. Pavidā puellā¹⁷ stupente,¹⁷ ad clāmōrem nūtrīcis fit concursus. Itaque cum ille puellam vī nōn posset abdūcere, eam vocat in iūs, ipsō Appiō¹⁷ iūdice.¹⁷ 15

Intereā missī nūntiī ad Virgīnium properant. Is commēatū sūmptō ā castrīs profectus prīmā lūce Rōmam advēnit, cum iam cīvitās in Forō exspectatiōne ērēcta stābat. Virgīnius statim in Forum lacrimābundus et cīvium opem implōrāns filiam suam

¹ The dating is not exact, as the Decemvirs were elected in 451 B.C.

² Cf. p. 5, n. 15. ³ quī... prōpōne-rent: i.e. after studying the laws of Greece, they were to draw up a code and submit it to the people. ⁴ Cf. p. 5, n. 3.

⁵ From this circumstance the code was known as the *Lēgēs XII Tabulārum*. ⁶ abl. of means; we say 'on tablets.' The tablets were of bronze. For many centuries Roman schoolboys had to commit these laws to memory.

⁷ The Decemvirs had been elected for one year, at the end of which time they reported their work still unfinished, and a second board was chosen. The

story that follows concerns the second board. All accounts agree that the rule of the first board was in all respects just. ⁸ suā ipsōrum: a strong expression for 'their own.' ⁹ Cf. p. 4, n. 3.

¹⁰ See Vocab., *cliēns*. ¹¹ in servitūtem expresses purpose (cf. p. 14, n. 4), and so =ut serva esset. ¹² Cf. p. 5, n. 3. ¹³ vincō. ¹⁴ Join with iniēcit manum, and cf. p. 2, n. 7. ¹⁵ litterārum lūdī: schools where children were taught their A B C's, i.e. what we should call 'primary schools.'

¹⁶ subjunctive as the subordinate clause of the indirect quotation, which depends on minātur. The threat was: Nī (id) jēceris, vī (te) abstraham. ¹⁷ abl. abs.

20 dēdūcit. Neque¹ eō sētius Appius, cum in tribūnal ēscendisset, Virgīniam clientī suō addīxit. Tum pater, ubi nihil ūsquā auxiliī² vīdit, “Quaesō,” inquit “Appī, īgnōsce patriō dolōrī³; sine mē filiam ūltimum adloquī.” Datā veniā pater cum filiam sēdūxisset, ab ianiō cultrō⁴ adreptō pectus puellae trānsfigit.
 25 Tum vērō sibi viam facit et respersus cruōre ad exercitum profugit et mīlitēs ad vindicandum facinus accedit. Concitātus exercitus montem Aventīnum īnsēdit; decem tribūnōs⁵ militum creāvit; decemvirōs magistratū sē abdicāre coēgit⁶ eōsque omnēs aut morte aut exiliō multāvit; ipse Appius Claudius in carce-
 30 rem coniectus mortem sibi cōncīvit.⁷

B.C.
449.

XIII. Titus Mānlius Torquātus

Titus Mānlius ob ingeniī et linguae tarditātem ā patre rūs⁸ relēgātus erat. Quī cum audīvisset patri⁹ diem dictam esse ā Pompōniō, tribūnō plēbis, cēpit cōnsilium rudis quidem et agrestis animī,¹⁰ sed pietāte laudābile. Cultrō succinctus māne in 5 urbem atque ā portā cōnfēstī ad¹¹ Pompōnium pergit: intrōductus¹² cultrum stringit et super lectum Pompōniī stāns sē eum trānsfīxūrum minātur, nisi ab inceptā accūsātiōne dēsistat.¹³ Pavidus

¹ Neque eō sētius: ‘nevertheless.’ How literally? eō = ‘for that reason.’
² partitive gen. with nihil: 397, 1. 216, a, 3; 369. ³ dat. with īgnōsce: 385, II: 227: 346, and r. 2. ⁴ cultrō . . . trānsfigit: cf. p. 2, n. 8. ⁵ tribūnōs militum: two armies were at this time in the field against the Sabines and the Aequians. The eight Decemvirs who commanded them were deposed, and ten tribunes, or ‘captains,’ were chosen in their place. ⁶ cōgō. ⁷ cōncīscō. With this whole story cf. Macaulay’s *Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia*.

⁸ Cf. p. 3, n. 4. ⁹ patri . . . esse: ‘that a day had been set against his

father (for trial),’ i.e. ‘that his father had been summoned to appear for trial.’ Among the charges against the elder Manlius was that of cruelty to his son. patri is a dat. of disadvantage. ¹⁰ cēpit . . . laudābile: ‘he formed a plan (which, though it gave token) of a rough and uncouth temper (was) nevertheless commendable by reason of the filial devotion (which it showed).’ For quidem . . . sed, cf. p. 10, n. 10. animī is a genitive of quality or description with cōnsilium. ¹¹ ad Pompōnium = ‘to (the house of) Pomponius.’ ¹² = a temporal clause: ‘when he had been ushered in.’ ¹³ For the mood, cf. p. 29, n. 16.

tribūnus, quīppe¹ quī cerneret ferrum ante oculōs micāns, accū-satiōnem dīmīsit. Ea rēs adulēscētī² eō³ māiōrī⁴ fuit honōrī quod animū ēius acerbītās paterna ā pietātē nōn āvertisset, 10 ideōque eōdem annō tribūnus mīlitūm factus est.

Cum posteā Gallī⁵ ad tertium⁶ lapidem trāns Aniēnem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Rōmānus ab urbe profectus in citeriōre rīpā fluviī cōnstitit. Pōns in mediō⁷ erat: tunc Gallus B.C. eximiā corporis māgnitūdine in vacuū pontem 361. prōcēssit et quam⁸ māximā vōce potuit “Quem nunc” inquit “Rōma fortissimum habet, is prōcēdat⁹ agedum ad pūgnam, ut ēventus certāminis nostrī ostendat utra gēns bellō sit melior.” Diū inter prīmōrēs iuvenum Rōmānōrum silentium fuit. Tum Titus Mānlīus ex statiōne ad imperātōrem pergit: “Iniūssū¹⁰ tuō,” inquit, “imperātor, extrā ūrdinēm numquam pūgnāverim,¹¹ nōn sī certam victōriam videam¹¹; sī tū permittis, volō ego illī bēluae ostendere mē ex eā familiā ortum esse, quae Gallōrum āgmen ex rūpe Tarpēiā dēīecit.”¹²

15

20

25



MILIARIUM

¹ quīppe quī: ‘since indeed he,’ etc. ² quī = *cum is* (cf. p. 4, n. 3), and the relative clause has its verb in the subjunctive because it expresses a reason: **517** and **3, 1: 320, e, n. 1**: 623 and 626, n. 1. ³ dat. of advantage. ⁴ eō = ‘for this reason,’ and is explained by the clause *quod ... āvertisset*. ⁵ māiōrī fuit honōrī: ‘was all the more credit’: cf. note on *dōnō*, IX, 6. ⁶ In the fifth century B.C. the Gauls left their homes in northwestern Europe, and, crossing the Alps, gained control of the fertile valley of the Po. Hence that part of the Italian peninsula was called Gallia Cisalpīna. Thence they made raids into the lands to the south. ⁷ With **tertium** sc. *ab urbe Rōmā*. On all the roads leading from Rome milestones were set up to mark the distance from the gate

in the Servian Wall (see map, p. xxviii), by which the road issued from the capital. ⁷ Sc. *duōrum exercitū*, i.e. ‘between the two armies.’ ⁸ quam ... potuit: cf. *quantō potuit apparātū*, IX, 39, and note. ⁹ subjunctive of exhortation or command: **484**, II: 266: 263, and 3. ¹⁰ Iniūssū tuō: ‘without your consent.’ ¹¹ subjunctive in an ideal condition: **509**: 307, b: 596. ¹² In 388 B.C. the Gauls had captured and destroyed all of Rome save the Capitol, which was commanded by M. Mānlīus, the father of Titus. He was aroused one night by the cackling of the sacred geese, to find that the Gauls had climbed by a secret path and had almost effected an entrance. He awoke the garrison, hurled the foremost Gauls back upon their companions, and thus saved the Capitol.

Cū imperātor “Macte¹ virtūte,” inquit “Tite Mānlī, estō: perge et nōmen Rōmānum invictum praestā.”

Armant deinde iuvenem aequālēs: scūtum capit, Hispānō² cingit³ gladiō, ad propiōrem⁴ pūgnam habilī. Exspectābat eum

30

Gallus stolidē laetus et linguam ab inrīsū exserēns. Ubi cōnstitēre⁵ inter duās aciēs, Gallus ēensem cum ingentī sonitū in arma Mānlī dēiēcit. Mānlius vērō inter corpus et arma Gallī sēsē īnsinuāns ūnō⁶ alterōque īctū ventrem trānsfōdit et in spatiū ingēns ruuentem porrēxit hostem; iacentī⁷ torquem dētrāxit, quem cruōre respersum⁸ collō⁹ circumdedit¹⁰ suō. Dēfixerat pavor¹¹ eum admīrātiōne Gallōs; Rōmānī alacrēs obviam mīlitī suō prōgrediuntur et grātulantēs laudantēsque ad imperātōrem perdūcunt. Mānlius inde Torquātī cōgnōmen accēpit.

35

Idem Mānlius, posteā cōnsul factus bellō Latīnō, ut dīsciplīnam mīlitārem restitueret, ēdīxit nē¹² quis extrā īordinem in hostēs pūgnāret. T. Mānlius,¹³

40

GLADIUS

cōnsulī filius, cum propius forte ad statiōnem hostium

B.C.
340.

45

accēssisset, is, quī Latīnō equitātuī praeerat, ubi cōnsulī filium āgnōvit,¹⁴ “Vīsne” inquit “congređī mēcum, ut singulāris certāminis īventū cernātur, quantum eques Latīnus Rōmānō prae-stet?” Mōvit ferōcem animū iuvenis seu īra seu dētrēctandī¹⁵

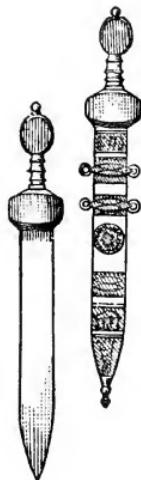
¹ **macte virtūte . . . estō:** lit., ‘be glorified in (respect of) your valor.’ The phrase is in part an expression of commendation, like our ‘bravo!’ in part a prayer, like ‘success attend thee!’ ² A straight, two-edged sword, not more than two feet long, used for thrusting rather than for striking. The Gallic sword was long and without point. ³ = *cīngit sē*, i.e. ‘girds himself,’ not ‘is girded.’ ⁴ ‘nearer,’ i.e. hand to hand. ⁵ *cōnsistō*. What tense? ⁶ *ūnō alterōque īctū*: ‘with one stroke after

the other’; i.e. he killed him with two quick blows. ⁷ Sc. *eī*, and render ‘from him as he lay (dead).’ See p. 17, n. 4.

⁸ *respergō*. ⁹ What case? ¹⁰ In its com-

pounds, *dare* more often = ‘to put’ than ‘to give.’ ¹¹ **pavor cum admirātiōne** = *pavor et admirātiō*; cf. *mentēs cum oculīs*, II, 12. ¹² *nē quis . . . pūgnāret*: ‘that no one should fight.’ For the subjunctive, see p. 9, n. 6. ¹³ Sub-

ject of *accēssisset*. For its position, see p. 19, n. 7. ¹⁴ *āgnōscō*. ¹⁵ **dētrēctandī . . . pudor**: ‘his unwillingness to



certāminis pudor. Itaque oblitus¹ imperiī² paternī in certāmen ruit et Latīnum³ ex equō excussum trānsfixit spoliisque lēctīs 50 in castra ad patrem vēnit. Exemplō filium āversātus cōnsul mīlitēs clāssicō advocat. Quī postquam frequentēs convēnēre, "Quandōquidem" inquit "tū, fili, contrā imperium cōnsulis pūgnāstī, oportet⁴ dīsciplinam, quam solvistī, poenā⁵ tuā restituās. Trīste exemplum, sed in⁶ posterum salūbre iuventūti eris. I,⁷ līctor, dēligā⁸ ad pālum." Metū omnēs 60 obstupuēre; sed postquam cervīce caesā fūsus est crūor, in questūs et lāmenta ērūpere.⁹ Mānlīo Rōmam redeuntī seniōrēs tantum obviam exiērunt: iuventūs et tunc eum et omnī¹⁰ deinde vītā exsecrāta est.

Operae pretium erit aliud sevēritatis dīsciplīnae Rōmānae exemplum prōferre, simul ut appāreat, quam facile sevēritās in¹¹ crūdēlitātem et furōrem abeat. Cn. Pīsō fuit¹² vir ā multīs vitiīs integer, sed prāvus et cuī¹³ placēbat prō cōstantiā rigor. Is 65 cum irātus ad mortem dūcī iūssisset mīlitem, quasi¹⁴ interfēcisset commīlitōnem, cum quō ēgressus erat ē castrīs et sine quō redierat, rogantī¹⁵ tempus aliquod ad conquīrendum¹⁶ nōn dedit. Damnātus mīles extrā castrōrum vāllum ductus est et iam cervīcem porrigēbat, cum subitō appāruit ille commīlitō, quī occīsus¹⁷ 70

decline the fight.' A literal translation of this phrase would be impossible. *Pudor* implies that he was ashamed to decline lest his refusal should be attributed to cowardice.

¹ *obliviscor*. ² dependent on **oblitus**: 406, II: 219: 376. ³ **excussum trānsfixit**: cf. p. 2, n. 8. ⁴ **oportet restituās**: 'it is fitting that you restore.' *Oportet* is construed either with the infinitive or with the subjunctive of result with *ut* omitted. ⁵ Why abl.? ⁶ **in posterum** is an adverbial phrase (cf. p. 4, n. 9) = 'for the future.' ⁷ Imperative of *eō*. ⁸ Cf. *Stābant ad pālum dēligātī*, IX, 21.

⁹ *ērumpō*. ¹⁰ **omnī . . . vītā**: 'throughout his whole subsequent life.' In this sense the simple acc., or the acc. with *per* is far more common. **deinde**, standing as it does between an adj. and a noun, may be rendered by an adj.: cf. p. 10, n. 14. ¹¹ **in . . . abeat**: 'passes over into,' 'degenerates into.' ¹² *fuit . . . sed*: we would say, 'was, to be sure, . . . but, after all,' i.e. 'although he was . . . yet.' In this sense *quidem . . . sed* is commonly used; cf. p. 10, n. 10. ¹³ 385, I: 227: 346. ¹⁴ Cf. p. 3, n. 6. ¹⁵ Sc. *mīlītū*, and join with *dedit*. ¹⁶ Sc. *commīlitōnem*. ¹⁷ Sc. *esse*.



dīcēbātur. Tunc centuriō suppliciō praepositus condere gladium carnificem iubet. Ambō commīlitōnēs alter alterum complexī ingentī concursū et māgnō gaudiō exercitūs dēdūcuntur ad Pīsōnēm. Ille cōnscedit tribūnal furēns et utrumque ad mortem 75 dūcī iubet, adicit et centuriōnem, quī damnātūm mīlitem redūxerat, haec praefātus¹: “Tē morte plectī iubeō, quia iam damnātūs es; tē, quia causa damnātiōnis commīlitōnī fuistī; tē, quia iūssus occidere mīlitem imperātōrī² nōn pāruistī.”

Cēterum Mānliānae gentis³ propriam ferē fuisse⁴ illam in 80 filiōs acerbitatēm aliis Mānliūs, illiūs dē quō suprā dīximus nepōs, ostendit. Cum Macedonum lēgātī Rōmam vēnissent conquestum⁵ dē Sīlānō, Mānliī Torquātī filiō, quod praetor⁶ prōvinciam expilāset,⁷ pater, avītae sevēritātis hērēs, petiit ā patribus⁸ cōnscriptīs nē quid dē eā rē statuerent, antequam ipse īspexisset 85 Macedonum et filiī suī causam. Id ā senātū libenter concēssum est virō summae⁹ dīgnitātis, cōsulārī iūrisque cīvīlis perītissimō. Itaque, īstitūtā domī cōgnitiōne causae, sōlus per tōtum bīduum utramque partem audiēbat āc tertīo diē prōnūntiāvit filium suum vidērī nōn tālem fuisse in prōvinciā, quālēs ēius māiōrēs fuissent, 90 et in cōspectum suum deinceps venīre vetuit. Tam trīstī patris iūdiciō perculsus¹⁰ lūcem¹¹ ūlerius intuērī nōn sustinuit et proximā¹² nocte vītam suspendiō fīnīvit. Perēgerat¹³ Torquātus sevērī et religiōsī iūdicis partēs,¹⁴ satisfactum erat reī pūblicae, habēbat ultiōnem Macedonia, at nōndum erat īflexus patris rigor. Igitur 95 nē¹⁵ exsequiīs quidem filiī interfuit, ut patribus mōs erat apud

¹ *praefor.* ² 385: 227: 346. ³ Join with *propriam*. *Proprius*, like *similis*, is construed with both the gen. and the dat. ⁴ dependent on *ostendit*, l. 81. ⁵ supine of *conqueror*, expressing purpose. Cf. p. 5, n. 20. ⁶ ‘when praetor,’ or ‘during his praetorship.’ See Vocab., *praetor*. ⁷ Many, indeed most, governors of provinces enriched themselves by extortion. ⁸ See Vocab., *cōscriptus*.

⁹ *summae . . . perītissimō*: these words contain the reasons why *Id . . . concēssum est*. ¹⁰ *percellō*. ¹¹ *lūcem . . . sus-tinuit*: ‘he refused to live longer.’ How literally? ¹² The context must determine whether *proximā nocte* = ‘the next night’ or ‘last night.’ ¹³ *pergō*. ¹⁴ ‘role.’ This meaning of *partēs* is borrowed from the theater. ¹⁵ *nē . . . qui-dem* is a very strong negative, and

Rōmānōs, et eō ipsō diē, quō fūnus ēius dūcēbātur, aurēs, ut solēbat, volentibus cōsulere sē dē iūre praebuit.

XIV. Pūblius Decius

P. Decius,¹ Valeriō² Māximō et Cornēliō Cossō cōnsulibus, tri-
B.C. būnus mīlitum fuit. Exercitū Rōmānō in angustiīs Gaurī
343. montis clausō³ Decius ēditum collem cōnspexit imminentem
hostium castrīs. Acceptō praeſidiō verticem⁴ occupāvit, hostēs
terruit, cōsulī spatium dedit ad subdūcendum āgmen in aequiō-
rem locum. Ipse, colle, quem īsēderat,⁵ un-
diq̄e armātīs circumdatō, intempestā nocte
per⁶ mediās hostium cūstōdiās somnō oppres-
sās⁷ in columnis ēvāsit. Quā rē ab exercitū
dōnātus est corōnā cīvicā, quae dabātur eī,
quī cīvēs in bellō servāsset. Cōsul fuit bellō
B.C. Latīnō cum Mānliō⁸ Torquātō. Hōc
340. bellō cum⁹ utrīque cōsulī somniō obvē-
nisset, eōs victōrēs futūrōs, quōrum dux in proeliō cecidisset,
convēnit inter eōs utī, utrīus cornū in aciē labōrāret, is diīs¹⁰ 15
sē Mānibus dēvovēret. Inclīnante suā parte Decius sē et hostēs
diīs Mānibus dēvōvit.¹¹ Armātus in equum īsiluit ac sē in mediōs
hostēs immīsit: corrūt obrutus tēlīs et victōriam suīs relīquit.

generally emphasizes some particular word or phrase which is placed between the *nē* and the *quidem*.

¹ His full name was P. Decius Mus.

² Valeriō . . . cōnsulibus: 'in the consulship of,' etc. For the abl. abs. consisting of two nouns, see 431, 4: 255, *a*: 409. For another (less common) method of dating events, cf. XII, 1. ³ *claudō*. ⁴ Sc. *collis*. ⁵ *īnsidēō*. ⁶ *per* . . . *cūstōdiās*: 'through the *midst* of' the enemy's pickets.' Cf. I. 17, *in mediōs hostēs*, 'against the enemy's center.'

Note the difference between the Latin and the English idioms. 440, notes 1, 2: 193: 291, R. 2. ⁷ *opprimō*. ⁸ Cf. XIII, 41. ⁹ *cum* . . . *obvēnisset*: 'when the two consuls had dreamed.' How literally?

The subject of *obvēnisset* is the clause *eōs* . . . *cecidisset*. So the subject of *convēnit* is *utī* . . . *dēvovēret*.

¹⁰ See Vocab., *Mānēs*. ¹¹ Decius' act was called *dēvōtiō*, and proceeded from the idea that for the victim which the Manes seemed to be claiming another might be substituted. According to Livy,



CORONA CIVICA

XV. Mānius Curius

Mānius Curius contrā Samnītēs profectus¹ eōs ingentibus proeliis vicit.² In quō bellō cum permultum agrī³ hominumque⁴ māximam vim⁵ cēpisset,⁶ ipse inde⁶ dītārī adeō⁷ nōluit, ut, cum interversae⁸ pecūniae arguerētur, catillō⁹ līgneō, quō¹⁰ ūtī ad sa-
5 crificia cōnsuērat,¹¹ in medium prōlātō iūrāret sē nihil amplius dē praedā hostilī in domum suam convertisse. Curiō¹² ad focum sedentī in agrestī scamnō et ex līgneō catillō cēnātī cum māgnūm aurī pondus Samnītēs attulissent,¹³ repudiātī ab eō sunt dīxitque nōn¹⁴ aurum habēre¹⁵ sibi praeclārum vidērī, sed iīs quī habērent
10 aurum imperāre.¹⁶ Quō respōnsō Curius Samnītibus ostendit sē neque aciē vincī neque pecūniā corrumpī posse. Agrī captī se-
ptēna iūgera populō virītim dīvīsit¹⁶; cumque ipsī senātūs iūgera quīnquāgintā adsignāret, plūs accipere nōluit quam singulīs cīvi-
bus erat datum, dīxitque perniciōsum esse cīvem,¹⁷ quī eō,¹⁸ quod
15 reliquīs tribuerētur, contentus nōn esset.¹⁹

Posteā eōnsul ereātus adversus Pyrrhum missus est: cumque in Capitōliō dēlēctum habēret et iūniōrēs taediō²⁰ bellī nōmina²¹ nōn darent, coniectīs in ūrnā omnium tribuum nōminib⁹ p̄fī-
20 mun²² nōmen ūrnā extrāctum citārī iūssit et cum adulēscēns nōn respondēret, bona²³ ēius hastae subiēcit, deinde cum is que-

Decius used this formula: "As a substi-
tute for the commonwealth, the army,
the legions, and the allies of the Roman
people I devote to the Manes myself and
the legions and allies of the enemy."

¹ proficiscor. ² vincō. ³ partitive gen.: cf. p. 30, n. 2. ⁴ Cf. p. 4, n. 11. ⁵ capiō. ⁶ i.e. from the *ager*, or the money derived from the sale of the *hominēs*. ⁷ Cf. p. 26, n. 8. ⁸ interver-
sae pecūniae: see p. 5, n. 15: for the case of *pecūniae*, see 409, II: 220; 378.

⁹ catillō ... prōlātō (prōferō) iūrāret = *catillum prōferret et ūrāret*. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. ¹⁰ 421, I: 249: 407. ¹¹ cōnsuē-

scō. ¹² Join with *attulissent*. ¹³ ad-
ferō. ¹⁴ nōn ... imperāre: 'it was not the having gold that seemed to him glorious, but the ruling over those who had it.' Give Curius' exact words.

¹⁵ subjects of *vidērī*: cf. p. 6, n. 16. ¹⁶ = *distribuit*. ¹⁷ We would say, 'that citizen.'

¹⁸ 421, III: 254, b, 2: 401, n. 6. ¹⁹ Why subjunctive? ²⁰ abl. of cause.

²¹ *nōmina dare* = to hand in one's name to a recruiting officer, i.e. 'to volunteer.' It rarely, if ever, means 'to name.'

²² *p̄fīnum nōmen*: i.e. the man whose name was first drawn. ²³ *bona ... subiēcit*: i.e. he sold his goods at auc-

stus¹ dē iniūriā cōnsulis tribūnōs² plēbis appellāset, ipsum quoque vēndidit, nihil³ opus esse reī pūblicae eō cīve,⁴ quī nescīret pārēre, dīcēns. Neque tribūnī plēbis adulēscēntī⁵ auxiliō⁶ fuērunt; posteāque rēs⁶ in cōsuētūdinem abiit, ut dēlēctū rīte āctō, quī⁷ mīlitiam dētrēctāret, in servitūtem vēnderētur. Hōc⁸ terrōre 25 cēterī adāctī⁹ nōmina prōmptius dedērunt.

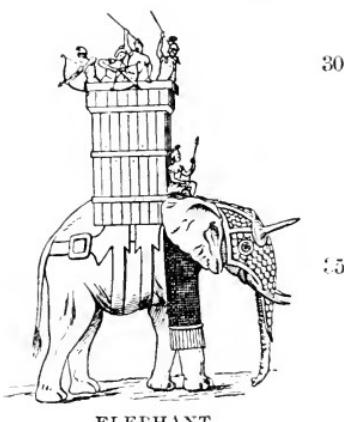
Hīs cōpiīs Curius Pyrrhī exercitum cecīdit¹⁰ dēque eō rēge triumphāvit. Īnsīgnem¹¹ triumphum fēcērunt quattuor elephantī cum turribus suīs, tum pīnum Rōmae¹² vīsī. Victus rēx relictō Tarentī¹² prae-sidiō in Ēpīrum revertit. Cum¹³ autem bellum renovātūrus putārētur, Māniū Curium iterum cōsulem fierī placuit.¹⁴ Sed inopīnāta mors rēgis Rōmānōs metū liberāvit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argōs opūgnat,¹⁵ urbem iam ingressus ā iuvēne quōdam Argīvō lanceā leviter vulnerātus est. Māter adulēscēntis, anus paupercula, cum aliīs mulieribus ē tēctō domūs proe-lium spectābat; quae cum vīdisset Pyrrhum in auctōrem vulneris 40 suī māgnō impetū ferī,¹⁶ periculō filii suī commōta prōtinus tēgu-lam corripuit et utrāque manū lībrātam¹⁷ in caput rēgis dēiēcit.

tion. At Roman auctions, especially of booty taken in war, a spear was set in the ground, just as nowadays a flag is exposed.

¹ *queror*. ² The *tribūnī plēbis* had been created for the express purpose of protecting the people from unjust treatment by the patrician magistrates, especially the consuls. They could veto the acts of any magistrate. ³ *nihil...cīve*: 'the state had no need of that citizen.' *nihil* is an adverbial acc. ⁴ abl. with *opus*: 414, IV: 243, e: 406. ⁵ For the two datives see p. 25, n. 6. ⁶ *rēs...abiit*: i.e. it became a regular

custom. Cf. *serēritās...abeat*, XIII, 63. ⁷ 'whoever.' ⁸ *Hōc terrōre*: i.e. 'by the terror occasioned by this (act).' ⁹ *adīgo*.

¹⁰ At Beneventum, 275 B.C. ¹¹ *Īnsīgnem...elephantī*: 'this triumph was made notable by the presence of four elephants.' How literally? ¹² Cf. p. 25, n. 7. ¹³ *Cum...putārētur*: with *reno-vātūrus sc. esso*. For the personal construction, see p. 7, n. 12. ¹⁴ Se. *populē Rōmānō*. Its subject is the clause *Māniū...fieri*: hence the infin. *fieri*. ¹⁵ 'was besieging.' Cf. p. 3, n. 14. ¹⁶ 'rushing.' How literally? ¹⁷ *lībrā-tam...dēiēcit* = *lībrāvit et dēiēcit*.



ELEPHANT

30

35

XVI. Gāius Duīlius

Gāius Duīlius Poenōs nāvālī pūgnā prīmus¹ dēvīcit. Quī cum vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicis vēlōcitatē superārī, manūs ferreās sīve corvōs, māchinam ad comprehendendās hostium nāvēs tenendāsque ūtilem, excōgitāvit. Quae² manūs ubi hostilem apprehenderant nāvem, superiectō ponte trānsgreḍiēbātur Rōmānus³ et in ipsōrum⁴ ratibus comminus dīmicābant, unde⁵ Rōmānīs, quī rōbore praestābant, facilis victōria fuit. Celeriter sunt

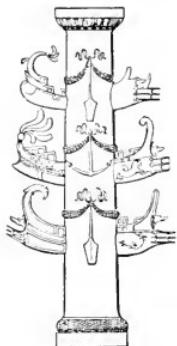
10 COLUMNA RŌSTRĀ- expūgnātae nāvēs Pūnicāe trīgintā, in quibus etiam
TA OF DUĪLIUS praetōria⁶ septirēmis⁷ capta est, mersae⁸ tredecim.

Duīlius vīctor Rōmām reversus prīmus nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nūlla victōria Rōmānīs grātior fuit, quod⁹ invictī terrā 15 iam etiam marī plūrimū¹⁰ possent.⁹ Itaque Duīliō concēssum est, ut per omnem vītam praelūcente fūnāli et praecinente tībīcīne ā cēnā redīret.¹¹

Hannibal, dux clāssis Pūnicāe, ē nāvī . TĪBICEN
20 quae iam capiēbātur, in scapham saltū sē dēmittēns Rōmānōrum manūs effūgit. Veritus autem, nē¹² in patriā clāssis¹³ āmissae

¹ prīmus dēvīcit: ‘was the first [Roman] to conquer.’ Cf. *prīmus ēgit*, l. 12. **443**, and 1: 191: 325, r. 6. Such a phrase as *prīmus fuit dēvincere* is never used by good writers. ² ‘These’; cf. p. 4, n. 3. ³ a collective noun: ‘the Romans.’ ⁴ Sc. *hostium*. ⁵ We would say: ‘and as a consequence.’ ⁶ = *praetōris*. Cf. *rēgius*, I, 17. The Romans applied the term *praetor* to the commander of any foreign force. ⁷ Sc. *nāvis*. At this time Carthaginian ships generally had five banks of oars. In

building the fleet commanded by Duīlius, the Romans, it is said, took as their model a Carthaginian vessel which had been wrecked on the coast of Italy. ⁸ *mergō*; sc. *sunt*. ⁹ Cf. p. 14, n. 1. ¹⁰ ‘were supreme’; cf. p. 23, n. 1. ¹¹ In commemoration also of the victory the Columna Rōstrāta was erected in the Forum. ¹² nē . . . daret: a clause of purpose, dependent on *veritus*: **498**, III: 331, f: 550. ¹³ clāssis āmissae: ‘for losing the fleet’; see p. 5, n. 15.



poenās daret, cīvium odium āstūtiā āvertit, nam ex illā īfēlīcī pūgnā priusquam¹ clādis nūntius domum² pervenīret¹ quendam ex amīcīs Carthāginem² mīsit. Qui postquam cūriam intrāvit, “Cōnsulit” inquit “vōs Hannibal, cum³ dux Rōmānōrum māgnīs 25 cōpiis maritimīs īstrūctīs advēnerit,³ num cum eō cōflīgīrē dēbeat?” Acclāmāvit ūniversus senātus nōn esse dubium, quīn⁴ cōflīgīrē oportēret. Tum ille “Cōflīxit” inquit “et superātus est.” Ita nōn potuērunt factum damnārē, quod ipsī fierī dēbusisse iūdicāverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effūgit: 30 nam eō⁵ poenae genere dux rē⁶ male gestā apud Poenōs adficiēbātur.

XVII. Mārcus Atīlius Rēgulus

Mārcus Rēgulus cum Poenōs māgnā clāde⁷ adfēcisset, Hannō B.C. 256. Carthāginiēnsis ad eum vēnit, quasi dē pāce āctūrus,⁸ rē vērā ut⁸ tempus extraheret,⁸ dōnec⁹ novae cōpiae ex Āfricā advenīrent.⁹ Is ubi ad cōsulem accēssit, exortus¹⁰ est mīlitum clāmor audītaque vōx, idem¹¹ huīc faciendum esse, quod paucīs 5 ante annīs¹² Cornēliō cōsulī ā Poenīs factum esset. Cornēlius enim, velut in conloquium per fraudem ēvocātus, ā Poenīs comprehēnsus erat et in vincula coniectus. Iam Hannō timēre incipiēbat, sed periculum āstūtō respōnsō āvertit: “Hōc vērō” inquit

¹ Cf. p. 12, n. 5. ² Why accus.? ³ causal subjunctive. ⁴ quīn . . . opor-tēret: *quīn* with a subjunctive of result is regularly used after negative expressions of doubt: 504, 3, 2: 332, g, R: 555, 2. ⁵ eō . . . adficiēbātur: ‘in that way . . . was punished.’ How literally?

⁶ rē male gestā: ‘if unsuccessful.’ How literally?

⁷ clāde adfēcisset = ‘had inflicted defeat upon.’ Cf. *eō genere . . . adficiēbātur*, XVI, 31. The reference is to the naval victory off Ecnomus, in Sicily.

⁸ Note carefully the two ways of ex-

pressing purpose, the future participle being exactly equivalent to *ut* with the subjunctive. See p. xviii, E 5; *quasi* = ‘as if,’ and is contrasted with *rē vērā*, ‘in reality.’ ⁹ The subjunctive in reality expresses purpose. See also p. xx, G 3.

¹⁰ *exorior*. ¹¹ idem . . . esse: ‘the same thing ought to be done to him.’ The gerundive when coupled with *esse* denotes either physical necessity (‘must’), or moral obligation (‘ought’).

¹² abl. of the measure of difference: 423: 250: 403. *paucīs annīs* is a sort of temporal adverb with *ante*.

- 10 “sī fēceritis,¹ nihilō² eritis Āfrīs³ meliōrēs.” Cōnsul tacēre iūssit eōs, quī pār⁴ parī referrī volēbant, et conveniēns⁵ gravitātī Rōmānae respōnsum dedit: “Istō tē metū, Hannō, fidēs Rōmāna līberat.” Dē pāce, quia neque Poenus sēriō agēbat et cōnsul victōriam quam pācem mālēbat, nōn convēnit.
- 15 Rēgulus deinde in Africam prīmus⁶ Rōmānōrum duecum trā-iēcit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta⁷ castella expūgnāvit, neque⁸ cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum mōnstrīs dīmicāvit. Nam cum ad flūmen Bagradam castra habēret, anguis mīrā māgnitūdine exercitum Rōmānōrum vexābat; multōs mīlitēs ingentī ūre cor-20 ripuit; plūrēs caudae verbere ēlīsit⁹; nōnnūllōs ipsō pēstilentis hālitūs adflātū exanimāvit. Neque is tēlōrum īctū perforārī poterat, dūrissimā¹⁰ squāmārum lōrīcā omnia tēla facile repellente. Cōnfugiendum¹¹ fuit ad māchinās advectīsque ballistīs¹² et catapultīs, velut¹³ arx quaedam mūnīta, dēiciendus hostis fuit.
- 25 Tandem saxōrum pondere oppressus¹⁴ iacuit, sed cruōre suō flūmen corporisque pēstiferō adflātū vīcīna loca īfēcit Rōmānōsque castra inde submovēre coēgit.¹⁵ Corium bēluae, centum et vīgintī pedēs¹⁶ longum, Rōmam mīsit Rēgulus.

Huīc ob rēs¹⁷ bene gestās imperium in annum proximum prō-

¹ Latin is extremely exact in the use of the tenses. Of two *past* actions the prior is expressed by the *pluperfect* tense; of two *future* actions the prior is expressed by the *future perfect* tense. Apply this principle here. We say simply, ‘if you do.’ ² Join with **meliōrēs**, and cf. p. 39, n. 12. ³ i.e. the Carthaginians. To the Roman mind *Pū-nīca filēs* was a synonym for the vilest treachery. So Livy says of the great Hannibal that his character was marred by ‘worse than Punic treachery.’ For **Āfrīs**, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁴ **pār . . . referri** = ‘retaliation.’ How literally? ⁵ ‘consistent with.’ ⁶ **prīmus . . . trā-iēcit**: cf. p. 38, n. 1. ⁷ indefinite, like our

‘hundreds of.’ **Sēscēntī** and **mille** are often used in the same way. ⁸ = *et nōn* (cf. 1. 13). ⁹ *ēlīdō*. ¹⁰ **dūrissimā . . . repellente**: what does the abl. abs. express? ¹¹ **Cōnfugiendum . . . ad**: impersonal passive: ‘they had to resort to.’ Cf. p. 39, n. 11. ¹² The *ballistae* and *catapultae* were the artillery of antiquity. It is said that from the *ballistae* stones weighing one hundred pounds could be sent half a mile. ¹³ **velut . . . mūnīta**: to be taken with what follows. ¹⁴ *opprimō*. ¹⁵ *cōgō*. ¹⁶ acc. of extent (cf. p. 12, n. 1) with **longum**. ¹⁷ **rēs bene gestās**: ‘successes,’ ‘exploits.’ Contrast *rē male gestā*, XVI, 31, and note.

rogātum est. Quod ubi cōgnōvit Rēgulus, scripsit senātuī vīlicum suum in agellō, quem septem iūgerum¹ habēbat, mortuum esse et servum, occāsiōnem nactum,² aufūgisse ablātō īstrūmentō³ rūsticō ideōque petere sē, ut sibi⁴ succēssor in Āfricam mitterētur, nē, dēsertō agrō, nōn esset, unde⁵ uxor et liberī alerentur.⁶ Senātus, acceptīs lītterīs, rēs, quās Rēgulus āmīserat, pūblicā pecūniā redimī iūssit, agellum colendum⁷ locāvit, alimenta⁸ cōniugī ac liberīs praebuit. Rēgulus deinde multīs proeliīs Carthāginiēn-sium opēs contudit⁹ eōsque pācem petere coēgit. Quam cum Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimīs condiciōnibus¹⁰ dare, ā Lacedae-moniī illī auxilium petiērunt.

Lacedaemoniī Xanthippum, virum bellī perītissimum, Carthā-giniēnsibus mīsērunt, ā quō Rēgulus victus est ūltimā per-exercitū refūgērunt et Rēgulus ipse captus et in carcerem con-iectus est. Inde Rōmam dē permūtandīs captīvis missus est datō iūreiūrandō, ut,¹¹ sī nōn impetrāsset,¹² redīret ipse Carthāginem. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, inductus in senātum mandāta exposuit; sententiam¹³ nē dīceret recūsāvit; quamdiū¹⁴ iūreiūrandō hostium tenērētur, sē nōn esse senātōrem. Iūssus tamen sententiam dīcere, negāvit¹⁵ esse ūtile captīvōs Poenōs

¹ Cf. p. 18, n. 17. ² occāsiōnem nac-tum (*nancis̄cor*): ‘seizing the opportunity.’ ³ īstrūmentō rūsticō: ‘his farming implements.’ ⁴ Join with succēssor, and cf. p. 26, n. 5. ⁵ unde . . . alerentur: ‘the wherewithal to support,’ etc. ⁶ subjunctive partly of purpose, partly by attraction, for which see p. 13, n. 10. ⁷ colendum: ‘to be tilled’ (cf. p. 2, n. 18), for Regulus’ benefit. In such cases the produce of the farm was divided equally between owner and tenant. ⁸ alimenta . . . praebuit: i.e. they were supported at public expense till the harvest of that year was gathered. No salary was

given to Roman officials. ⁹ contundō.

¹⁰ abl. of manner: 419, III: 248, and R.: 399. ¹¹ ut . . . redīret gives the purpose of the Carthaginians in exacting, and of Regulus in taking, the oath. ¹² subjunctive in indirect discourse. Regulus said: *Si nōn impetrārērō, . . . redībō.*

¹³ sententiam . . . recūsāvit: ‘he refused to express his opinion.’ *recūsāre* is construed (1) with the simple infinitive; (2) with *nē* and a subjunctive of purpose; (3) with *quīn* or *quōminus* and a subjunctive of result. ¹⁴ quamdiū . . . senātōrem: indirect discourse = ‘(say-ing that) as long as,’ etc. ¹⁵ negāvit esse ūtile: ‘he said that it was not expe-

reddī, illōs enim adulēsentēs esse et bonōs ducēs, sē iam cōnfectum¹ senectūte. Cūius cum² valuisset auctōritās, captivī retentī sunt, ipse, cum retinērētur ā propinquīs et amīcīs, tamen Carthāginem rediit: neque vērō tunc īgnōrābat sē ad crūdēlis-
55 simum hostem et ad exquīsīta supplicia proficīscī, sed iūsiūrandum cōservandum³ putāvit. Reversum⁴ Carthāginiēnsēs omnī cruciātū necāvērunt: palpebrīs enim resectīs aliquamdiū in locō tenebricōsō tenuērunt: deinde cum sōl esset ārdentissimus, repente ēductum intuērī caelum coēgērunt; postrēmō in arcām līgneam,
60 undique clāvis praecūtīs horrentem et tam angustam, ut ērēctus perpetuō manēre cōgerētur, inclūsērunt. Ita dum fessum corpus, quōcumque inclīnābat, stimulīs ferreīs cōfoditur, vigiliīs et dolōre continuō interēmptus est. Hīc fuit Atilī Rēgulī exitus, ipsā vītā clārior et inlūstrior.

XVIII. Appius Claudius Pulcher

Appius Claudius, vir stultae temeritatis, cōsul adversus Poenōs profectus priōrum dueum cōsilia palam reprehendēbat B.C. sēque, quō⁵ diē hostem vīdisset, bellum cōflectūrum esse 249. iactitābat. Quī cum, antequam nāvāle proelium committeret,
5 auspicia⁶ habēret pullāriusque⁷ eī nūntiāset, pullōs nōn exīre ē

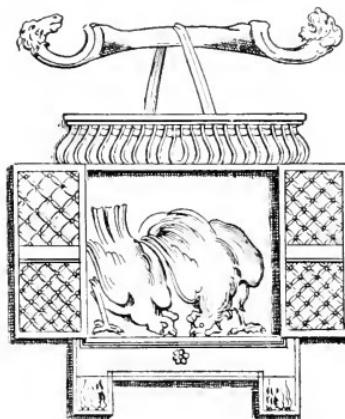
dient.' In such sentences *negāre* rather than *nōn dicere* is used. The subject of *esse* is the clause *captivōs . . . reddī*.

¹ 'exhausted.' ² Here temporal, but in the next line adversative, as is shown by **tamen**: see p. xxii, J. ³ Sc. *esse*, and cf. p. 39, n. 11. ⁴ Sc. *eūn*: 'on his return.' The story is given by no writer earlier than Cicero, and modern historians are inclined to view the whole narrative as fictitious.

⁵ **quō diē**: we should expect *diē quō*, or *eōdem diē quō*, but the antecedent, as often, is incorporated into the relative clause and made to agree with the pro-

noun: **445**, 9: 200, b: **616**. ⁶ **auspicia habēret**: cf. *auspicia dēcrēvērunt adhibēre*, I, 42. ⁷ **pullārius . . . vesī**: on setting out for the seat of war, the commanding general often took with him a cage of sacred chickens, in charge of a special keeper (**pullārius**). If, when food was thrown before them, the chickens ate so greedily that portions of the food fell from their mouths to the ground, it was considered a very favorable omen. The circumstance described in the text would be regarded by the superstitious soldiery as of very dire significance.

caveā neque vescī, inrīdēns iūssit eōs in aquam mergī, ut saltem biberent, quoniam ēsse¹ nōllent. Ea rēs cum, quasi² īrātīs diīs, mīlītēs ad omnia sēgniōrēs timidiōrēsque fēcisset, commissō proeliō³ māgna clādēs ā Rōmānīs accepta est: octō eōrum mīlia caesa sunt, vīgintī mīlia capta. Quā re Claudius posteā ā populō condemnātus est damnātiōnisque⁴ īgnōminiam voluntāriā morte praevēnit. Ea rēs calamitātī⁵ fuit etiam Claudiæ,⁵ cōnsulis sorōrī: quae ā lūdīs pūblicīs revertēns, in⁶ cōnfertā multitūdine aegrē prōcēdente carpentō, palam optāvit ut frāter suus Pulcher revīviceret atque iterum clāssem āmitteret, quō⁷ minor turba Rōmae foret.⁷ Claudia quoque damnātā gravisque⁸ eī⁹ dicta est multa.



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15

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SACRED CHICKENS
From the tomb of a Pullārius

Ob vōcem illam impiam
Claudia quoque damnātā gravisque⁸ eī⁹ dicta est multa.

XIX. Quintus Fabius Maximus

B.C. 236. Hannibal, Hamilcaris¹⁰ fīlius, novem¹¹ annōs¹² nātus, ā patre ārīs admōtus odium in Rōmānōs perenne iūrāvit. Quae rēs māximē vidētur concitāsse secundum¹³ Pūnicum bellum.

¹ infinitive of *edō*. ² *quasi* . . . *diīs*: ‘because (as they supposed), the gods were angry.’ Cf. p. 3, n. 6. *irātīs diīs* is an abl. abs. ³ The battle was fought off Drepanum, in Sicily. Appius lost 93 out of 123 ships. ⁴ *que* here = ‘but,’ a meaning which it bears more frequently after negative sentences (p. 13, n. 12). ⁵ Cf. p. 25, n. 6. ⁶ *in* . . . *carpentō*: an abl. abs., giving the cause of *optāvit*. ⁷ Cf. p. 14, n. 13. ⁸ *gravis* . . . *multa*: ‘a heavy fine was imposed upon her.’ ⁹ dat. of disadvantage.

¹⁰ In the latter part of the First Punic War Hamilcar had successfully maintained himself for several years in Sicily against the Romans. Subsequently he built up a great Carthaginian empire in Spain, partly to offset the losses which Carthage had sustained in its struggle with Rome, and partly to supply it with the means for a renewal of the conflict. ¹¹ *novem* . . . *nātus*: ‘when only nine years old.’ ¹² Cf. p. 10, n. 15. ¹³ This war lasted from 218 to 202 B.C.

Nam, mortuō¹ Hamilcare, Hannibal causam bellī quaerēns Saguntum, cīvitātem Hispāniae Rōmānīs² foederātam, ēvertit.

B.C.



HANNIBAL

10

Quāpropter Rōmā missī sunt Carthāginem 219. lēgātī, quī Hannibalem, malī auctōrem, expōscent. Tergiversantibus Poenīs Quīntus Fabius, lēgātiōnis p̄rīceps, sinū ex togā factō “Hīc” inquit “vōbīs bellum et pācem portāmus; utrum³ placet, sūmīte.” Poenīs daret⁴ utrum vellet succlāmantibus, Fabius, excussā⁵ togā, bellum sē dare dīcit. Poenī accipere sē respondērunt et, quibus⁶ acciperent animīs, iīsdem sē gestūrōs.⁷

Hannibal superātis Pȳrēnaeī et Alpium iugīs in Ītaliā vēnit. Pūblium⁸ Scīpiōnēm apud Tīcīnum⁹ amnēm, Semprōnium apud Trebiam, Flāminium apud Trasimēnum prōflīgāvit.

Adversus hostem totiēns victōrem missus Quīntus Fabius dictātor¹⁰ Hannibalis impetum morā¹¹ frēgit; namque, priōrum ducum clādībus ēdoctus bellī ratiōnē mūtāre et adversus¹² Hannibalem, succēssibus proeliōrum īsolentem, recēdere¹³ ab ancīpitī discriīmine et tuērī tantummodo Ītaliā cōnstituit Cunetātōrisque nōmen et laudem summī ducis meruit. Per loca alta āgmen dūcēbat modicō ab hoste intervällō,¹⁴ ut neque omittēret¹⁵ eum

¹ When Hamilcar was killed in battle in Spain in 227, his son-in-law Hasdrubal took command of the Carthaginian forces there. He in turn was succeeded by Hannibal in 219. ² dat. with **foederātam**. Compare the dat. used with *iungō* and *mīscō*: 385, 4, 3: 248, a, r.: 359. ³ **utrum** is here a relative pronoun; hence the indicative **placet**, with which we must supply *vōbīs*. In **utrum vellet**, however, **utrum** is interrogative: hence the subjunctive. ⁴ = *ut daret*, a subjunctive of purpose, to be taken with **succlāmantibus**. Cf. *inclāmat . . . ferant*, IV, 23, and note. ⁵ **executiō**. ⁶ **qui-**
būs . . . animīs. iīsdem: abl. of manner.

See p. 42, n. 5. ⁷ *Sc. bellum.* ⁸ P. Cornelius Scipio, father of the famous P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior, and consul in 218. ⁹ The first two battles were fought in 218, the third in 217. ¹⁰ See Vocab., *dictātor*. ¹¹ Cf. p. 28, n. 17. ¹² **adversus Hannibalem** = a causal clause: ‘since he was facing H.’ Here again the Latin feels the lack of a participle to *sum*. ¹³ **recēdere . . . dis-**
criīmine: ‘to avoid (any) hazardous risk.’ **recēdere** depends on **cōnstituit**, I, 22. ¹⁴ **modicō . . . intervällō**: we say, ‘at a moderate distance.’ For the abl., see p. 39, n. 12. ¹⁵ ‘let slip,’ ‘lose sight of.’

neque cum eō congrederētur; castrīs,¹ nisi² quantum necessitās cōgeret,² miles tenēbatur. Dux neque occāsiōnī³ reī⁴ bene gerendae deerat, sī qua ab hoste darētur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Itaque cum ex levibus proeliīs superior discēderet, mīlitem⁵ minus iam coepit aut virtūtis suae aut fortūnae paenitēre.

20

Hīs artibus cum Hannibalem Fabius in agrō Falernō locōrum angustiīs clausisset, ille sine ullō exercitūs dētrīmentō sē expedīvit. Namque ārida sarmenta in boum cornibus dēligāta⁶ prīcipiō⁷ noctis incendī bovēsque ad montēs, quōs Rōmānī īsēderant, agī iūssit. Quī cum accēnsīs cornibus per montēs, per silvās hūc illūc discurrerent, Rōmānī mīrāculō attonitī cōnstitērunt; ipse Fabius, īsidiās esse ratus,⁸ mīlitem extrā vāllum ēgredī vetuit. Intereā Hannibal ex angustiīs ēvāsit.

Dein Hannibal, ut Fabiō apud suōs cōflāret invidiam, agrum ēius, omnibus circā vāstātīs, intāctum relīquit. At Fabius, missō Rōmam Quintō filiō, inviolātum ab hoste agrum vēndidit ēiusque pretiō captīvōs Rōmānōs redēmit.

Haud grāta tamen Rōmānīs erat Fabiī cunctātiō: eumque prō cautō timidum, prō cunctātōre sēgnem⁹ vocitābant. Augēbat invidiam Minucius, magister¹⁰ equitum, dictātōrem crīminandō: illum in dūcendō bellō sēdulō tempus terere,¹¹ quō diūtius in magistrātū esset sōlusque et Rōmae et in exercitū imperium habēret. Hīs sermōnibus accēnsa plēbs dictātōrī¹² magistrum

¹ apparently = *in castrīs*, but really an abl. of means. ² **nisi . . . cōgeret**: ‘except as far as necessity forced (Fabius to lead them forth).’ **cōgeret** is an example of the iterative subjunctive, used to denote the frequent repetition of an act. It generally occurs in clauses containing a past tense, and is common in Livy, on whom this story is based. ³ **neque . . . deerat**: ‘missed no chance of scoring a success.’ ⁴ **reī bene gerendae**: cf. p. 40,

n. 17. ⁵ **mīlitem . . . paenitēre**: ‘the soldiers began to be less discontented with (i.e. to be more confident of),’ etc. For the construction, see p. 28, n. 7.

⁶ **dēligāta . . . incendī** = *dēligāri et incendi*. ⁷ Why abl.? ⁸ *reor*. ⁹ Render by a noun: ‘sluggard.’ ¹⁰ See Vocab., *magister*. ¹¹ indirect discourse, dependent on the verb of saying suggested by **crīminandō**. ¹² Indirect object with **aequāvit**, which = *aequum fēcit*.

equitum imperiō¹ aequāvit. Hanc iniūriam aequō² animō tulit
 50 Fabius exercitumque suum cum Minuciō dīvīsit. Cum autem
 Minucius temerē proelium commīsisset, eī³ perīclitantī auxiliō
 vēnit Fabius. Cūius subitō adventū repressus Hannibal receptuī⁴
 cecinit, palam cōfessus⁵ ab sē Minucium, sē ā Fabiō victum esse.
 Redeuntem ex aciē dīxisse eum⁶ ferunt tandem⁷ eam nūbem, quae
 55 sedēre in iugīs montium solita esset, cum procellā imbrem dedisse.
 Minucius autem perīculō līberātus castra cum Fabiō iūnxit et
 patrem eum appellāvit idemque facere mīlitēs iūssit.

Posteā Hannibal Tarentō⁸ per prōditiōnem potītus est. Hanc
 urbem ut Poenīs trāderent, tredecim ferē nōbilēs iuvenēs Taren-
 60 tīnī cōniūrāverant. Hī, nocte per⁹ speciem vēnandī urbe ēgressī,
 ad Hannibalem, quī haud procul castra habēbat, vēnērunt. Cuī
 cum quid parārent exposuissent, conlaudāvit eōs Hannibal monuit-
 que ut¹⁰ redeuntēs pecora Carthāginiēnsium, quae pāstum¹¹ prō-
 pulsa essent, ad urbem agerent¹⁰ et velutī¹² praedam ex hoste
 65 factam aut praefectō aut cūstōdibus portārum dōnārent.¹⁰ Id
 iterum āc saepius ab iīs factum eōque¹³ cōnsuētūdinis adducta rēs
 est, ut, quōcumque noctis tempore sībilō deditissent¹⁴ sīgnūm, porta
 urbis aperīrētur. Tunc Hannibal eōs nocte mediā cum decem
 mīlibus hominū dēlēctōrum secūtus est. Ubi portae appropin-

¹ abl. of specification. ² *aequō animō* is an abl. of manner (p. 41, n. 10), and = ‘patiently.’ ³ *eī . . . auxiliō*: ‘to help him in his peril.’ Cf. p. 25, n. 6. ⁴ *receptuī cecinit*: ‘gave the signal for a retreat.’ *receptuī* is a dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. *canere* is used of instrumental music (here of playing on the trumpet) as well as of vocal. ⁵ *cōnfiteor*. ⁶ i.e. Hannibal. ⁷ *tandem . . . dedisse*: ‘the cloud . . . had at last brought wind and rain,’ i.e. Fabius, after so long threatening the Carthaginians, had at last proceeded to active measures. ⁸ Cf. p. 4, n. 6. ⁹ *per . . . vēnandī*: ‘under pretense of hunting.’

¹⁰ a substantive clause of purpose, object of **monuit**. ¹¹ supine of *pāscō*, denoting the purpose of **prōpulsa essent**: cf. p. 5, n. 20. ¹² *velutī . . . factam*: ‘as if they (i.e. the cattle) were plunder captured from the foe.’ **praedam** is accus. by attraction to *ea pecora*, to be supplied as the object of **dōnārent**. ¹³ *eō . . . est*: lit., ‘to such a degree of custom was the matter brought,’ = ‘so customary did this proceeding become.’ **cōnsuētūdinis** is a partitive gen. with *eō*, which strictly = ‘thither, to that point.’ ¹⁴ subjunctive by attraction (p. 13, n. 10) to **aperīrētur**, which itself denotes result.

quārunt, nōta iuvenum vōx et familiāre sīgnūm vigilem excitāvit. 70
 Duo p̄mī īferēbant aprum vāstī corporis. Vigil incautus, dum
 bēluae māgnitūdinem mīrātur, vēnābulō occīsus est. Ingressī
 prōditōrēs cēterōs vigilēs sōpītōs¹ obtruncant. Tum Hannibal
 cum suō āgmīne ingreditur: Rōmānī passim trucīdantur. Līvius
 Salīnātor, Rōmānōrum praefectus, cum iīs, quī caedī superfuērunt, 75
 in arcem cōnfūgit.

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum urbem obsidiōne cinxit. Leve² dictū mōmentum ad rem ingentem perficiendam eum adiūvit. Praefectus praesidiī Tarentī dēperībat³ amōre mulierculae,⁴ cūiūs frāter in exercitū Fabiī erat. Mīles 80 iūssus ā Fabiō prō perfugā Tarentum trānsiit āc per sorōrem praefectum ad⁵ trādendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliā⁶ p̄mā accēssit ad eam partem mūrī, quam praefectus cūstōdiēbat. Aduvantibus recipientibusque ēiūs mīlitib⁹, Rōmānī in urbem trāscendērunt. Inde, proximā portā refrāctā,⁷ Fabius cum exercitū 85 intrāvit. Hannibal⁸ nūntiātā Tarentī oppūgnātiōne, cum ad opem ferendam fēstīnāns captam urbem esse audīvisset, “Et Rōmānī” inquit “suū⁹ Hannibalem habent: eādem, quā cēperāmus, arte Tarentum āmīsimus.”

Cum posteā Līvius Salīnātor cōram Fabiō glōriārētur, quod¹⁰ 90 arcem Tarentīnam retinuisset,¹⁰ dīxissetque eum¹¹ suā operā Tarentum recēpisse, “Certē” inquit Fabius rīdēns, “nam nisi tū āmīssēs,¹² ego numquam recēpisse.”¹²

Quīntus Fabius iam senex fīliō suō cōnsulī lēgātus fuit; cum-

¹ ‘who were buried in slumber.’ The induced him to, etc. ⁶ ‘watch.’ ⁷ *refringō*. ² Leve . . . mōmentum: perf. pass. part. here, as often, = a relative clause. ⁸ **Leve . . . mōmentum:** ‘a circumstance (almost too) trifling to mention.’ For *dictū*, see p. 19, n. 15. ³ **dēperībat amōre:** ‘was dying for (lit. because of) love,’ i.e. was desperately in love with. ⁴ objective gen. with **amōre:** cf. p. 14, n. 15. ⁵ **ad . . . per-** pulit (*perpellō*): ‘drove him to,’ i.e.

⁹ **suū Hannibalem:** ‘a Hannibal of their own.’ ¹⁰ Cf. p. 14, n. 1. ¹¹ i.e. Fabius. Līvius said: *meā operā tū Tarentum recēpistī*. ¹² A conditional sentence, containing a supposition contrary to the facts as they existed in the past: 510, and n. 1: 308: 597.

95 que in ēius castra venīret, filius obviam patrī prōgressus est, duodecim lictōribus prō mōre antecēdentibus. Equō¹ vehēbātur senex neque appropinquate cōsule dēscendit. Iam ex lictōribus ūndecim verēcundiā² paternaē māiestātis tacitī praeterierant. Quod cum cōsul animadvertisset, proximum lictōrem iūssit 100 inclāmāre³ Fabiō patrī, ut ex equō dēscenderet. Pater tum dēsiliēns “Nōn ego, fīlī,” inquit “tuum imperium contempsī, sed experīrī voluī, num scīrēs cōsulem tē esse.” Ad summam senectūtem vīxit Fabius Māximus, dīgnus tantō cōgnōmine.⁴ Cautior⁵ quam prōmptior habitus est, sed īsita⁶ ēius ingeniō prūdentia eī 105 bellō, quod tum gerēbātur, propriē apta erat. Nēminī⁷ dubium est quīn⁸ rem⁹ Rōmānam cunctandō¹⁰ restituerit. Ut Scīpiō pāgnandō,¹⁰ ita hīc nōn dīmicandō¹⁰ māximē cīvitātī Rōmānae succurrisse vīsus est. Alter enim celeritātē suā Carthāginem oppressit, alter cunctatiōne id¹¹ ēgit, ne Rōma opprimī posset.

XX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varrō

Hannibal¹² in Āpūliam pervēnerat. Adversus eum Rōmā 216. profectī sunt duo cōsulēs, Aemilius Paulus et Terentius

¹ **equō vehēbātur**: ‘was riding.’ ² **verēcundiā . . . māiestātis**: ‘out of respect for his dignity as a father.’ Explain the case of **verēcundiā**, also of **māiestātis**. Roman fathers were as absolutely masters of their children as they were of their slaves. Yet the rights of a son in official position took precedence of the honors due a father. ³ **inclāmāre . . . dēscenderet**: cf. p. 12, n. 3. ⁴ abl. with **dīgnus**: 421, III: 245, *a*: 397, n. 2. ⁵ **Cautior . . . est**: we would say: ‘he was accounted cautious rather than alert.’ For the Latin form, see 444, 2: 192: 299. ⁶ **īsita . . . prūdentia**: ‘his innate caution’; lit., the caution im-

planted in his nature. For *ingeniō*, see p. 2, n. 7. ⁷ possessive dative: ‘no one has a doubt.’ ⁸ Cf. p. 39, n. 4. ⁹ = *rem pāblīcam*. ¹⁰ abl. of means. With **cunctandō** cf. *morā*, l. 19, and **cunctatiōne**, l. 109. ¹¹ **id . . . posset**: ‘accomplished this, that it should be impossible to overthrow Rome.’ **nē . . . posset** is a clause of purpose, in apposition with **id**.

¹² Since the battle at Lake Trasimēnus (XIX, 17), there had been no general engagement between the Romans and Hannibal. The latter, closely watched and followed by Fabius, had marched into southern Italy, hoping to induce the peoples there to desert Rome and join him. When Fabius resigned

Varrō. Paulō Fabiī cunctātiō magis placēbat; Varrō¹ autem, ferōx et temerārius, ācriōra sequēbātur cōnsilia. Ambō cōsulēs ad vīcum, quī Cannae appellābātur, castra commūnīvērunt. Ibi 5 deinde Varrō, invītō² conlēgā, aciem īstrūxit et sīgnū pūgnæ dedit. Hannibal autem ita cōnstituerat aciem, ut Rōmānī³ et sōlis radiī et ventus ab oriente pulverem adflāns adversī essent. Victus caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus; nūsquam graviōre vulnere adflīcta est rēs pūblica. Aemilius Paulus tēlīs obrutus cecidit: quem cum mediā in pūgnā sedentem in saxō opplētum cruōre cōnspexisset quīdam tribūnus mīlitum, "Cape" inquit "hunc equum et fuge, Aemiliī.⁴ Etiam sine tuā morte lacrimārum satis luctūsque est." Ad ea cōsul⁵: "Tū⁶ quidem macte virtūte estō! Sed cavē⁷ exiguum tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī 15 perdās! Abī, nūntiā patribus ut urbem mūniant āc prius quam hostis victor adveniat, praesidiīs firment. Mē in hāc strāge meōrum mīlitum patere⁸ exspīrāre." Alter cōsul cum paucīs equitib⁹s Venusiam perfūgit. Cōsulārēs aut praetōriī occidērunt vīgintī, senātōrēs captī aut occīsī trīgintā, nōbilēs virī trecentī, mīlitum quadrāgintā mīlia, equitum tria mīlia et quīngentī. Hannibal in⁹ tēstīmōnium victōriæ suaē trēs modiōs aureōrum ānulōrum¹⁰ Carthāginem mīsit, quōs dē manibus equitum Rōmānōrum et senātōrum dētrāxerat.



ĀNULUS

20

25

the dictatorship at the end of the legal period, C. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paulus were elected consuls. Their army numbered 80,000 men, and their instructions were to fight as speedily as possible.

¹ A further cause of trouble between the consuls was the fact that Paulus was a patrician, Varro a plebeian. ² invītō conlēgā: abl. abs.: 'though opposed by his colleague.' How literally? The consuls held supreme command on alternate days. ³ Construe with **adversi**.

⁴ For this form of the vocative, see 51. 5: 40, c: 33, 2. ⁵ sc. *inquit*. ⁶ Tū . . . estō: 'God bless yon!' Cf. p. 32, n. 1. ⁷ cavē . . . perdās = *cavē nē . . . perdās* 'Take care lest,' etc. For this common form of prohibition, see 489, 2: 269, a, 3: 271, 2. We really have two commands here side by side, thus: 'Take care'; 'Don't waste,' etc. ⁸ imperative of *patior*. ⁹ in . . . suaē: 'to prove his victory.' ¹⁰ The custom of wearing rings was universal among the Romans, having arisen out of their use as signets.

Hannibalī victōrī cum cēterī grātulārentur suādērentque, ut quiētem iam ipse sūmeret et fessīs mīlitibus daret, ūnus ex ēius praefectis, Mahabal, minimē¹ cēssandum ratus, Hannibalem hortābātur ut statim Rōmam pergeret, diē quīntō vīctor in 30 Capitōliō epulātūrus.² Cumque Hannibal illud nōn probāsset, Mahabal “Nōn omnia nīmīrum” inquit “eīdem³ diī dedēre. Vincere scīs, Hannibal; victōriā ūtī nescīs.” Mora hūius diēi satis crēditur salūtī⁴ fuisse urbī⁴ et imperiō.⁴ Hannibal cum victōriā posset ūtī, fruī māluit, relictāque Rōmā in Campāniā dīvertit, 35 cūius⁵ dēliciīs mox exercitūs ārdor ēlanguit, adeō ut vērē dictum sit Capuam⁶ Hannibalī Cannās fuisse.

Numquam tantum pavōris Rōmae fuit, quantum⁷ ubi acceptae clādis nūntius advēnit. Neque tamen ūlla pācis mentiō facta est; quīn⁸ etiam animō cīvitās adeō māgnō fuit, ut Varrōnī ex tantā 40 clāde redeuntī obviam ūrent et grātiās agerent, quod dē rē pūblicā nōn dēspērāsset: quī, sī Poenōrum dux fuisset,⁹ temeritātis poenās omnī suppliciō dedisset.⁹ Nōn autem vītae cupiditāte, sed reī pūblicae amōre sē superfuisse¹⁰ reliquō aetātis suae tempore approbāvit. Nam et barbam capillumque submīsit,¹¹ et posteā numquam 45 recubāns¹² cibum cēpit; honōribus quoque, cum eī dēferrentur ā

Originally they were of iron. When gold rings were first used they served to distinguish the higher classes.

¹ **minimē . . . ratus**: ‘thinking that there ought to be no delay.’ With **cēs-sandūm** sc. *esse*, and see p. 16, n. 8.

² **vīctor . . . epulātūrus**: ‘for he would surely dine as vīctor on the Capitol.’ The fut. part. is often thus used to denote the certain occurrence of a future event. Further, the clause expresses the reason why Mahabal urged H. to proceed to Rome. What were Mahabal’s exact words? ³ dat. sing. ⁴ Cf. p. 25, n. 6. Contrast the words of a modern historian: “Hannibal knew Rome better than the simpletons who, in ancient and modern times, have fan-

cied that he might have terminated the struggle by a march on the enemy’s capital.” ⁵ **cūius . . . fuisse**: a gross exaggeration. Hannibal successfully maintained himself in Italy till recalled in 203. ⁶ Capua, at this time the most powerful city in Italy next to Rome, had formed an alliance with Hannibal after the battle of Cannae. ⁷ Sc. *fuit*. ⁸ **quīn etiam**: ‘on the contrary.’ ⁹ For the construction, see p. 47, n. 12. For the fact, cf. XVI, 19 ff. ¹⁰ **superfuisse . . . approbāvit**: ‘he showed that he had effected his escape (lit., had survived).’ ¹¹ ‘let grow.’ This manner of showing grief is often mentioned. ¹² The Romans reclined on the left side at meals. Varro’s act was a kind of penance, since

populō, renūntiāvit, dīcēns fēlīciōribus magistrātibus¹ reī pūblicae opus esse. Dum igitur Hannibal sēgniter et ōtiōsē agēbat, Rōmānī interim respīrāre² coepērunt. Arma nōn erant: dētrācta sunt templis³ vetera hostium spolia. Deerat iuventūs: servī manūmissī et armātī sunt. Egēbat aerārium:



50

CONVIVIUM.

opēs suās libēns senātus in medium prōtulit, nec praeter quod in 55 bullīs singulīsque⁴ ānulīs erat quidquam sibi aurī reliquērunt. Patrum exemplum secūtī sunt equitēs imitātaeque equitēs omnēs tribūs. Dēnique vix⁵ suffēcēre tabulae, vix scribārum manūs, cum omnēs privātæ opēs in pūblicum dēferrēntur.

Cum Hannibal redimendī⁶ suī cōpiam captīvīs Rōmānīs fēcis- 60 set, decem ex ipsīs Rōmam eā dē rē missī sunt; nec pīgnus aliud fideī ab iīs pōstulātum est, quam ut iūrārent, sē, sī nōn impetrāssent, in castra esse reditūrōs. Eōs senātus nōn redimendōs cēnsuit responditque eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessāriōs, quī, cum armātī essent, capī potuissent. Unus ex iīs lēgātīs ē castrīs Poenōrum 65 ēgressus, velutī⁷ aliquid⁸ oblītus, paulō post in castra erat regressus, deinde comitēs ante noctem adsecūtus erat. Is ergō, rē nōn impetrātā, domum abiit; reditū enim in castra sē liberātum esse iūreiūrandō interpretābātur.⁹ Quod ubi innōtuit, iūssit senā-

it indicated that he denied himself the pleasures of the table.

¹ **magistrātibus . . . esse**: cf. p. 37, notes 3 and 4. ² ‘to repair their losses’; lit., ‘to get their breath again.’ ³ dat.; cf. p. 2, n. 7. After a victory, captured arms, as well as a portion of the captured treasure, were hung up in some temple as a thank-offering to the gods.

⁴ **singulis . . . ānulis**: ‘a ring apiece.’

⁵ **vix . . . manūs**: i.e. they hardly had

clerks and tablets sufficient to keep the record of contributions. ⁶ **redimendī suī**: ‘of ransoming themselves.’ 542, I, N. 1: 298, a: 428, r. 1. ⁷ **velutī . . . oblītus**: ‘pretending to have forgotten something.’ How literally? Join with what follows. ⁸ A neuter pronoun or adjective is often used with verbs of remembering or forgetting. Contrast *oblīta frātrum*, IV, 37, and note

⁹ ‘maintained, held.’

70 *tus illum comprehendī et vinctum dūcī ad Hannibalem.* Ea rēs Hannibalī audāciā māximē frēgit, quod senātus populusque Rōmānus rēbus¹ adflīctīs tam excelsō esset animō.

XXI. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus



scipio

5

Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō² nōndum annōs pueritiae ēgressus patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit; quī³ cum pūgnā⁴ apud Ticīnum⁵ contrā Hannibalem commissā graviter vulnērātus in hostium manūs iam iam⁶ ventūrus esset, fīlius interiectō⁷ corpore Poenīs inruentiis sē opposuit et patrem perīculō liberāvit. Quae⁸ pietās Scīpiōnī posteā aedilitātem petentī favōrem populī conciliāvit. Cum obsi-
10 sterent tribūnī plēbis, negantēs⁹ ratiōnem ēius esse habendam, quod nōndum ad petendum lēgitima¹⁰ aetās esset, “Sī mē” inquit Scīpiō “omnēs Quirītēs aedilem facere volunt, satis annōrum habeō.” Tantō inde favōre ad suffrāgia itum¹¹ est, ut tribūnī inceptō dēsisterent.

15 Post clādem Cannēnsem Rōmānī exercitūs reliquiae Canusium perfūgerant; eumque ibi tribūnī mīlitum quattuor essent, tamen omnium cōnsensū ad Pūblium Scīpiōnem, admodum¹² adulēscēntem, summa imperiī dēlāta est. Quibus cōsultantibus nūntiat

¹ abl. abs.: ‘though their affairs were at the lowest ebb.’

² See Vocab., *Āfricānus* and *Scīpiō*.

³ quī cum: ‘for when he.’ Cf. p. 4, n.

³, ⁴ ‘in (the course of) the battle.’

pūgna, ‘like *bellum* and *proelium*, is often used in the abl. of time without a prep.

⁵ Cf. XIX, 16. ⁶ iam iam . . . esset: ‘was on the very point of falling.’

⁷ *interiectō corpore*: ‘by interposing his body.’ See p. xxiii, K 8.

⁸ Quae pietās: ‘this act of devotion.’

⁹ negantēs . . . habendam: ‘by saying that no account should be taken of him.’

For *negantēs*, see p. 41, n. 15. *ratiōnem habēre* is a phrase of mercantile life.

¹⁰ Scipio was less than twenty-five years old. In later times no one could be aedile till he had completed his thirty-sixth year.

¹¹ impersonal pass. from *eō*: ‘they proceeded.’

¹² *admodum adulēscētem*: ‘though but,’ etc.

Pùblius Fùrius Philus, cònsulàris viri filius, nòbilès quòsdam iuvenès propter dèspératiōnem cònsilium dē Italiā dèserendā inīre. Statim in hospitium Metellī, quī cònspiratiōnis erat prínceps, sē contulit Scìpiō, et cum còncilium ibi iuvenum, dē quibus adlātum¹ erat, invénisset, strictō super cāpita cònsultantium gladiō, “Iùrāte” inquit “vōs neque ipsōs rem pùblicam populū Ròmānū dèsertūrōs, neque alium cīvem Ròmānum dèserere pas- sūrōs²: quī³ nōn iùrāverit, in sē hunc gladium strictum esse sciat.”⁴ Haud⁵ secus pavidi, quam sī victōrem Hannibalem cer- nerent,⁶ iùrant omnēs cūstōdiendōsque sēmet ipsōs Scìpiōnī trādunt.

Cum Ròmānī duās clādēs in Hispāniā accēpissent duoque ibi :0 B.C. summī imperātōrēs⁷ intrā diēs trīgintā cecidissent, placuit⁸ 212. exercitum augērī eōque prōcōnsulem mittī; nec tamen quem mitterent⁹ satis cōstabat. Eā dē rē indicta sunt comitia. Prīmō populus exspectābat, ut, quī sē tantō dīgnōs imperiō crēderent,¹⁰ nōmina profitērentur; sed nēmō audēbat illud impe- riū suscipere. Maesta igitur cīvitās āe prope inops¹¹ cōsiliī¹² 35 comitiōrum diē in campum dēscendit. Subitō P. Cornélius Scìpiō, quattuor et vīgintī fermē annōs nātus, professus sē petere,¹³ in superiōre, unde¹⁴ cōnspicī posset, locō cōstitit. In quem post- quam omnium ūra conversa sunt, ad ūnum omnēs Scìpiōnēm in 40 Hispāniā prōcōnsulem esse iūssērunt. At postquam animōrum¹⁵ impetus resēdit, populū¹⁶ Ròmānum coepit factī paenitēre:

¹ adlātum erat: impersonal pass.: ‘the news had been brought.’ ² patior. ³ quī . . . iùrāverit (fut. perf. indie.) = a conditional clause, *sī quis nōn iùrāverit*. Cf. quā . . . crēd̄ rent, l. 35, below. ⁴ Cf. p. 31, n. 9. ⁵ Haud . . . si: ‘Quite as much frightened as if.’ ⁶ Cf. p. 47, n. 12. ⁷ P. Cornelius Scipio and Cn. Cornelius Scipio, respectively father and uncle of Africanus. ⁸ Sc. senātuī or populō. ⁹ Cf. p. 3, n. 2. ¹⁰ Subjunctive by at-

traction: see p. 13, n. 10. ¹¹ inops cō- siliī: ‘at its wit’s end.’ ¹² The gen. is regularly used with adjectives denoting fulness or the opposite: 399, 3; 218, a; 374, and n. 1. ¹³ petere, as a political term, = ‘to be a candidate.’ ¹⁴ unde . . . posset = ut inde . . . posset: cf. p. 5, n. 3. ¹⁵ animōrum impetus: ‘enthusiasm.’ ‘excitement.’ ¹⁶ populū . . . paenitēre: cf. Vēientēs . . . paenitēsisset, XI, 13, and note.

aetāti Scīpiōnis māximē diffidēbant. Quod ubi animadvertisit Scīpiō, advocātā cōtiōne ita māgnō ēlātōque animō dē bellō, 45 quod gerendum esset, disseruit, ut hominēs cūrā līberāret spēque certissimā implēret.

Profectus igitur in Hispāniam Scīpiō Carthāginem Novam, quō¹ diē vēnit, expūgnāvit. Eō² congestae³ erant omnēs paene Āfricae et Hispāniae opēs, ibi arma, ibi pecūnia, ibi tōtius Hispāniae obsidēs erant: quibus omnibus potitus est Scīpiō. Inter captīvōs ad eum adducta est eximiae fōrmae adulta virgō. Quam ubi comperit inlūstrī locō inter Celtibērōs nātam pīncipīque ēius gentis adulēscēntī dēspōnsam esse, arcessītis parentibus et spōnsō eam reddidit. Parentēs virginis, quī ad eam redimendam satis⁴ māgnūm aurī pondus attulerant, Scīpiōnem ḍrābant ut id ā sē dōnum acciperet. Scīpiō aurum ante pedēs pōnī iūssit vocātōque ad sē virginis spōnsō, “Super dōtem” inquit “quam acceptūrus ā sōcerō es, haec tibi ā mē dōtālia dōna accēdēnt” aurumque tollere āc sibi habēre iūssit. Ille domum reversus ad referendam 60 Scīpiōnī grātiām Celtibērōs Rōmānīs conciliāvit.

Deinde Scīpiō Hasdrubalem⁵ victum⁶ ex Hispāniā expulit. Castrīs hostium potitus omnem praedam militibus concēssit, captīvōs⁷ Hispānōs sine pretiō domum dīmīsit; Āfrōs vērō vēndī iūssit. Erat inter eōs puer adultus rēgiī generis,⁸ fōrmā īnsīgnī⁸: quem cum percontārētur Scīpiō quis et cūiās esset, et cūr id⁹ aetātis in castrīs fuisset, “Numida sum” inquit puer, “Massīvam populārēs vocant: orbus ā patre relictus, apud avum māternū, Numidiaē rēgem, ēducātus sum. Cum avunculō Masi-nissā, quī nūper subsidiō Carthāginiēnsibus vēnit, in Hispāniām

¹ Cf. p. 42, n. 5. ² = *in eum locum*. ³ *congerō*. ⁴ *satis* is often used like our ‘tolerably.’ ⁵ A brother of Hannibal. ⁶ *victum . . . expulit* = *vicit et expulit*. ⁷ = ‘but the captives,’ etc. Cf. p. 2, n. 24, and p. 5, n. 13. ⁸ Note that we have here side by side the gen. and

the abl. of characteristic. For the difference between them, see 419, 2: 215, n.: 400, r. 1. ⁹ *id aetātis*: ‘at that age,’ i.e. though he was so young. The accus. *id* is variously explained: see 378, 2: 240, b: 336, n. 2. *aetātis* is partitive gen. (p. 30, n. 2) with *id*.

trāīēcī; prohibitus propter aetātem ā Masinissā numquam ante 70 proelium iniī. Eō diē, quō pūgnātum est cum Rōmānīs, īncīō avunculō, clam armīs equōque sūmptō, in aciem exiī: ibi, prōlāpsō equō, captus sum ā Rōmānīs.” Scīpiō eum interrogat velletne¹ ad avunculum revertī. Cum, effūsīs² gaudiō lacrimīs, id vērō sē cupere puer dīceret, tum Scīpiō puerō ānulum aureum 75 equumque īrnātum dōnat datīsque quī³ tūtō dēdūcerent equiti- bus dīmīsit.

Cum Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō sē ergā Hispānōs clēmenter ges- sisset, circumfūsa multitūdō eum rēgem ingenti cōnsēnsū appellāvit; at Scīpiō, silentiō per praecōnem factō, “ Nōmen imperātōris ” 80 inquit, “ quō⁴ mē meī mīlitēs appellārunt, mihi⁵ māximum est: rēgium⁶ nōmen, alibī māgnū, Rōmae intolerābile est. Sī id am- plissimum iūdicātis, quod rēgāle est, vōbīs licet exīstīmāre rēgālem in mē esse animū; sed ḫrō vōs ut ā rēgis appellātiōne abstine- 85 atis.” Sēnsēre etiam barbarī māgnitūdinem animī, quā Scīpiō id āspērnābātur, quod cēterī mortālēs admīrantur et concupīscunt.

Scīpiō receptā Hispāniā eum iam bellum in ipsam Āfricām trānsferre meditārētur, conciliandōs⁷ prius rēgūm et gentium ani- mōs exīstīmāvit. Syphācem, Maurōrum rēgem, opulentissimum tōtūs Āfricāe rēgem, quem⁸ māgnō ūsuī⁹ sibi⁹ fore¹⁰ spērāret, prī- 90 mum tentāre statuit. Itaque lēgātūm cum dōnīs ad eum mīsit C. Laelium, quōcūm intimā familiāritāte vīvēbat. Syphāx amī- B.C. citiam Rōmānōrum sē accipere adnuit, sed fidem nec dare 206. nec accipere, nisi cum ipsō cōram duce Rōmānō, voluit. Scīpiō igitur in Āfricām trāīēcit. Forte ita incidit, ut eō ipsō 95

¹ Why is **vellet** subjunctive? ² effū-
sis (*effundō*) . . . lacrimīs: ‘with tears
of joy.’ How literally? ³ qui . . . dē-
dūcerent: ‘to escort him.’ ⁴ quō . . .
appellārunt: Roman soldiers, after a
victory, hailed their general as Impera-
tor. It was a way of saying that the
leader had won his spurs and had really
earned his title, which he had assumed

on beginning the campaign. ⁵ ‘in my
eyes,’ ‘to my mind’; a dative of refer-
ence. ⁶ rēgium nōmen = rēgis nōmen,
‘the title of king.’ Cf. *nōmen imperā-*
tōris, I. 80, and *rēgis appellātiōne*, I. 84.
⁷ Sc. *esse*. ⁸ quem . . . spērāret: causal
rel. clause (p. 31, n. 1). ⁹ For the two
datives, see p. 25, n. 6. ¹⁰ future in-
finitive of *sum*.

tempore Hasdrubal¹ pulsus Hispāniā ad eundem portum appelle-ret,² Syphācis amīcitiam pariter petītūrus.³ Uterque ā rēge in hospitium invītātus. Cēnātum⁴ simul apud rēgem est; eōdem etiam lectō⁵ Scīpiō atque Hasdrubal accubuērunt. Tanta autem 100 inerat cōmitās in Scīpiōne, ut nōn Syphācem modo, sed etiam hostem īfēstissimum Hasdrubalem sibi conciliāret. Scīpiō, foe-dere īctō cum Syphāce, in Hispāniā ad exercitum rediit.

Masinissa quoque amīcitiam cum Scīpiōne iungere iam dūdum⁶ cupiēbat. Quārē ad eum trēs Numidārum pīncipēs mīsit ad 105 tempus locumque conloquiō statuendum. Duōs pīo obsidibus reti-nērī ā Scīpiōne iubet; remissō tertīo, quī Masinissam ad locum cōnstitūtum addūceret, Scīpiō et Masinissa cum paucīs in conlo quiū vēnērunt. Cēperat iam ante Numidam ex fāmā rērum gestārum admīrātiō viri, sed māior prae-sentis⁷ venerātiō cēpit: 110 erat enim in vultū māiestās summa; accēdēbat pīmissa caesariēs habitusque corporis, nōn cultus⁸ munditiis, sed virīlis vērē āc mīlitāris, et flōrēns iuventa. Prope attonitus ipsō congressū Nu-mida grātiās dē⁹ fīliō frātris remissō agit: adfirmat sē ex eō tempore eam quaesīvisse¹⁰ occāsiōnem, quam tandem oblātam¹¹ 115 nōn omīserit; eupere sē illī et populō Rōmānō operam nāvāre. Laetus eum Scīpiō audīvit atque in societātem recēpit.

Scīpiō deinde Rōmam rediit et ante annōs¹² cōnsul factus est. Sieilia eī pīvīcia dēcrēta est permissumque, ut in Āfricam inde

¹ Son of Giseo (so also in l. 148); to *pīdom* give to the *present* the force of be carefully distinguished from the Has-drubal of l. 61. ² Se. *nārem*; ‘was sailing.’ ³ = *ut peteret*. Cf. p. xviii, E 5.

⁴ Cēnātum . . . est (*ab iīs*): impers. pass.; ‘they dined.’ ⁵ lectō . . . accu-buērunt (*accumbō*): the writer has in mind the Roman custom, according to which men reclined at meals, supporting themselves on the left elbow. Three persons or more occupied the same couch. ⁶ iam dūdum cupiēbat: ‘had long desired.’ *Iam diū, iam dūdum*, and *iam* *prīdom* give to the *present* the force of the English *perfect*, to the *imperfect* the force of the English *pluperfect*. ⁷ Se. *ēius*: ‘of him present’ = ‘now that he met him face to face.’ ⁸ cultus (*colō*) munditiis: ‘(too) elegantly adorned.’ How literally? ⁹ dē . . . remissō: ‘for the release of his nephew.’ For the construction, see p. 5, n. 15. ¹⁰ quaerō. ¹¹ oblātam (*offrō*): ‘now that it was at last offered.’ ¹² ‘the legal time’; *lēgitima aetās*, l. 11. In later days forty-three was the legal age.

trāiceret. Quī cum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Rōmānīs trecentōrum equitum numerum complēre, nec posset illōs subitō 120 armīs et equīs īstruere, id prūdentī cōnsiliō perfēcit. Namque ex omnī Siciliā trecentōs iuvenēs nōbilissimōs et dītissimōs, quī equīs mīlitārent¹ et sēcum in Áfricam trāicerent,¹ lēgit diemque iīs ēdīxit, quā² equīs armīsque īstrūctī atque ornātī adessent.¹ Gravis ea mīlitia, procul domō, terrā marīque multōs labōrēs, 125 māgna perīcula adlātūra vidēbātur; neque ipsōs modo, sed parentēs cōgnātōsque eōrum ea cūra angēbat. Ubi diēs quae dicta erat advēnit, arma equōsque ostendērunt, sed omnēs ferē longin- quum et grave bellum horrēre appārēbat. Tunc Scipiō mīlitiam iīs sē remissūrum ait, sī arma et equōs mīlitibus Rōmānīs voluis- 130 sent³ trādere. Laetī condiciōnem accēpērunt iuvenēs Sieuli. Ita Scipiō sine pùblicā impēnsā suōs īstrūxit ornāvitque equitēs.

Tunc Scipiō ex Siciliā in Áfricam ventō secundō profectus est tantō mīlitum ārdōre, ut nōn ad bellum dūcī vidērentur, sed ad certa victōriae praemia. Celeriter nāvēs ē cōspectū Siciliae 135 ablātae sunt cōspectaque brevī Áfricae lītora. Scipiō cum ēgre- diēns ad terram nāvī prōlāpsus esset et ob hōc attonitōs mīlitēs cerneret, id, quod trepidatiōnem adferēbat, in hortatiōnem conver- tēns, “Áfricam oppressī” inquit, “mīlitēs!” Expositīs cōpiīs in proximīs tumulīs castra mētātus⁴ est. Ibi speculātōrēs hostium 140 in castrīs dēprehēnsōs⁵ et ad sē perductōs⁵ nec suppliciō adfēcit nec dē cōsiliīs āe vīribus Poenōrum percontātus est, sed circā omnēs Rōmānī exercitūs manipulōs cūrāvit dēdūcendōs; dein interrogātōs,⁶ num ea satis cōsiderāssent, quae speculārī erant iūssi, prandiō datō incolumēs dīmīsit.

¹ See p. 5, n. 3. ² Sc. *diē*, for the fixed plan, and was carefully fortified, gender of which, as in *diēs*, *quae dicta* even if the stay was to last but one *erat*, 1. 127, see Vocab., *diēs*. ³ For night. ⁵ The participles = rel. clauses: mood and tense, see p. 6, n. 1. What see p. xxiv, I 1. ⁶ **interrogātōs** (sc. did Scipio say?) ⁴ ‘pitched,’ lit. ‘meas- *eōs* . . . dīmīsit = *interrogāvit* (*eōs*) . . . ured.’ The Roman camp was always *et . . . dīmīsit*, or *cum* (*eōs*) . . . *interro-* laid out with great care, according to a *gāsset*, . . . *dīmīsit*.

Scīpiōnī in Āfricam advenientī Masinissa sē cōniūnxit cum parvā equitum turmā. Syphāx vērō ā Rōmānīs ad Poenōs dēfēcerat. Hasdrubal, Poenōrum dux, Syphāxque Scīpiōnī sē oppo-suērunt, quī utrūusque castra ūnā nocte perrūpit et incendit.

150 Syphāx ipse captus et vīvus ad Scīpiōnem pertrāctus est. Syphācem in castra addūcī cum esset nūntiātum, omnis velut ad spectāculum triumphī multitūdō effūsa est; praecēdēbat ipse¹ vinclitus, sequēbātur grex nōbilium Maurōrum. Movēbat omnēs fortāna² virī, cūius amīcitiam oīlm Scīpiō petierat. Rēgem aliōs-

155 que captīvōs Rōmam mīsit Scīpiō; Masinissam, quī ēgregiē rem Rōmānam adiūverat, aureā corōnā dōnāvit.

Haec et aliae, quae sequēbantur, clādēs Carthāginiēnsibus tantum terrōris intulērunt, ut Hannibalem ex Ītaliā ad tuendam patriam revocārent. Frendēns gemēnsque āc vix 203.
160 lacrimīs³ temperāns is dīcitur lēgātōrum vērba audīsse mandatīs-que pāruisse. Respexit saepe Ītaliae lītora, sēmet accūsāns, quod⁴ nōn victōrem exercitū statim ab⁵ Cannēnsī pūgnā Rōmam dūxisset. Zamam vēnerat Hannibal, quae urbs quīnque diērum iter⁶ ā Carthāgine abest, et nūntium ad Scīpiōnem mīsit, ut con-165 loquendī sēcum potestātem faceret. Scīpiō cum conloquium hand abnuisset, diēs locusque cōnstituitur. Itaque congressī sunt duo clārissimī suae aetātis ducēs. Stetērunt aliquamdiū tacitī mūtuā-que admīratiōne dēfīxī.⁷ Cum vērō dē condiciōnibus pācis inter eōs nōn convēnisset, ad suōs sē recēpērunt, renūntiantēs armīs⁸ 170 dēcernendum esse. Commissō deinde proeliō Hannibal B.C. victus cum quattuor equitibus fūgit. Cēterum⁹ cōnstat 202.

¹ = Syphax. For *ipse* referring to the principal personage, see also I, 5, and II, 4. ² ‘misfortune.’ So *fāna* = both ‘fame’ and ‘ill repute,’ *valētūdō* = both ‘health’ and ‘sickness.’ ³ dat. of indir. object with **temperāns**. ⁴ *quod* . . . dūxisset. What does the subjunctive show? ⁵ *ab* . . . dūxisset: cf. p.

50, n. 4. ⁶ acc. of extent of space: cf. p. xvii, D 2. ⁷ ‘motionless.’ ⁸ **armīs . . . esse**: ‘that the issue must be decided by arms.’ Note the method employed in translating the impers. passive here and in lines 13, 23, and 98, and apply it to *pūgnārī*, I. 173. ⁹ **Cēterum cōnstat**: ‘it is, however, well known.’

utrumque dē alterō cōfessum esse nec melius īstruī aciem nec
ācrius potuisse pūgnārī.

Carthaginiensēs metū percussi¹ ad petendam pācem ūrātōrēs
mittunt trīgintā cīvitātis prīcipēs. Quī ubi in castra Rōmāna 175
vēnērunt, veniam cīvitātī petēbant nōn culpam pūrgantēs,² sed
initium culpae in Hannibalem trānsferentēs.² Victīs lēgēs im-
posuit Scīpiō. Lēgātī, eum nūllās condicōnēs recūsārent, Rōmām
profectī sunt, ut, quae ā Scīpiōne pacta³ essent, ea patrum āc
populī auctōritātē cōfirmārentur. Ita pāce terrā marīque 180
partā,⁴ Scīpiō exercitū in nāvēs impositō Rōmā revertit. Ad
quem advenientem concursus ingēns factus est; effūsa nōn ex
urbibus modo, sed etiam ex agrīs multitudō viam obsidēbat.
Scīpiō inter grātulantium plausūs triumphō omnium⁵ clārissimō
urbem est invectus prīmusque nōmīne victae ā sē gentis est 185
nōbilitātūs Áfricānusque appellātus.

Ex hīc rēbus gestīs virum eum esse virtūtis dīvīnae vulgō
crēditum est. Id etiam dīcere haud piget,⁶ quod scriptōrēs dē
eō lītterīs mandāvērunt, Scīpiōnēm cōsuēvisse, priusquam dīlū-
cēseret, in Capitōlium⁷ ventitāre āc iubēre
aperīrī cellam Iovis ibi sōlum diū dēmorārī,
quasi cōnsultantem dē rē pūblicā cum Iove:
aedituōsque ēius templī saepe esse mīrātōs,
quod eum id⁸ temporis in Capitōlium ingre-
dientem canēs, semper in aliōs saevientēs,
nōn lātrārent. Hās vulgī dē Scīpiōne opīni-
ōnēs cōfirmāre atque approbāre vidēbantur
dicta factaque ēius plēraque admīranda, ex
quibus est ūnum hūiusemodī. Adsidēbat oppūgnābatque oppi-

¹ percellō. ² Cf. negantēs, l. 10, and p. 6, n. 20. ³ pacta (pacīscor) essent: subjunctive by attraction: see p. 13, n. 10. ⁴ pariō. ⁵ i.e. of all ever celebrated in Rome. ⁶ haud piget: sc. me; 'I am

not ashamed.' piget is construed exactly like paenitet: see p. 28, n. 7. ⁷ Here = the temple, sacred to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. ⁸ id temporis = eō tempore. Cf. note on id aetātis, l. 66.



190
TEMPLE OF IUPITER
CAPITOLINUS
195

200 dum in Hispāniā, sitū moenibusque ac dēfēnsōribus validum et
mūnītum, rē etiam cibāriā cōpiōsum, neque ūlla ēius potiundī
spēs erat. Quōdam diē iūs in castrīs sedēns dīcēbat Scīpiō atque
ex eō locō id oppidum procul vidēbātur. Tum ē¹ mīlitibus, quī
in iūre apud eum stabant, interrogāvit quispiam ex mōre, in²
205 quem diem locumque vadēs sistī iubēret. Et Scīpiō manum ad
ipsam oppidī, quod obsidēbātur, arcem prōtendēns, “Perendiē”
inquit “sēsē³ sistant illō in locō,” atque ita factum. Diē⁴ tertīā,
in quam vadēs sistī iūsserat, oppidum captum est. Eōdem diē
in arce ēius oppidī iūs dīxit.

210 Hannibal, ā Scīpiōne victus suīsque invīsus, ad Antiochum,
Syriae rēgem, cōnfūgit eumque hostem Rōmānīs fēcit. Missī
sunt Rōmānī lēgātī ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scīpiō Afričānus,
quī cum Hannibale Ephesī⁵ conlocūtus ab eō quaesīvit, quem
fuisse māximum imperātōrem crēderet. Respondit Hannibal
215 Alexandrum, Macedonum rēgem, māximum sibi vidērī, quod
parvā manū innumerābilēs exercitūs fūdisset. Quaerentī deinde,
quem secundum pōneret, “Pyrrhum” inquit, “quod prīmus castra⁶
mētārī docuit nēmōque illō⁷ ēlegantius loca⁸ cēpit et praesidia
dēposuit.” Seīscitantī dēnique quem tertium dūceret, sēmet ipsum
220 dīxit. Tum rīdēns Scīpiō “Quidnam tū dīcerēs⁹” inquit “sī mē
vīcissēs⁹? ” “Tum¹⁰ mē vērō” respondit Hannibal “et ante
Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnēs aliōs imperātōrēs
posuisse⁹” Ita imprōvīsō adsentātiōnis genere Scīpiōnem ē
grege imperātōrum velut inaestimābilem sēcernēbat.

¹ Join ē mīlitibus with quispiam, l. 204. ² in . . . iubēret: ‘when and where he bade (the accused) appear for trial.’ vadēs sistī is the passive of vadēs sister^e, a legal phrase = ‘to make one’s bail stand,’ i.e. to make it effective, and so ‘to stand trial.’ Sister often means ‘to produce in court,’ as in l. 207. ³ sēsē sistant: ‘let them produce themselves,’ i.e. appear for trial.

⁴ Diē tertīā = perendiē, l. 206. In counting days, the Romans usually included the day from which they started. ⁵ locative. ⁶ Cf. n. on castra mētātus est, l. 140. ⁷ illō ēlegantius: ‘more judiciously than he.’ For illō, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁸ Se, castris. ⁹ See p. 47, n. 12. dīcerēs is imperfect, as referring to present time; the other verbs denote past time. ¹⁰ ‘in that event’; = sī tē vīcisse^m.

Scipiō ipse fertur quondam dixisse, cum eum quidam parum 225 pūgnācem dīcerent, “Imperātōrem mē māter, nōn bellātōrem¹ peperit.²” Idem dīcere solitus est nōn sōlum dandam esse viam fugientibus, sed etiam māniendam.

Dēcrētō adversus Antiochum bellō³ cum Syria prōvincia obvē-nisset Lūciō Scipiōnī, quia parum in eō putābatur esse animī,⁴ 230 parum rōboris,⁴ senātus gerendī hūius bellī cūram mandārī volē-bat conlēgae ēius C. Laeliō. Surgēns tunc Scipiō Āfricānus, frāter māior Lūciī Scipiōnis, illam familiae īgnōminiam dēpre-cātus est: dīxit in frātre suō summam esse virtūtem, summum cōnsilium sēque ei lēgātum fore prōmīsit. Quod cum ab eō esset 235 dictum, nihil⁵ est dē Lūciī Scipiōnis prōvinciā commūtātum: itaque frāter nātū māior minōrī lēgātus in Asiam profectus est et tam diū eum cōnsiliō operāque adiūvit, dōnec triumphum ille et cōgnōmen Asiāticī peperisset.

Eōdem bellō fīlius Scipiōnī Āfricānī captus est et ad Anti-240 ochum dēductus. Benīgnē et liberāliter adulēscentem rēx habuit,⁶ quamquam ab ēius patre tum⁷ māximē fīnibus imperiī pellēbātur. Cum deinde pācem Antiochus ā Rōmānīs peteret, lēgātus ēius Pūblium Scipiōnem adiit eīque fīlium sine pretiō redditūrum rēgem dīxit, sī per eum pācem impetrāset.⁸ Cuī Scipiō respon-245 dit “Abī, nāntiā rēgī, mē prō tantō mūnere grātiās⁹ agere; sed nunc aliam grātiām nōn possum referre, quam ut eī suādeam¹⁰ ut bellō absistat et pācis condiciōnem nūllam recūset.” Pāx nōn convēnit¹¹; tamen Antiochus Scipiōnī fīlium remīsit tantīque virī māiestātem venerārī quam dolōrem suum ulcīscī māluit. 250

Victō Antiochō cum praedae ratiō ā L. Scipiōne repōsce-rētur.

¹ ‘a (mere) fighter.’ ² *pariō*. ³ This war lasted from 192 to 190. ⁴ partitive gen. with **parum**, which is here a noun. In 1. 225 it was an adverb. ⁵ **nihil . . . commūtātum**: ‘no change was made.’ Note that **nihil** is an adverbial acc. of degree, and that **commūtātum est** is

impersonal. ⁶ ‘treated.’ ⁷ **tum māxi-mē**: ‘at that very moment.’ ⁸ Explain mood and tense. ⁹ Distinguish between *grātiās agere* and *grātiām referre*. ¹⁰ Notice that *suādeō* = merely ‘to advise’; ‘to persuade’ is *persuādeō*. ¹¹ ‘was not arranged.’

Āfricānus prōlātum¹ ab eō librum, quō² acceptae et expēnsae summae continēbantur et refellī inimīcōrum accūsatiō poterat, discerp̄sit, indīgnātus³ dē eā rē dubitārī, quae sub ipsō lēgātō 255 administrāta esset. Quīn etiam hunc⁴ in modum verba fēcit: “Nōn⁵ est, quod quaerātis, patrēs cōnseriptī, num parvam pecūniā in aerārium rettulerim, quī anteā illud Pūnicō aurō replēverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocārī. Cum Āfricam tōtam potestātī vestrae subiēcerim, nihil ex eā praeter 260 cōgnōmen rettulī. Nōn igitur mē Pūnicae, nōn frātrem meum Asiātīcae gazae avārum reddidērunt; sed uterque nostrum⁶ invidiā quam pecūniā est locuplētior.” Tam cōstantem dēfēsiōnēm Scīpiōnis ūniversus senātus comprobāvit.

Deinde Scīpiōnī Āfricānō duo tribūnī plēbis diem dīxērunt, 265 quod praedā ex Antiochō captā aerārium fraudāsset. Ubi causae dīcendae diēs vēnit, Scīpiō māgnā hominum frequentiā in Forum est dēductus. Iūssus causam dīcere rōstra cōscendit et, corōnā⁷



triumphālī capitī suō impositā, “Hōc ego diē” inquit “Hannibalem Poenum, imperiō nostrō inimīcissimum, māgnō proeliō vīcī in terrā Āfricā pācemque nōbīs et victoriā peperī īspērābilem. Nē⁸ igitur sīmus adversus deōs ingrātī, sed cēnseō relinquāmus⁹ nebulōnēs hōs

270 CORŌNA TRIUMPHĀLIS eāmusque nunc prōtinus in Capitōlium Iovī 275 optimō māximō supplicātum.” Ā rōstrīs in Capitōlium āscendit; simul sē ūniversa cōntiō ab accūsātōribus āvertit et secūta Scīpi-

¹ prōlātum = quīl prōlātus erat; cf. p. xxiv, L 1. ² quō is abl. of means (though rendered ‘in which’) both with continēbantur and refellī poterat. ³ indīgnātus . . . dubitārī: ‘angry because doubts were raised.’ For the infin. dubitārī, see p. 19, n. 6. ⁴ See p. 16, n. 9. verba fēcit: ‘he delivered a speech.’ ⁵ Nōn . . . quaerātis: ‘there is no reason why you should ask’; lit.,

‘there is not (anything) as to which,’ etc. For the subjunctive, see 503, I, n. 2: 320, a: 631, 2. ⁶ nostrum, like restrum, is regularly used only as a partitive gen. ⁷ a crown of laurel, worn by the general at his triumph. ⁸ Nē . . . sīmus: cf. p. 31, n. 9. ⁹ (ut) relinquāmus . . . eāmus is a substantive clause of purpose. For the omission of ut see 499, 2: 331, f, r.: 546, r. 2.

ōnem est, nec quisquam praeter praecōnem, quī reūm citābat, cum tribūnīs remānsit. Celebrātior is diēs favōre¹ hominū fuit, quam quō² triumphāns dē Syphāce rēge et Carthāginiēnsibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, nē amplius tribūnīciīs iniūriīs vexārētur, in Lī-280 ternīnum concēssit, ubi reliquā ēgit aetātem sine urbis dēsideriō.

Cum in Līternīnā vīllā sē continēret, complūrēs praedōnum ducēs ad eum videndum forte cōfluxerunt. Quōs cum ad vim faciendam venīre exīstīmāsse, praesidium servōrum in tēctō conlocāvit aliaque parābat, quae³ ad eōs repellendōs opus erant. 285 Quod ubi praedōnēs animadvertērunt, abiectīs armīs iānuae appropinquant et clārā vōce nūntiant Scīpiōnī sē nōn vītae ēius hostēs, sed virtūtis admīrātōrēs vēnisse, cōspectum⁴ tantī virī, quasi caeleste aliquod benefīcium, expētentēs; proinde nē⁵ gravārētur sē spectandum praebeare. Haec postquam audīvit Scīpiō, forēs 290 reserārī eōsque intrōdūcī iūssit. Illī postēs iānuae tamquam religiōsissimam āram venerātī, cupidē Scīpiōnis dextram apprehendērunt āc diū deōseulātī sunt; deinde positīs ante vēstibulūm dōnīs laetī, quod sibi Scīpiōnēm ut vidērent contigisset, domum revertērunt. Paulō post mortuus est Scīpiō moriēnsque ab uxōre 295 petiit, nē corpus suū Rōmam referrētur.

XXII. Tiberius Gracchus et Gāius Gracchus

Tiberius et Gāius Gracchī⁶ Scīpiōnis Āfricānī⁷ ex filiā⁸ nepōtēs erant. Hōrum adulēscēntia bonīs artibus et māgnā omnīum spē

¹ abl. of specification. ² quō (sc. *diē*) = *eō diē quō*. ³ quae... *opus* erant: ‘which were necessary’; lit. ‘which were a necessity.’ For a very different construction with *opus*, cf. *nihil opus esso... eō cīve*, XV, 22, and note. ⁴ cōspectum... expētentēs: ‘craving a chance to see so great a man, as a sort of heaven-sent favor.’ ⁵ nē... *gravārētur*: the subjunctive is used here in indir. dise., as representing

an imperative of the direct: see 523, III: 339: 652, and p. xxvi, M 6.

⁶ When two persons of the same name are mentioned together, the cognomen is usually put in the plural.

⁷ Africanus Maior. ⁸ Her brother was the adoptive father of the younger Scipio Africanus. The Gracchi were thus connected with two of the most distinguished of the Roman clans, the Cornelian and the Aemilian.

exācta est: ad ēgregiam enim indolem optima accēdēbat ēducātiō. Erant enim diligentiā Cornēliae mātris ā¹ puerīs doctī et Graecīs 5 lītterīs² ērudītī. Māximum mātrōnīs ūrnāmentum esse līberōs bene īstitūtōs meritō putābat māter illa sapientissima. Cum Campāna mātrōna, apud illam hospita,³ ūrnāmenta sua, illō saeculō⁴ pulcherrima, ostentāret eī muliebriter,⁵ Cornēlia trāxit eam sermōne quoūsque⁶ ē scholā redīrent līberī. Quōs reversōs 10 hospitae ostendēns, "Haec" inquit "mea ūrnāmenta sunt." Nihil⁷ quidem hīs adulēscētibus neque⁷ ā nātūrā neque⁷ ā doctrinā dēfuit; sed⁸ ambō rem pūblicam, quam tuērī poterant, perturbāre māluērunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, tribūnus plēbis creātus, ā senātū dēscīvit: 15 populī favōrem profūsīs largītōnībus sibi conciliāvit; agrōs⁹ plēbī dīvidēbat; prōvinciās novīs colōniīs¹⁰ replē- B.C. 134. bat. Cum autem tribūnīciam potestātem sibi prōrogārī¹¹ vellet

¹ ā puerīs: we say, 'from childhood.'

² 'lītterature'; abl. of means. ³ 'guest.'

⁴ illō saeculō: temporal abl. We say: 'for that age.' The writer of these words was familiar with the extraordinary luxury and extravagance that marked the later history of Rome.
⁵ 'with womanish pride.' A tone of contempt often attaches to *mulier* and its derivatives. ⁶ construed here like *dō nec*, p. 39, n. 9. ⁷ Cf. p. 28, n. 3.

⁸ sed .. māluērunt: this whole account of the Gracchi was manifestly written by one who sympathized with the senatorial or aristocratic party. Modern scholars are divided in their interpretations of the motives of the Gracchi. ⁹ The reference is to the *agēr pūblicus*, or land gained in conquest. It belonged in theory to the state, but the greater part of it had fallen into the hands of wealthy capitalists, who, though possessing no legal title to the land, yet regarded it as their own, and resented any attempt to interfere with

their occupancy. Meanwhile, the number of small landholders was constantly decreasing. These circumstances tended to drive numbers of poor people to the cities, especially Rome. The universal employment of slave labor aggravated the trouble by shutting the poor out from honest labor. Tiberius attempted to remedy these evils by limiting the number of acres of the public land which might be held by any individual and by distributing the lands thus redeemed among the poorer classes.

¹⁰ These colonies were intended to aid in relieving the distress at Rome by removing part of the population and supplying such persons with lands. ¹¹ It was a general rule that no magistrate should hold the same office for two successive terms. Thus no man could be reelected consul until ten years after the expiration of the first term. When Tiberius, at the end of his year as tribune, presented himself for reelection, the aristocrats appealed to this

et palam dictitasset,¹ interemptō senātū omnia per plēbem agī dēbēre, viam sibi ad rēgnū parāre vidēbatur. Quārē cum convocātī patrēs dēliberārent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitōlium petit, manū ad caput referēns, quō sīgnō salūtem suam populō commendābat. Hōc² nōbilitās ita accēpit, quasi diadēma pōsceret, sēgniterque cēssante cōsule, Scīpiō Nāsīca, cum³ esset cōnsōbrīnus Tiberiī Gracchī, patriam cōgnātiōnī praeferēns sublātā dextrā prōclāmāvit: “Qui rem pūblicam salvam esse volunt, mē sequantur!” Dein optimātēs, senātus atque equestris⁴ ūrdinis pars māior in Gracchum inruunt, quī fugiēns dēcurrēnsque Clīvō Capitōlinō frāgmentō subselliī īctus vītam, quam glōriōsissimē dēgere⁵ potuerat, immātūrā morte fīnīvit. Mortuī Tiberiī corpus in flūmen prōiectum est.

30

Gāium Gracchum īdem furor, quī frātrem, Tiberium, occupāvit. B.C. Tribūnātūm enim adeptus,⁶ seu vindicandae frāternae necis, 123. seu comparandae rēgiae potentiae causā, pessima coepit inīre cōnsilia: māximās largitiōnēs fēcit; aerārium⁷ effūdit: lēgem dē frūmentō plēbī dīvidendō tulit: cīvitātem⁸ omnibus Īalicīs da- 35 bat.⁹ Hīs Gracchī cōsiliīs quantā¹⁰ poterant contentiōne obsistē-

rule. Gracchus might have replied that the rule had often been set aside under special circumstances. Still, on the whole, his conduct seems to have been unconstitutional.

¹ This statement is probably wholly false. As the champions of the poor against the rich, the Grachi were hated by the aristocrats, and received no favors at the hands of Roman historians. ² Hōc . . . pōsceret: ‘The nobles interpreted this to mean that he was demanding a kingly crown.’ *pōsce-ret* is subjunctive as giving in indirect discourse the thought of the nobles; cf. p. 3, n. 6. ³ ‘although.’ ⁴ See Vocab., *equestris* and *eques*. ⁵ dēgere potue-rat: ‘he might have spent.’ Cf. *tuēri poterant*, l. 12. ⁶ adipiscor. ⁷ aerā-

rium effūdit: ‘he wasted (the money in) the treasury.’ The reference is to the corn law mentioned in the next sentence. This entitled all citizens residing in Rome to a certain measure of corn monthly for less than the market price. The distribution was thus a constant drain upon the treasury. ⁸ ‘citizenship.’ ⁹ ‘tried to give.’ The imperfect tense, like the present, often denotes attempted action: cf. *dīvidēbat*, l. 16, and *commendābat*, l. 22. He was unable to carry the law, as the citizens of Rome itself were jealous of any extension of the franchise. The Italians did not obtain citizenship till 89 B.C. ¹⁰ quantā . . . contentiōne: ‘with the greatest possible energy.’ Cf. *quanto potuit apparātū*, IX, 39, and note.

bant omnēs¹ bonī, in quibus māximē Pīsō,² vir cōnsulāris. Is cum multa contrā lēgem frūmentāriam dīxisset, lēge tamen lātā ad frūmentum eum cēterīs accipiendum vēnit. Gracchus ubi 40 animadvertisit in cōtiōne Pīsōnem stantem, eum sīc compellāvit audiente populō Rōmānō: “Quī³ tibi cōstās, Pīsō, cum eā lēge frūmentum petās, quam dissuāsistī?” Cūī Pīsō “Nōlim⁴ qui-dem, Gracche” inquit, “mea bona tibi⁵ virītim dīvidere liceat; sed sī faciēs, partem petam.” Quō respōnsō apertē dēclārāvit vir 45 gravis et sapiēns lēge, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimōnium pūblicum dissipārī.

Dēcrētum ā senātū est, ut⁶ vidēret cōnsul Opīnius, nē quid dētrīmentī rēs pūblica caperet: quod nisi in māximō dis-crīmīne dēcernī nōn solēbat. Gāius Gracchus, armātā 121. 50 familiā,⁷ Aventīnum occupāvit. Cōnsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gāium aggressus est, quī pulsus profūgit et, cum iam⁸ comprehendērētur, iugulum servō praebuit, quī dominum et mox sēmet ipsum super dominī corpus interēmit. Ut Tiberiī Gracchī anteā corpus, ita Gāiī mīrā crūdēlitāte victōrum in Tiberim dēiectum 55 est. Caput autem ā Septimulēiō, amīcō Gracchī, ad Opīniū relātū aurō⁹ repēnsum fertur. Sunt¹⁰ quī trādunt īfūsō¹¹ plumbō eum partem capitī, quō gravius efficerētur, explēsse.¹²

Occīsō Tiberiō Gracchō eum senātūs cōnsulibūs mandāasset, ut

¹ omnēs bonī: ‘all loyal citizens.’ bonī, like *optimātēs*, often has this political meaning. Cf. the derivation of *aristocracy*. ² Sc. *obsistēbat*. ³ Qui... cōstās: ‘How do you explain your conduct?’ How literally? See (4) *qui* in vocabulary. ⁴ Nōlim: ‘I should hardly desire’; lit. ‘I should be unwilling.’ The subjunctive is often thus used in a modest assertion: 486, I, and n. 1: 311, b: 257, 2. Cf. *possit*, 1. 72. Often, as here, the modesty is assumed ironically. ⁵ Join with *liceat*. ⁶ ut... caperet: this was the formula by which

the senate conferred unlimited power upon the consuls. Explain the subjunctives **vidēret** and **caperet**, and give the words of the decree as passed by the senate. ⁷ here ‘household.’ ⁸ iam comprehendērētur: ‘was on the point of being arrested.’ ⁹ aurō... fertur: ‘is said to have been paid for with gold.’ ¹⁰ Sunt qui trādunt: ‘there are (those) who relate,’ i.e. ‘some say.’ ¹¹ infūsō plumbō: ‘by pouring in lead.’ Cf. p. xxiii, K 8. It is said that Opinius had promised to pay its weight in gold for the head of Gaius. ¹² = *explēuisse*.

in¹ eōs, quī cum Gracchō cōnsēnserant, animadverterētur, Blosius quīdam, Tiberiī amīcus, prō sē dēprecātum² vēnit, hanc, ut³ sibi 60 īgnōscerētur, causam adferēns, quod tantī⁴ Gracchum fēcisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putāret. Tum cōsul “Quid?” inquit “sī tē Gracchus templō Iovis in Capitōliō facēs subdere iūssisset,⁵ obsecūtūrusne voluntātī illīus fuissēs⁵ prop̄ter istam, quam iactās, familiāritātem?” “Numquam” inquit 65 Blosius “voluisset⁵ id quidem,⁶ sed sī voluisset,⁵ pāruissem.⁵” Nefāria est ea vōx, nūlla enim est excūsatiō peccātī, sī amīci causā peccāveris.

Exstat Gaiī Gracchī ē Sardiniā Rōmam reversī ḍrātiō, in quā cum⁷ alia tum⁷ haec dē sē nārrat: “Versātus sum in prōvinciā, 70 quōmodo ex⁸ ūsū vestrō exīstimābam esse, nōn quōmodo ambi-
tiōnī meae condūcere arbitrābar. Nēmō possit vērē dicere assem⁹
aut eō plūs in mūneribus mē accē-
pisse aut meā causā quemquam
sūmp̄tum¹⁰ fēcisse. Zōnās, quās
Rōmā proficīscēns plēnās arg-
entī¹¹ extuli, eās ex prōvinciā
inānēs rettulī. Aliī amphorās,
quās vīnī¹¹ plēnās extulērunt, eās
argentō¹¹ replētās domum re-
portārunt.” -



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¹ in eōs . . . animadverterētur: ‘punishment should be visited upon those.’ ² Cf. p. xviii, E 6. ³ ut . . . īgnōscerētur: a clause of result, dependent on causam: ‘a reason as a result of which he ought to be pardoned.’ The subjunctive at times expresses the idea of necessity or of obligation and propriety. ⁴ tantī . . . fēcisset: ‘he had so highly esteemed Græchus.’ tantī is a so-called gen. of price or value: **405**: 252, a: 379, 380, 1. For fēcisset, cf. p. 14, n. 1. ⁵ Cf. p. 47, n.

12. ⁶ quidem emphasizes id. This emphasis in English would be indicated by the stress of the voice, thus: ‘he never would have dreamed of that.’ Cf. Nōlīm quidem above, l. 42. ⁷ cum . . . tum: ‘not only . . . but also.’ ⁸ ex ūsū vestrō: ‘to your interests.’ ⁹ ‘a red cent,’ ‘a farthing,’ as we say. ¹⁰ sūmp̄tum facere = ‘to be put to expense.’ ¹¹ Verbs and adjectives denoting fulness and want are construed with either the gen. or the abl., the abl. in reality expressing means.

XXIII. Gāius Marius

C. Marius, humili locō natus,¹ mīlitiae tūrōcīnum in Hispāniā duce Scīpiōne² posuit.³ Erat imprīmī Scīpiōnī cārus ob singulārem virtūtem et impīgram⁴ ad perīcula et labōrēs alacritātem. Cum aliquandō inter cēnam Scīpiōnēm quīdam interrogāsset, sī 5 quid illī⁵ accidisset, quemnam rēs pūblica aequē māgnū habītūra esset imperātōrem, Scīpiō, percussō lēniter Mariī humerō, “Fortāsse hunc” inquit. Quō dictō excitātus Marius dīgnōs rēbus, quās posteā gessit, spīritūs concēpit.

Q. Metellum⁶ in Numidiā contrā Iugurtham missum,⁷ cūius lēgātūs erat, cum ab eō Rōmām missus esset, apud populum Rōmānum crīminātus⁸ est bellum dūcere⁹: sī¹⁰ sē cōnsulem fēcis- 10 sent, brevī tempore aut vivūm aut mortuum Iugurtham sē in potestātem populī Rōmānī redāctūrum. Itaque creātus est B.C. cōsul et in Meteliī locum suffectus.¹¹ Bellum ab illō prō- 107. 15 sperē coeptum cōnfēcit. Iugurtha ad Gaetūlōs perfūgerat eōrumque rēgem Boechum adversus Rōmānōs concitāverat. Marius Gaetūlōs et Boechum aggressus fūdit; castellum¹² in excelsā rīpā positum, ubi rēgiū thēsaurī erant, nōn sine multō labōre expūgnāvit. Boechus, bellō dēfessus, lēgātōs ad Marium mīsit, pācem 20 īrantēs.¹³ Sulla¹⁴ quaestor, ā Mariō ad rēgem remissus, Boechō

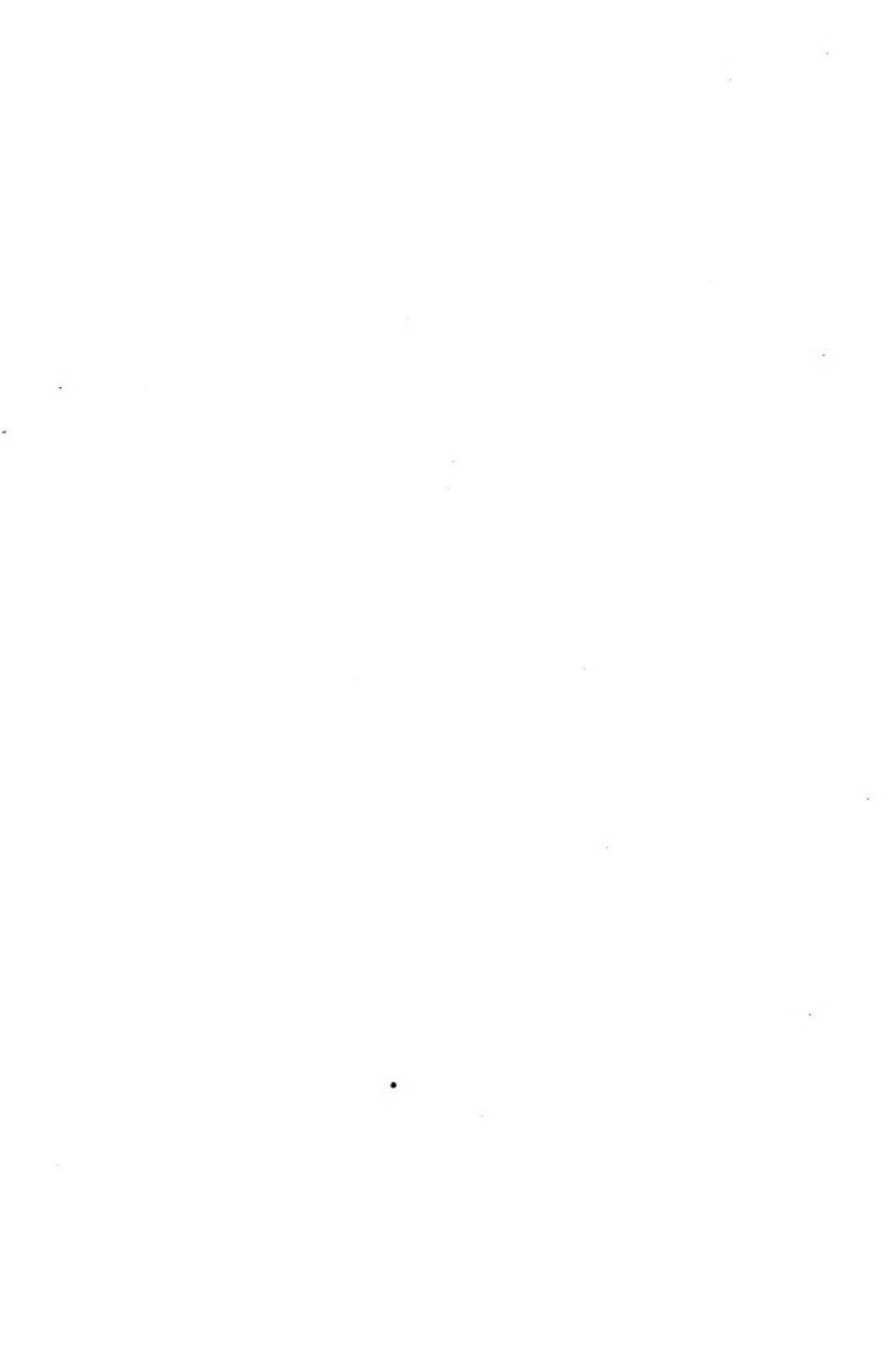
¹ In 157 B.C., near Arpinum in Latium. ² Sc. Africānō Minōre. ³ = dē-
posuit: ‘laid aside, completed, served.’

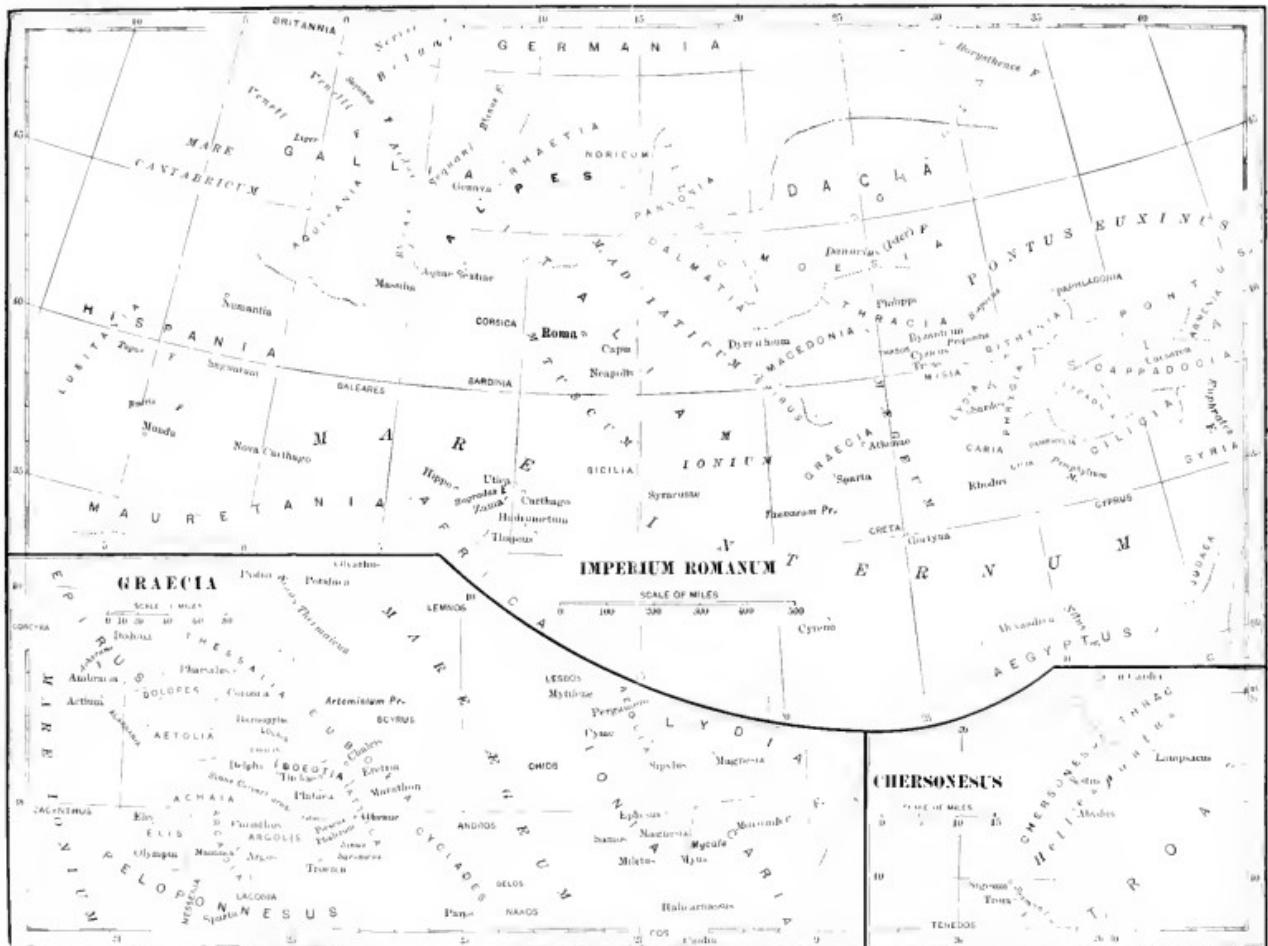
⁴ impīgram . . . alacritātem: ‘his energete eagerness in the direction of (ad),’ etc. = ‘his energy and eagerness to face,’ etc. ⁵ i.e. Scipio. ⁶ Sub-
ject of dūcere, l. 11. ⁷ = quī missus
erat. Cf. coeptum, l. 15, and p. xxiv,
L 1. ⁸ crīminātus . . . dūcere: ‘charged
him with prolonging.’ crīminārī is
treated here as a verb of saying. ⁹ = prō-
dūcere, ‘prolong.’ Simple verbs not in-
frequently have the meanings which are
more usually borne by some of their

compounds. Cf. n. 3 above. ¹⁰ sī . . . redāctūrum: the words of Marius, re-
ported in indir. disc. Cf. p. xxv, M 4, 7.

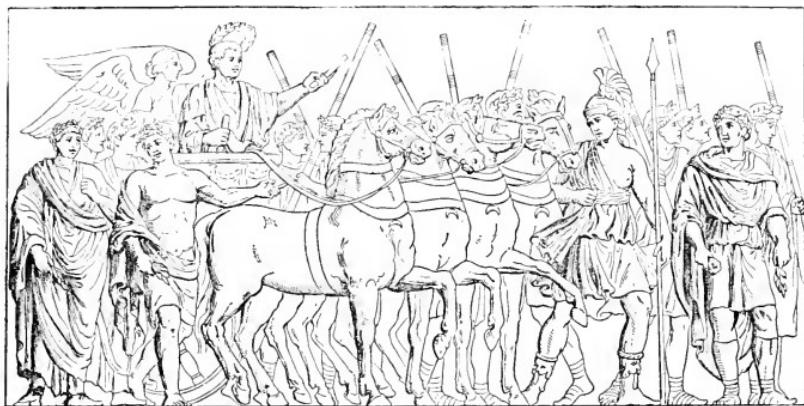
¹¹ in . . . suffectus: ‘he was appointed
to supersede Metellus.’ How literally?

¹² This fortress lay on the steep, rocky
bank of the river Malucha, which sepa-
rated the dominions of Jugurtha and
Boechus. ¹³ īrantēs may be explained
(1) as = quī pācem īrābant (cf. n. 7
above); or (2) as expressing purpose
and so = quī pācem īrārent. In thi
latter sense, however, the fut. part
active is commonly employed, not the
present. ¹⁴ See next selection.





persuāsit ut Iugurtham Rōmānīs trāderet. Iugurtha igitur vinc̄tus ad Marium dēductus est; quem Marius triumphāns ante



TRIUMPH

currum ēgit et in carcerem¹ caenōsum inclūsīt. Quō cum Iugurtha dētrāetā veste ingrederētur, ūs r̄identis² in modum dīdūxisse et stupēns similisque dēsipientī exclāmāsse fertur: “Prō! quam fr̄igidum est vestrum balneum!” Paucīs diēbus post in carcere necātus est.

Marius post bellum Numidicum iterum cōsul creātus bellum-B.C. que eī contrā Cimbrōs³ et Teutonēs dēcrētum est. Hī novī 104. hostēs, ab extrēmīs Germāniae fīnibus profugī, novās sēdēs 20 quaerēbant, exclūsīque Galliā et Hispāniā cum⁴ in Ītaliā remigrārent, ā Rōmānīs ut aliquid sibi terrae darent petiērunt. Repulsi, quod nequīverant⁵ precibus, armīs petere cōstituunt. Trēs⁶ ducēs Rōmānī impetūs barbarōrum nōn sustinuērunt.

¹ The Tullianum: see illustration on p. 16. ² ‘of one smiling.’ Join with **modum**. ³ The Cimbri and Teutones had left their homes in Denmark as early as 113 B.C. Having overrun Gaul, they made their way to the northern slopes of the Alps, defeating three Roman armies on the way (cf. l. 34 below). They did not, however, at once enter Italy, but turned off to Spain, whence they were speedily expelled by the natives. ⁴ For the position of **cum**, see p. 19, n. 8. ⁵ Se. *petere*, or better *adipisci*, ‘to secure.’ ⁶ Cn. Papirius Carbo, 113; M. Iunius Silanus, 109; Q. Servilius Caepio, 105.

35 Omnes fugati,¹ exuti¹ castris. Actum² erat de imperio Romano, nisi³ Marius fuisset. Hic primō Teutonēs sub ipsīs Alpium rādīcibus adsecūtus proeliō⁴ oppressit. Vallem fluviumque medium⁵ hostēs tenēbant: Romānīs⁶ aquārum nūlla cōpia. Aucta necessitatē virtūs causa victoriae fuit. Nam flāgitante aquam 40 exercitū Marius "Virī"⁷ inquit "estis, ēn illīc aquam habētis." Itaque tantō ardore pūgnātum est eaque caedēs hostium fuit, ut

Romānī victorēs de cruentō flūmine nōn plūs aquae biberent quam sanguinis barbarōrum. Caesa trāduntur hostium ducentā mīlia, capta nōnāgintā. Rēx ipse Teutobochus in proximō saltū comprehēnsus insigne spectaculum triumphī fuit: quippe vir prōcēritatis eximiae super tropaea ipsa eminēbat.

45



TROPAEUM

Dēlētis Teutonibus, C. Marius in Cimbrōs sē convertit. Quī 50 cum ex⁸ aliā parte Italiam ingressī Athesim flūmen nōn ponte nec nāvibus, sed iniectīs⁹ arborum truncīs, velut aggere, trācēscent, occurrit iīs C. Marius. Cimbrī lēgātōs ad cōsulem mīsērunt, agrōs urbēsque sibi et frātribus pōstulantēs,¹⁰ Teutonum enim clādem ignorābant. Quaerente¹¹ Mariō quōs illī frātrēs 55 dīcerent, cum Teutonēs nōmināssent, rīdēns Marius "Omittite¹²" inquit "frātrēs; tement hī acceptam ā nōbīs terram aeternumque

¹ Sc. sunt. ² Actum . . . fuisset: 'it was all up with the Romans had there not been a Marius. For **actum erat**, one would have expected **actum esset**, since we have an unreal condition (cf. p. 47, n. 12), but the indicative, the mood of fact, is used to show that the ruin of the Romans actually was inevitable, save for one thing. See 511, 1: 308, 2: 597, 2. ³ nisi . . . fuisset: we would say, 'but for Marius,' or 'if it hadn't been for Marius.' ⁴ in 102, at Aquae Sextiae (now Aix), near Mar-selles. ⁵ 'that ran through (the valley).' ⁶ dat. of possession with **erat** (to be sup-

plied). On the whole sentence **Vallem . . . cōpia**, see p. 5, n. 13. ⁷ Virī . . . habētis: a rhetorical, but vigorous way of saying *Sī virī* ('true men') *estis*, etc., i.e. the getting of water depends wholly on your own courage. ⁸ 'from a different side' (from that by which the Teutones had sought to enter Italy). The Cimbri came through the Brenner Pass at the eastern side of the Italian Alps. ⁹ Sc. in flūmen. ¹⁰ Cf. p. 68, n. 13. ¹¹ Quaerente . . . nōmināssent = two temporal clauses: 'when Marius had asked . . . and they had named.' ¹² 'Never mind.'

tenēbunt." Tum lēgātī sē lūdibriō¹ habērī sentientēs ultiōnem Mariō minātī sunt, simul atque Teutonēs advēnissent. "Atquī adsunt" inquit Marius "nec sānē cīvile foret vōs frātribus vestrīs nōn salūtātis discēdere." Tum vincētōs addūcī iūssit Teutonum 60 ducēs, quī in proeliō captī erant.

Hīs rēbus audītīs, Cimbrī ēgreduintur castrīs et cum pauēs suōrum ad vāllum Rōmānum adequitāns Boiorix, Cimbrōrum dux, Marium ad pūgnam prōvocat et diem pūgnāe ā Rōmānōrum imperātōre petit. Proximum dedit cōsul. Marius cum aciem 65 ita īstituisset, ut pulvis² in oculōs et ūra hostiū ferrētur, in-crēdibilī strāge³ prōstrāta⁴ est illa Cimbrōrum multitūdō: caesa trāduntur centum octōgintā hominū mīlia.. Nec minor cum uxōribus pūgna quam cum virīs fuit, cum obiectīs undique plau-strīs, dēsuper,⁵ quasi ē turribus, lanceīs contīsque pūgnārent. 70 Victae tamen cum missā ad Marium lēgātiōne libertātem⁶ nōn impetrāssent, suffōcātīs ēlīsīsque⁷ īfantibus suīs aut mūtuīs⁸ concidērunt vulneribus aut vinculō ē crīnibus suīs factō ab⁹ arboribus pependērunt. Canēs quoque dēfendēre, Cimbrīs caesīs, eōrum domōs. Marius prō duōbus triumphīs, quī offerēbantur, 75 ūnō contentus fuit. Prīmōrēs cīvitātis, quī eī aliquamdiū ut¹⁰ novō hominī ad tantōs honōrēs ēvectō¹¹ invīderant, cōservātam¹² ab eō rem pūblicam fatēbantur. In ipsā aciē Marius duās Camer-tium cohortēs, mīrā virtūte vim Cimbrōrum sustinentēs¹³ contrā lēgem¹⁴ cīvitātē dōnāverat. Quod quidem factum et vērē et 80

¹ sē . . . habērī: 'that they were being mocked.' ² lūdibriō is a dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. ³ pulvis . . . ferrētur: cf. XX, lines 7 and 8. ⁴ at the battle of Vercellae (101), near the modern Milan. ⁵ prōsternō. ⁶ 'from above,' i.e. from the tops of the wagons. ⁷ Captives were either killed or sold into slavery. ⁸ ēlīlō. ⁹ mūtuīs . . . vulneribus: 'wounds inflicted by each other.' ¹⁰ ab . . . pependērunt: 'hung from trees' = 'hanged themselves to trees.'

¹⁰ ut . . . homini: 'as (i.e. because he was) a new man,' i.e. one whose ancestors had never held any state office. Such a man was not necessarily of plebeian birth. ¹¹ ēvectō: 'when he had been elevated.' ¹² Sc. esse. ¹³ The part. gives the cause of dō-nāverat. ¹⁴ In theory citizenship could be conferred only by action of the comitia tribūta, or assembly in which the people met by tribes.

ēgregiē posteā excūsāvit, dīcēns inter armōrum strepitum verba
sē iūris cīvīlis exaudīre nōn potuisse.

Illā tempestātē prīmū Rōmae bellū cīvile commōtū est.
Causam bellō dedit C. Marius. Cum enim Sulla¹ cōnsul
contrā Mithridātem,² rēgem Pontī, missus fuisse, Sulpicius,
tribūnus plēbis, lēgem³ ad populum tulit, ut Sullae imperium ab-
rogārētur, C. Mariō bellū dēcernerētur Mithridāticū. Quā rē
Sulla commōtū cum exercitū ad urbē vēnit, eam armīs occupā-
vit, Sulpiciū interfēcit, Marium fugāvit. Marius hostēs perse-
quentēs fugiēns aliquamdiū in palūde dēlītūt.⁴ Sed paulō post
repertus extrāctusque, ut erat nūdō corpore caenōque oblitus,⁵
infectō in collum lōrō Minturnās raptus et in cūstodiam coniectus
est. Missus est ad eum occīdendum servus⁶ pūblicus, nātiōne
Cimber, quem Marius vultūs auctōritātē dēterrīt. Cum enim
hominem ad sē strictō gladiō venientem vīdisset “Tūne, homō,”
inquit “C. Marium audēbis occīdere ?” Quō audītō attonitus ille
āc tremēns abiectō ferrō fūgit, Marium sē nōn posse occīdere clā-
mitāns. Marius deinde ab iīs, quī prius eum occīdere voluerant,
ē carcere ēmissus est.

Acceptā nāviculā in Āfricā trāiēcit et in agrū Carthāginiēn-
sem pervēnit. Ibi eum in locīs sōlitāriīs⁷ sedēret, vēnit ad eum
līctor Sextiliū praetōris, quī tum Āfricā obtinēbat. Ab hōc,
quem⁸ numquam laesisset, Marius hūmānitātis tamen⁹ aliquod

¹ See next selection. ² Mithridates the Great waged war thrice with the Romans, 88–84 B.C., 83–81, and 74–66, till finally defeated by Pompey the Great. At the time referred to in the text he had overrun Asia Minor and had entered Greece. ³ lēgem . . . tulit: ‘proposed a law before the people,’ i.e. submitted a proposed law to their votes. The proposal was carried. In the civil strife that followed, Sulla led the aristocracy, Marius and Cinna the popular party. ⁴ dēlītēscō. ⁵ oblinō. ⁶ servus

pūblicus: i.e. a slave owned by the state. Cf. the phrase *ager pūblicus*, p. 64, n. 9.

⁷ Carthage had been completely destroyed by the Romans in 149 B.C. ⁸ quem . . . laesisset (*luelō*): a causal rel. clause = ‘since he had,’ etc. See p. 31, n. 1. **517**: 320, e: 633. ⁹ tamen looks back to the clause *qui . . . obtinēbat*, l. 102. The thought is that Marius hoped for some kindly consideration (*hūmānitātis aliquod officium*) from Sextilius, though his official position would naturally constrain him to be hostile to an outlaw.

officium exspectabat; at lictor dēcēdere eum prōvinciā iūssit, nisi in sē animadvertī vellet: torvēque intuentem et vōcem nūl-¹⁰⁵ lam ēmittentem Marium rogāvit tandem ecquid renūtiārī prae-tōrī vellet? Marius “Abī” inquit, “nūntiā vīdisse tē Gāium Marium in Carthāginis ruīnīs sedentem.” Duōbus clārissimīs exemplīs dē incōstantiā rērum hūmānārum eum admonēbat, cum et urbīs māximae excidium et virī clārissimī cāsum ante 110 oculōs pōneret.

Profectō ad bellum Mithridāticum Sullā, Marius revocātus ā Cinnā¹ in Ītaliā rediit, efferātus magis calamitāte quam domi-tus. Cum exercitū Rōmam ingressus eam caedibus et rapīnīs vāstāvit; omnēs adversae factiōnis nōbilēs variīs² suppliciōrum 115 generibus adfēcit: quīnque diēs continuōs totidemque noctēs illa scelerum omnium dūrāvit licentia.³ Hōc tempore admiranda sānē populī Rōmānī abstinentia fuit. Cum enim Marius occīsōrum domōs multitūdinī dīripiendās⁴ obiēcisset, invenīrī potuit nēmō, quī⁵ cīvili⁶ lūctū praedam peteret⁵: quae quidem tam misericors 120 continentia plēbis tacita⁷ quaedam crūdēlium victōrum vituperātiō fuit. Tandem Marius, seniō et labōribus cōfēctus, in morbum incidit et ingentī⁸ omnium laetitiā vītam finīvit. Cūius virī sī exāminentur cum virtūtibus vitia, haud facile sit dictū.⁹ utrum bēllō melior, an pāce perniciōsior fuerit: namque quam rem pū-¹²⁵ blicam armātūs¹⁰ servāvit, eam pīmō togātūs¹⁰ omnī genere fraudis. postrēmō armīs hostiliter ēvertit.

¹ L. Cornelius Cinna, leader with Marius of the popular party and enemy of Sulla. He was consul 86-84, but was killed by his own troops when he ordered them to cross to Greece to fight Sulla, who was preparing to return home at the close of the first Mithridatic War. ² variīs . . . adfēcit: ‘he punished in various ways.’ Cf. p. 39, n. 5. ³ ‘lawless reign,’ ‘wild revel.’ ⁴ Cf. p. 2, n. 18. ⁵ qui . . . peteret: rel.

clause of result: **503**, I: 320: 631. ⁶ cīvili lūctū: ‘at the price of (lit. by means of) grief to his fellow-citizens.’ ⁷ tacita . . . fuit: ‘(though) unexpressed was in a sense (quaedam) a criticism,’ etc. ⁸ ingentī . . . laetitiā: ‘to the great joy of every one’; cf. p. 27, n. 3. ⁹ Join with facile, and see p. 19, n. 15. ¹⁰ armātūs = bēliō: togātūs = pāce. Cf. I. 125. The toga was the regular dress of civilians.

Erat Marius dūrior¹ ad hūmānitatis² studia et ingenuārum³ artium contemptor. Cum aēdem Honōris dē manubiis hostium 130 vōvisset, sprētā⁴ peregrīnōrum marmorū nōbilitāte artificumque Graecōrum arte, eam vulgārī lapide⁵ per artificem Rōmānum cūrāvit aedificandam. Et Graecās litterās dēspiciēbat, quod⁶ doctōribus suīs parum ad virtūtem prōfuiſſent. At īdem fortis, validus, adversus dolōrem cōfirmātus. Cum eī varicēs in crūre 135 secārentur, vetuit sē adligārī. Ācrem tamen fuisse dolōris morsum ipse ostendit: nam medicō, alterum crūs pōstulantī, nōluit praebēre, quod māiōrem esse remedii quem morbī dolōrem iūdicāret.

XXIV. Lūcius Cornēlius Sulla

138–78 B.C.

Cornēlius Sulla cum parvulus ā nūtrīce ferrētur, mulier⁷ obvia “Salvē” inquit “puer tibi et reī pūblicae tuae fēlix,” et statim quaeſīta⁸ quae haec dīxisset, nōn potuit invenīrī.⁹

Hīc bellō Iugurthīnō¹⁰ quaestor Mariī fuit. Quī¹¹ cum¹² ūſque 5 ad quaestūrae comitia vītam libīdine, vīnō, lūdicrae¹³ artis B.C. amōre inquinātam perdūxiſſet,¹² C. Marius cōſul molestē 107. tulisse trāditur, quod sibi gravissimum bellum gerentī tam dēli- cātus quaestor sorte¹⁴ obvēniſſet. Eiusdem tamen, postquam in

¹ Erat dūrior ad: ‘He was rather hard as regards,’ i.e. ‘he had no liking for.’ ² ‘culture.’ ³ **ingenuārum artium:** ‘polite accomplishments.’ ⁴ *spernō*. ⁵ abl. of material, a variety of the abl. of source: **415**, III: 244, *d*: 396, and 3. ⁶ **quod . . . prōfuiſſent:** ‘because (so he declared) it had been of little service to its teachers in the direction of (attaining) virtue.’ Cf. *quod . . . iūdicāret*, I. 137, and see p. 14, n. 1.

⁷ **mulier obvia . . . inquit:** ‘a woman met them and said.’ ⁸ **quaesīta . . . dīxisset:** ‘though inquiries were made

as to who had said this.’ How literally? **dīxisset** is a subjunctive of in dir. question dependent on **quaesīta:** cf. p. 3, n. 2. ⁹ Cf. VIII, 43. ¹⁰ Cf. XXIII, 20. ¹¹ i.e. Sulla. ¹² Cf. p. 13, n. 20. ¹³ **lūdicrae artis:** ‘the sportive art,’ i.e. what we would call ‘the stage,’ or ‘the drama.’ The better classes at Rome looked with disfavor on the theater. Since no free Roman was allowed to appear upon the stage, the actors were slaves or freedmen. The praetor was empowered to flog actors publicly at will. ¹⁴ After the election of the

Āfricam vēnit, virtūs¹ ēnituit. Bellō² Cimbricō, lēgātus cōsulīs³ bonam operam nāvāvit. Cōsul ipse deinde factus, pulsō 10 in exsilium Mariō, adversus Mithridātem⁴ profectus est. Mithridātēs enim, Ponticus rēx, vir bellō ācerrimus, virtūte eximius, odio in Rōmānōs nōn īinferior Hannibale,⁵ occupātā Asiā necātīsque in eā omnibus cīvibus Rōmānīs,⁶ quōs quidem eādem diē atque hōrā per omnēs cīvitātēs interimī iūsserat, Eurōpae quoque 15 Ītaliaeque imminēre vidēbātur. Āe prīmō Sulla illīus praefectōs duōbus proeliīs⁷ in Graeciā prōfligāvit; dein trānsgressus in Asiam Mithridātem ipsum fūdit; et oppressisset,⁸ nisi ad bellum cīvile adversus Mariū fēstīnāns quālemecumque⁹ pācem compōnere māluisset.⁸ Mithridātem tamen pecūniā¹⁰ multāvit; Asiā¹¹ 20 aliīsque prōvinciīs,¹¹ quās occupāverat, dēcēdere paternīsque fīni- bus contentum esse coēgit.

Sulla propter mōtūs urbānōs¹² cum victōre exercitū Rōmam properāvit; eōs, quī Mariō favēbant, omnēs superāvit. Nihil autem eā victōriā fuit erūdēlius. . Sulla, urbem ingressus et die- 25
B.C. tātor¹³ creātus, vel in eōs, quī sē sponte dēdiderant, iūssit 82. animadvertī. Quattuor mīlia dēditōrum inermium cīvium in Circō interfīcī iūssit. Quis autem illōs potest computāre, quōs in urbe passim, quisquis¹⁴ voluit, occīdit, dōnec admonēret Fūfi- dius quīdam vīvere aliquōs dēbēre, ut¹⁵ essent, quibus¹⁵ imperāret. 30

quaestors their posts were assigned to them by lot.

¹ 'ability.' It was mainly through Sulla's efforts that Jugurtha was captured. ² Cf. XXIII, 49. ³ Q. Lutatius Catulus, colleague of Marius in 101. ⁴ Cf. 72, n. 2. ⁵ abl. of comparison with **īinferior**: cf. p. 10, n. 18. ⁶ This butchery occurred in 88. The number of victims is variously stated from 80,000 to 150,000. ⁷ At Chaeronea and Orchomenus in Boeotia. Both battles were fought in 86. ⁸ Cf. p. 47, n. 12. ⁹ **quālemecumque pācem**: 'peace on any terms.' ¹⁰ abl. of the penalty, a

variety of the abl. of price: **410**, III: 220, b: 378, r. 3. ¹¹ Cf. p. 1, n. 6. ¹² Cf.

XXIII, 113-122. ¹³ Sulla's dictatorship differed widely from those of former times (1) because his was unlimited in time, whereas the old dictators held office for six months only: (2) his power extended to every department of government, whereas formerly dictators had been created to accomplish some one object. ¹⁴ **quisquis voluit** contains the subject of **occīdit**. ¹⁵ **ut . . . imperāret**: 'that there might be people for him (Sulla) to rule over.' For **quibus . . . imperāret**, see p. 5, n. 3.

Novō et inaudītō exemplō¹ tabulam² prōscriptiōnis prōposuit, quā nōmina eōrum, quī occīdendī essent, continēbantur; cumque omnium orta esset indīgnatiō, postridiē plūra etiam adiēcit nōmina. Ingēns caesōrum fuit multitudō. Nec sōlum in³ eōs saevīvit, quī armīs contrā sē dīmicāvissent, sed etiam quiētī animī cīvēs propter pecūniae māgnitūdinem prōscriptōrum numerō adiēcit. Cīvis quīdam innoxius, cuī fundus in agrō Albānō erat, cum legēns prōscriptōrum nōmina sē quoque vidēret āscrīptum, “Vae” inquit “miserō mihi⁴! mē fundus Albānus persequi-⁴⁰ tur.” Neque⁵ longē prōgressus ā quōdam, quī eum āgnōverat, cōfossus⁶ est.

Dēpulsīs prōstrātīsque⁷ inimicōrum partibus Sulla Fēlicem⁸ sē edictō appellāvit, cumque ēius uxor geminōs eōdem tunc partū ēdi-
45 disset, puerum Faustum⁸ puellamque Faustam⁸ nōminārī voluit. Sed paucīs annīs post repente contrā omnium exspectatiōnem dictatūram dēposuit. Dīmissīs līctōribus diū in Forō cum amicīs deambulāvit. Stupēbat populus eum prīvātū vi-^{78.}
dēns, cūius modo⁹ tam formīdolōsa fuerat potestās; quodque nōn minus mīrandum fuit, prīvātō eī nōn sōlum salūs, sed etiam dī-
50 gnitās cōstituit,¹⁰ quī cīvēs innumerōs occīderat. Únus adulēscēns fuit, quī¹¹ audēret querī et recēdentem ūsque ad forēs domūs maledictīs incessere. Atque ille, cūius īram potentissimī virī māximaeque cīvitātēs nec effugere nec plācāre potuerant, ūnūs adulēscentulī contumēliās patientī animō tulit, id tantum in¹²

¹ abl. of manner. ² tabulam prōscriptiōnis: ‘a proscription list.’ Latin often uses a genitive where English employs an adj., or a noun with adj. value. Translate **Novō . . . prōposuit**: ‘He exposed to public view (in the Forum) a proscription list, an unprecedented and unheard-of act.’ ³ in eōs saevīvit: ‘he vented his rage upon those.’ ⁴ ethical dat.: **389**, n. 2: 235, e: 351. ⁵ Neque = *et nōn*, as often at the beginning

of clauses. ⁶ cōnfodiō. ⁷ prōsternō. ⁸ These words all = ‘Lucky.’ ⁹ ‘just now,’ ‘but a moment before.’ ¹⁰ ‘remained intact.’ ¹¹ quī audēret is a rel. clause of result = *tālis ut audēret*. It characterizes or describes the antecedent **adulēscēns**. See p. 73, n. 5. ¹² in **līmine iam**: ‘when he was already at (on) his own threshold,’ i.e. even the brief comment that he deigned to make was not uttered till the last moment.

līmine iam dīcēns: "Hīc adulēscēns efficiet,¹ nē quis² posthāc 55 tāle imperium dēpōnat."

Sulla deinde in vīllam profectus rūsticārī et vēnandō³ vītam agere coepit. Ibi morbō correptus interiit, vir ingentis animī, cupidus voluptātum, sed glōriae cupidior; lītterīs⁴ Graecīs atque Latīnīs ērudītus et virōrum lītterātōrum adeō amāns,⁵ ut sēduli- 60 tātem etiam malī cūiusdam poētae aliquō praemiō dīgnam dūxe- rit: nam cum ille epigramma in eum fēcisset eīque subiēcisset,⁶ Sulla statim praemium eī darī iūssit, sed eā lēge,⁷ nē quid² posteā scriberet. Ante victōriam laudandus,⁸ in iīs vērō, quae secūta sunt, numquām⁹ satis vituperandus, urbem enim et Ītaliām cīvī- 65 lis sanguinis flūminibus inundāvit. Nōn sōlum in vīvōs saeviit, sed nē mortuīs quidem pepercit¹⁰: nam Gāī Mariī, cūius, etsī posteā hostis, aliquandō tamen quaestor fuerat, ērutōs cinerēs in flūmen prōiēcit. Quā crūdēlitātē rērum praeclārē gestārum glō- 70 riām corrūpit.

XXV. Lūcius Lūcullus

Lūcius Lūcullus ingeniō, doctrīnā, virtūte fuit īsīgnis. In Asiam quaestor profectus ibi per multōs annōs admīrabili quā- dam¹¹ laude¹² prōvinciae praeftuit, deinde absēns factus¹³ aedīlis, continuō praetor, inde ad cōsulātūm¹⁴ prōmōtus est, quem B.C. ita gessit, ut omnēs dīlignantiam admīrarentur, ingenium 74. 5

¹ efficiet nē . . . dēpōnat: 'will prevent any one from resigning.' For the subjunctive **dēpōnat**, see p. 9, n. 6.

² The indefinite pronoun *quis* occurs chiefly after *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num*. Elsewhere *aliquis* is used. ³ **vēnandō**

. . . coepit: cf. I, 21, *vēnandō* . . . *co- pērunt*, and note. ⁴ Cf. p. 64, n. 2.

⁵ **amāns** is treated here as an adj., and so construed with the gen. Cf. *cupidus voluptātum*, l. 59. ⁶ 'had thrust up from below.' Sulla was sitting on a tribunal in the Forum. ⁷ Cf. p. 11, n.

⁸ Se. erat. ⁹ **numquām** . . . **vituperandus** (*est*): 'ean never be blamed enough.' In negative sentences the gerundive often conveys this idea of possibility. For its other meanings, see p. 39, n. 11. ¹⁰ pareō.

¹¹ Cf. p. 76, n. 1. ¹² 'ability.' ¹³ Se. est.

¹⁴ The offices mentioned here formed the *cūrsus hōnorūm*, or official career, through which all desirous of political distinction were required to pass. The aedileship, however, might be omitted.

āgnōscerent. Post ad Mithridāticūm¹ bellum missus ā senātū nōn modo opīniōnem vīcit² omnium, sed etiam glōriam superiōrum ducum. Idque eō³ fuit mīrabilius, quod ab eō laus⁴ imperātōria nōn admodum exspectābātur, quī adulēsentiam in forēnsī⁵ operā,
 10 quaestūrae diuturnū tempus in⁶ Asiae pāce cōnsūmpserat; sed inerēdibilis quaedam⁷ ingenī māgnitūdō nōn dēsidēravit ūsūs⁸ dīsciplīnam. Itaque cum tōtum iter⁹ et nāvīgātiōnem cōnsūmpsiisset partim in percontandō ā perītīs,¹⁰ partim in rēbus¹¹ gestīs legendīs, in Asiam factus¹² imperātor vēnit, cum esset Rōmā pro-
 15 fectus reī militāris rudis.¹³

Lūcullus eō bellō māgnās āc memorābiles rēs gessit; Mithridātem saepe multīs locīs fūdit; Tigrānem,¹⁴ rēgum māximum, in Armeniā vīcit, ūltimamque¹⁵ bellō manum magis nōluit impōnere, quam nōn potuit; sed alioquī per omnia laudābilis¹⁶ et bellō paene
 20 invictus pecūniae cupīdīnī nimium dēdītus fuit; quam tamen ideō expetēbat, ut per lūxuriam effunderet. Itaque postquam dē Mithridātē triumphāvit,¹⁷ abiectā omnium rērum cūrā coepit dēlicātē āc molliter vīvere ūtiōque et lūxū diffluere: māgnificē et immēnsō sūmptū vīllās aedificāvit atque ad eōrum ūsum¹⁸ mare

¹ Cf. p. 72, n. 2. Lucullus assumed command against Mithridates in 74 B.C.

² 'surpassed,' 'outstripped.' ³ causal abl., explained by **quod** . . . **exspectābātur**. ⁴ 'ability.' ⁵ **forēnsī operā**: 'legal business,' i.e. the practise of law. In or near the Forum were the law courts, as well as business places in general. ⁶ **in Asiae pāce**: 'in Asia, which was then at peace.' ⁷ **quīdam** is often used, as here, to soften a phrase which the writer fears may seem exaggerated.

⁸ **ūsūs dīsciplīnam**: 'the training of experience.' ⁹ **iter et nāvīgātiōnem**: 'voyage.'

¹⁰ 'experts.' Sc. **reī militāris**.

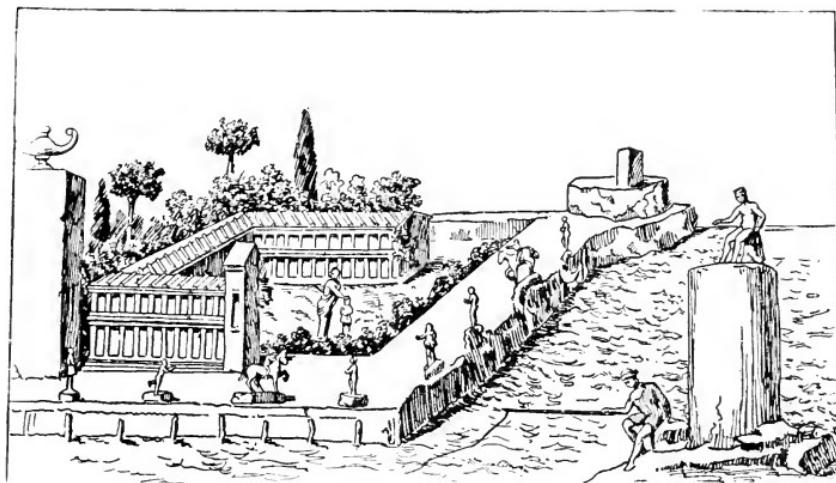
¹¹ **rēbus gestīs**: 'history'; here, of course, military history especially.

¹² Cf. our use of the word 'finished.'

¹³ The statements in lines 9-15 are un-

true, since Lucullus had served with distinction under Sulla in the first Mithridatic War. ¹⁴ King of Armenia, and son-in-law of Mithridates, with whom he had formed alliance. ¹⁵ **ūltimam** . . . **potuit**: 'his failure to put the finishing touches (**ūltimam manum**) to the war was due more to unwillingness than to inability.' How literally? Here too the biographer shows his prejudice. Lucullus' failure to end the war was due to the mutiny of his soldiers, who were weary of their incessant exertions, and angry because L. did not permit them to gratify their greed for plunder. ¹⁶ '(though) praiseworthy.' **invictus** must be similarly translated. ¹⁷ Cf. p. 18, n. 7. ¹⁸ 'convenience.'

ipsum vexāvit. Nam in quibusdam locīs mōlēs¹ marī iniēcit; in 25 aliīs, suffossīs montibus, mare in terrās indūxit, unde eum haud īfacētē Pompēius Xerxem togātum² vocāre adsuēverat.³



VILLA

Habēbat Lūcullus vīllam prōspectū⁴ et ambulātiōne pulcherri-mam. Quō cum vēnisset Pompēius, id ūnum reprehendit, quod ea habitātiō esset⁵ quidem aestāte peramoena; sed hieme minus 30 commoda vidērētur⁵; cuī Lūcullus “Putāsne” inquit “mē minus sapere quam hirundinēs, quae adveniente hieme sēdem commū-tant?” Villārum māgnificentiae respondēbat epulārum sūmptus. Cum aliquandō modica eī, utpote⁶ sōlī, cēna esset posita, coquum graviter obiūrgāvit, eīque excūsantī ac dīcentī sē nōn dēbuisse 35 lautum parāre convīvium, quod nēmō esset⁵ ad cēnam invītātus,

¹ mōlēs . . . iniēcit: ‘he built huge structures out into the sea.’ ² Cf. p. 73, n. 10. Xerxes, king of Persia, made an expedition against Greece in 480 B.C., in the course of which he executed certain important engineering works. ³ adsuēscō. ⁴ prōspectū . . . pulcherri-

mam: ‘with a very beautiful view and promenade.’ prōspectū and ambulātiōne are abl. of specification. ⁵ Why subjunctive? ⁶ utpote sōlī = quod sōlus erat. In phrases like this Latin suffers from the lack of a present part. to sum.

“Quid ais?” inquit irātus Lūcullus. “Nesciēbāsne Lūcullum hodiē cēnātūrum esse apud Lūcullum?”

Laudanda est Lūcullī impēnsa et studium in librīs. Nam et 40 multōs et optimōs conquīsīvit eōsque līberāliter dedit¹ ūtendōs. Patēbat omnibus bibliothēca, et in porticūs eī adiectās velut ad Mūsārum² aedem veniēbant māximē Graecī tempusque ibi iū- cundē inter sē trādūcēbant ab aliis cūrīs līberī. Saepe cum iīs 45 versābātur Lūcullus et inter māgnam doctōrum virōrum turbam ambulābat.

XXVI. Gnaeus Pompēius Māgnus



5

Gnaeus Pompēius,³ stirpis senātōriae, bellō⁴ cīvīlī sē et patrem cōnsiliō servāvit. Cum enim Pompēī pater exercituī suō ob avāritiam esset invīsus, factā in eum cōnspīrātiōne, Terentius quīdam, Gnaeī Pompēī filiī⁵ contubernālis, hunc⁶ occīdendum suscēpit, dum⁷ aliī tabernāculum patris incenderent.⁷ Quae rēs cum iuvenī Pompēī cēnāntī nūntiāta esset, nihil perīculō mōtus solitō⁸ hilarius bibit et cum Terentiō eādem, 10 quā⁹ anteā, cōmitātē ūsus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus clam subdūxit sē tentōriō et fīrmam patrī circumdedit cūstōdiam. Terentius tum dēstrictō ēnse ad lectum Pompēī accēssit multīsque īctibus strāgula percussit.¹⁰ Ortā mox sēditiōne Pompēius sē in

¹ dedit ūtendōs : i.e. loaned them. For ūtendōs, see p. 2, n. 18. ² The Muses were patrons of literature in its various forms.

³ See Vocab., *Pompēius*. ⁴ The reference is to the war between Marius and Sulla. See selections XXIV and XXV. ⁵ Cf. *iuvenī*, l. 7. We should say ‘the younger.’ He was at this time but nineteen years of age. ⁶ hunc . . . suscēpit: ‘undertook to kill him.’ How

literally? For occīdendum, see p. 2, n. 18. ⁷ dum, though meaning ‘while’ (cf. p. xx, G 2), takes the subjunctive here because of the informal indir. disc. Terenti said: *filiū . . . suspiciātum dum alii incenditīs*. ⁸ solitō hilarius: ‘with (even) more gaiety than usual.’ solitō is here a noun. Neuter adj. and part. are often so used. For its case, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁹ quā anteā: sc. ūsus erat. ¹⁰ percūtiō.

media coniēcit āgmina, mīlitēsque tumultuantēs precibus et lacri-
mīs plācāvit āc ducī reconciliāvit.

15

Eōdem bellō Pompēius partēs Sullae secūtus ita sē gessit ut ab
eō māximē dīligerētur. Annōs trēs et vīgintī nātus, ut Sullae
auxiliō venīret, paternī exercitūs reliquiās conlēgit, statimque
dux perītus exstitit.¹ Māgnus illīus apud mīlitem amor, māgna
apud omnēs admīrātiō fuit; nūllus eī² labor taediō,² nūlla dēfatī-
gātiō molestiae² erat. Cibī³ vīnīque³ temperāns, somnī parcus⁴:
inter mīlitēs corpus exercēns cum alacribus saltū,⁵ cum vēlōcibus
cursū,⁵ cum validīs luctandō⁵ certābat. Tum ad Sullam iter
intendit et in eō itinere trēs hostium exercitūs aut fūdit aut sibi
adiūnxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad sē accēdere audīvit ēgregiamque
sub sīgnīs iuventūtem āspexit, dēsiliit ex equō Pompēiumque
salūtāvit imperātōrem et posteā eī⁶ venientī solēbat sellā adsur-
gere et caput aperīre et equō dēscendere, quem honōrem nēminī
nisi Pompēiō tribuēbat.

Posteā Pompēius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam ā Carbōne,
Sullae inimīcō, occupātam reciperet. Carbō comprehēnsus et ad
Pompēium ductus est: quem Pompēius, etsi Carbō⁷ muliebriter
mortem extimēscēns dēmissē et flēbiliter mortem dēprecābātur,
ad supplicium dūcī iūssit. Longē moderātior fuit Pompēius ergā
Sthenium, Siciliae cīiusdam cīvitātis pīncipem. Cum enim in
eam cīvitātē animadvertere dēcrēvisset, quae⁸ sibi adversāta
fuisset, inīquē eum factūrum Sthenius exclāmāvit,⁹ sī ob ūnīus
culpam omnēs pūnīret. Interrogantī Pompēiō quisnam ille ūnus
esset, “Ego,” inquit Sthenius “quī cīvēs meōs ad id indūxi.”

¹ ‘proved himself.’ ² See p. 25, n. 6. ³ objective gen. (p. 14, n. 15) with the part. **temperāns**, which here = a simple adj. So **somnī** is obj. gen. with **parcus**. ⁴ Sc. *erat*. ⁵ abl. of specification. ⁶ **eī** **venientī**: ‘(as a mark of respect) to him when approaching.’ **eī** is a dat. of advantage with **adsurgere**. ⁷ After **quem**,

whose antecedent is **Carbō**, 1. 31, this word might have been omitted without loss of clearness. In fact, such omission is the more usual construction. ⁸ **quae** . . . **fuisset**: causal. Note that in forming the pluperfect subjunctive certain writers often use *fuisset* for *esset*. ⁹ What were the exact words of Sthenius?

- 40 Tam līberā vōce dēlectātus Pompēius omnibus et Stheniō ipsi
pepercit.¹

Trānsgressus inde in Āfricam Iarbam, Numidiae rēgem, quī
Mariī partibus favēbat, bellō persecūtus intrā diēs quadrāgintā
oppressit et Āfricam subēgit adulēscēns² quattuor et vīngti
45 annōrum. Deinde cum lītterae eī ā Sullā redditae essent, quibus
exercitū³ dīmissō cum ūnā legiōne succēssōrem exspectāre iubē-
batur, Pompēius, quamquam aegrē id ferēbat, tamen pāruit et
Rōmam revertit. Revertentī incrēdibilis hominum multitūdō
obviam īvit; Sulla quoque laetus eum excēpit et Māgnī cōgnō-
50 mine cōnsalūtāvit. Nihilō minus Pompēiō triumphum petentī
restitit: neque vērō eā rē ā prōpositō dēterritus est Pompēius
aususque⁴ dīcere plūrēs adōrāre sōlem orientem quam occiden-
tem: quō dictō innuēbat Sullae potentiam minuī, suam crēscere.
Eā vōce audītā Sulla, cōnfīdentiā adulēscēntis perculsus,⁵ “Tri-
55 umphet! triumphet!” exclāmāvit.

Metellō⁶ iam senī⁷ et bellum in Hispāniā sēgnius gerentī con-
lēga datus Pompēius adversus Sertōrium variō ēventū dīmicāvit.
Māximum ibi in proeliō quōdam perīculum subiit: cum enim vir
vāstā corporis māgnitūdine impetum in eum fēcisset, Pompēius
60 manū amputāvit; sed multīs⁸ in eum concurrentibus vulnus in
femore accēpit et ā suīs fugientibus dēsertus in⁹ hostium potes-
tāte erat. At praeter spem ēvāsit: barbarī enim equum ēius aurō
phalerīsque eximiīs īstrūctum cēperant. Dum igitur praedam
inter sē altercantēs¹⁰ partiuntur, Pompēius eōrum manūs effūgit.
65 Alterō proeliō cum Metellus Pompēiō labōrantī auxiliō vēnisset,
Sertōrius recēdere coāctus dīxisse fertur: “Nisi anus illa super-

¹ *parcō*. ² ‘(being then) a young man.’ Cf. p. 44, n. 12. ³ **exercitū dīmissō . . . exspectāre** = *exercitum dīmittere et . . . exspectare*.

⁴ Cf. p. 13, n. 12. ⁵ *percellō*. ⁶ Quintus Caecilius Metellus, proconsul in Spain 79–76 B.C. ⁷ *senī*: ‘because he was old.’ ⁸ *multīs . . . concurrentibus*:

the abl. abs. here denotes both time and cause; see p. xxiii, K 6. The prefix in **concurrentibus** conveys the idea of ‘from every side.’ ⁹ *in . . . erat* = *ab hostibus captus est*. ¹⁰ *altercantēs partiuntur*: lit., ‘wrangling they divided’ = ‘they wrangled about the division.’

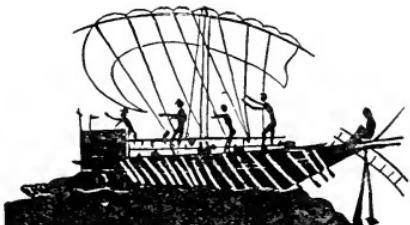
vēnisset,¹ ego hunc puerum verberibus castigātum Rōmam dīmīssem.”² Metellum anum appellābat, quia is, iam senex,² ad mollem et effēminātam vītam dēflexerat. Sertōriō interfectō Pompēius Hispāniām recēpit.

Cum³ pīrātae illā tempestāte maria omnia īfēstārent³ et quāsdam etiam Ītaliae urbēs dīripuis-

B.C. sent,³ ad eōs opprimendōs
67. cum imperiō extraōrdināriō missus est Pompēius. Nimiae

virī potentiae obsistēbant quīdam ex optimātibus et imprīmīs Quīntus Catulus. Quī cum in cōntiōne dīxisset esse quidem⁴ praeclārum virū Cn. Pompēium, sed⁴ nōn esse ūnī omnia tribuenda, adiēcissetque: “Sī quid huīe acciderit, 80 quem in ēius locū substituētis?” summō cōnsēnsū succlāmāvit ūniversa cōntiō, “Tē, Quīnte Catule.” Tam honōrificō cīvium tēstimōniō victus Catulus ē cōntiōne discēssit. Pompēius, dispositīs⁵ per omnēs maris recēssūs nāvibus, brevī terrārum orbē illā pēste liberāvit; praeđōnēs multīs locīs victōs fūdit; eōsdem 85 in dēditiōnēm acceptōs in urbibus et agrīs procul ā marī conlocāvit. Nihil hāc victōriā celerius, nam intrā quadrāgēsimū diem pīrātās tōtō marī expulit.

Cōfēctō bellō pīrāticō, Gnaeus Pompēius contrā Mithridātem B.C. profectus in Asiam māgnā celeritāte contendit. Proelium 90 66. cum rēge cōserere cupiēbat, neque⁶ opportūna dabātur pīgnandī facultās, quia Mithridātēs interdiū castrīs sē continēbat, noctū vērō haud tūtum erat congregētū cum hostē in locīs īgnōtīs. Nocte tamen aliquandō cum Pompēius Mithridātem aggressus esset, lūna māgnō fuit Rōmānīs adiūmentō. Quam cum Rōmānī 95



NĀVIS PĪRĀTA

¹ Why subjunctive? ² ‘though already old.’ The thought is that luxury and effeminacy are especially unbecoming to old age. ³ See p. xx, H 2. What

is the meaning of the change of tense in dīripuissent? ⁴ Cf. p. 10, n. 10. ⁵ See p. xxiii, K 10. ⁶ neque . . . facultās: ‘but no opportunity,’ etc.

ā¹ tergō habērent, umbrae corporum longius prōiectae ad prīmōs ūsque hostium ordinēs pertinēbant, unde dēceptī rēgiī mīlitēs in umbrās, tamquam in propinquum hostem, tēla mittēbant. Victus Mithridatēs in Pontum profūgit. Pharnacēs fīlius bellum eī

100 intulit, quī, occīsīs ā patre frātribus, vītæ suaे ipse timēbat. Mithridatēs ā fīlio obsessus² venēnum sūmpsit; quod cum tardius subīret, quia adversus venēna multīs anteā medicāmentīs corpus fīrmāverat, ā mīlite Gallō, ā³ quō ut adiuvāret sē petierat, interfectus est.

105 Tigrānī deinde, Armeniae rēgī, quī Mithridatīs partēs secūtus erat, Pompēius bellum intulit eumque ad dēditiōnem compulit.

Quī cum prōcubuisset ad genua Pompēi, eum ērēxit,⁴ et benīgnīs verbīs recreātum diadēma, quod abiēcerat, capitī repōnere iūssit, aequē⁵ pulchrum esse iūdicāns et vincere rēgēs et facere. Inde in Iūdaeam profectus Rōmānōrum prīmus⁶ Iūdaeōs domuit, Hierosolyma, caput gentis, cēpit, templumque iūre⁷ B.C. victōriæ ingressus est. Rēbus Asiae 63.

110 115 compositīs, in Italiam versus⁸ ad urbēm⁹ vēnit, nōn, ut plēriquē timuerant, armātus, sed dīmissō exercitū, et tertium triumphum bīduō¹⁰ dūxit. Īnsīgnis fuit multīs novīs inūsitatīsque ornāmentīs hīc triumphus; sed nihil inlūstrius vīsum, quam quod¹¹ tribus triumphīs trēs orbīs partēs dēvictae causam praebuerant: Pom-

¹ ā tergō: 'in the rear.' See p. 11, n. 10. ² obſideō. ³ ā quō . . . petierat: 'whom he had asked to help him.' How literally? *ut adiuvāret se* is a substantive clause of purpose and object of *petierat*. See p. 7, n. 20. ⁴ ērīgo. ⁵ aequē . . . facere: lit., 'because he thought it an equally fine thing both to conquer kings and to create them.' The expression is somewhat careless. We would say: 'as glorious to create kings

as to conquer them.' *aequē pulchrum* is predicate, *et vincere . . . et facere* subject to *esse*. ⁶ prīmus . . . domuit: cf. p. 38, n. 1. ⁷ iūre victōriæ: 'by right of (i.e. on the strength of) his victory.' ⁸ 'turning'; lit., 'having turned himself.' Cf. n. on *cīngitur*, XIII, 1. 29. ⁹ 'the City,' i.e. Rome. ¹⁰ Cf. p. xvii, D 1. ¹¹ quod . . . praebuerant: 'the fact that the conquest of (the) three parts,' etc. Cf. p. 5, n. 15, and p. xxiv, L 4.



DIADĒMA

pēius enim, quod¹ anteā contigerat nēminī, pīnum ex Āfricā, 120 iterum ex Eurōpā, tertīo ex Asiā triumphāvit, fēlīx opīniōne hominū futūrus, sī, quem² glōriae, eundem vītae fīnem habuisset neque adversam fortūnam esset expertus iam senex.

Posterīore enim tempore ortā inter Pompēium et Caesarem³ 125 B.C. 49. gravī dissēnsiōne, quod⁴ hīc⁵ superiōrem, ille⁶ parem ferre nō posset, bellum cīvile exārsit. Caesar īfēstō⁶ exercitū in Ītaliā vēnit. Pompēius, relictā urbe āc deinde Ītaliā ipsā, Thessaliam petit et cum eō cōnsulēs senātusque omnis: quem īsecūtus Caesar apud Pharsālum aciē fūdit. Victus Pompēius ad Ptolemaeum, Aegyptī rēgem, cuī tūtor ā senātū datus erat, 130 profūgit, quī Pompēium interfici iūssit. Latus Pompēi sub oculis uxōris et līberōrum mūcrōne cōnfossum est, caput praecīsum, truncus in Nīlum coniectus. Deinde caput eum ānulō ad Caesarem dēlātum est, quī eō vīsō lacrimās nōn continēns illud multīs pretiōsissimīsque odōribus cremandum cūrāvit. 135

Is fuit Pompēi post trēs cōnsulātūs et totidem triumphōs vītae exitus. Erant in Pompēiō multae et māgnae virtūtēs āc prae-cipue admīranda frūgalitās. Cum eī aegrōtantī praecepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negārent autem⁷ servī eam avem ūsquām aestīvō tempore posse reperīrī, nisi apud Lūcullum, quī 140 turdōs domī sagīnāret, vetuit Pompēius turdum inde petī, medicō-que dīxit: “Ergō,⁸ nisi Lūcullus perditus dēliciīs esset, nōn vīveret Pompēius?” Aliam avem, quae parābilis esset, sibi iūssit appōnī.

¹ ‘something which’; its antecedent is the clause *primum . . . triumphāvit* below. ² With *quem glōriae*, sc. *finem habuit*. ³ The famous C. Julius Caesar, for whom see next selection. ⁴ *quod . . . posset*: ‘because (as men said) the one,’ etc. For the subjunctive, see p. xxi, H 4. ⁵ *hic . . . ille*: ‘the one (Caesar) . . . the other (Pompey).’ ⁶ *īfēstō exercitū*: abl. of accompaniment: 419,

I, and 1, 1: 248, a, and n.: 392, and r. ⁷ autem contrasts **negārent** with **praecepisset**. There is a contrast also between **servī** and **medicus**. ⁸ *Ergō . . . Pompēius?* The force of this sentence can be given only by a free rendering, thus: ‘Shall it be said, then, that Pompey would not be alive, had not Lucullus ruined himself by his luxurī?’

145 Virīs¹ doctīs māgnum honōrem habēbat Pompēius. Ex Syriā dēcēdēns, cōfēctō bellō Mithridāticō, cum Rhodum vēnisset, Posidōnium cupiit audīre²; sed cum audīvisset eum graviter esse aegrum, quod³ vehementer ēius artūs labōrārent, voluit tamen nōbilissimum philosophum vīsere. Mōs erat ut, cōnsule⁴ aedēs 150 aliquās ingressūrō, lictor forēs percuteret,⁵ admonēns cōsulem adesse, at Pompēius forēs Posidōniī percutī honōris causā vetuit. Quem ut vīdit et salūtāvit, molestē sē dīxit ferre, quod eum nōn posset audīre. At ille “Tū vērō” inquit “potes, nec committam, ut dolor corporis efficiat,⁵ ut frūstrā tantus vir ad mē vēnerit.”⁵

155 Itaque cubāns graviter et cōpiōsē dē hōc ipsō disputāvit: nihil esse⁶ bonum nisi quod honestum esset, nihil malum dīcī posse, quod turpe nōn esset. Cum vērō dolōrēs āriter eum pungerent, saepe “Nihil agis,” inquit “dolor! quamvīs⁷ sīs molestus, num quā tē esse malum cōnfitebor.”

XXVII. Gāius Iūlius Caesar



C. Iūlius Caesar,⁸ nōbilissimā Iūliōrum genitus familiā,⁹ annum agēns sextum et decimum patrem āmīsit. Cornēliam, Cinnae¹⁰ filiam, dūxit uxōrem; cūius pater cum esset Sullae inimīcissimus, is¹¹ Caesarem voluit compellere, ut eam repudiāret; neque¹² id potuit efficere. Quā rē Caesar bonī spoliātus cum etiam ad necem quaererētur, mūtātā veste nocte urbe ēlāpsus¹³ est et quamquam tunc

¹ **Virīs . . . habēbat:** ‘he highly honored learned men.’ ² *audiō*, like our ‘hear,’ is often used of listening to lectures or to teachers. ³ **quod . . . labōrārent:** i.e. because he had the gout.

⁴ **cōsule . . . ingressūrō:** ‘whenever the consul,’ etc.: a temporal abl. abs.

⁵ Subjunctive in substantive clauses of result: see p. xix, F 3. ⁶ infinitive,

because the clause in which it stands is an apposition to *hōc*. This use of the infin. is common. ⁷ **quamvīs sīs:** concessive subjunctive; see 515, III: 313, a: 606.

⁸ See Vocab., *Iūlius*. ⁹ ablative of source. ¹⁰ Cf. p. 73, n. 1. ¹¹ i.e. Sulla.

¹² **neque potuit:** ‘but he was not able.’ ¹³ *ēlābor*.

quārtānae¹ morbō labōrābat, prope² per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbatur; et comprehēnsus ā Sullae lībērtō, nē³ ad 10 Sullam perdūcerētur, vix datā⁴ pecūniā ēvāsit. Postrēmō per propinquōs et adfīnēs suōs veniam impetrāvit. Satis cōnstat Sullam, cum dēprecantibus⁵ amīcissimīs et ḫornātissimīs virīs aliquamdiū dēnegāsset atque illī pertināciter contenderent, expūgnātum tandem prōclāmāsse, vincerent,⁶ dummodo scīrent,⁷ eum. 15 quem in columē tantō opere cuperent, aliquandō optimātium partibus, quās sēcum simul dēfendissent, exitiō futūrum; nam Caesarī multōs Mariōs inesse.

Stīpendia pīma in Asiā fēcit. In expūgnātiōne Mitylēnārum corōnā cīvicā dōnātus est. Mortuō Sullā, Rhodum sēcēdere 20 statuit, ut per otium Apollōniō Molōnī, tunc clārissimō dīcendī⁸ magistrō, operam daret. Hūc dum trāicit, ā praedōnibus captus est mānsitque apud eōs prope quadrāgintā diēs. Per omne autem illud spatiū ita sē gessit, ut pīrātī pariter terrōrī venerātiōnīque esset. Comitēs interim servōsque ad expediendās pecūniās, quibus 25 redimerētur, dīmīsit. Vīgintī talenta pīrātæ pōstulāverant: ille quīnquāgintā datūrum sē spopondit. Quibus numerātīs cum expositus esset in lītore, cōfēstīm Mīlētūm, quae urbs proximē⁹ aberat, properāvit ibique contrāctā clāsse invectus in eum locum, in quō ipsī praedōnēs erant, partem clāssis fugāvit, partem mersit, 30 aliquot nāvēs cēpit pīrātāsque in potestātem redāctōs eō suppliciō, quod illīs saepe minātus inter iocum erat, adfēcit crucīque suffīxit.

¹ quārtānae (sc. febris) . . . labōrā-
bat: ‘he was suffering from intermit-
tent fever.’ ² morbō is abl. of cause.
³ prope . . . noctēs: ‘almost every
night.’ ⁴ nē . . . ēvāsit: ‘he barely, by
giving money, escaped being surren-
dered to Sulla.’ ⁵ nē . . . perdūcerētur
expresses the purpose of datā pecūniā.
⁶ Cf. p. xxiii, K 8. ⁵ = a rel. clause (cf.
p. xxiv, L 1): ‘who pleaded (for Cae-

sar)’; lit., ‘who sought to beg him off.’
⁶ For the subjunctive. see p. 63, n. 5.
Sulla said: *Vincite, dummodo sciātis*,
etc. Translate prōclāmāsse . . . scī-
rent thus: ‘cried out (bidding them)
have their way, but at the same time
(lit. provided they) to realize.’ ⁷ See
513, I: 314: 573. ⁸ ‘oratory.’ ⁹ prope
abesse = ‘to be near by,’ is a common
idiom.

Quaestōrī ūterior¹ Hispānia obvēnit. Quō profectus cum Alpēs
 35 trānsīret et ad cōspectum pauperis cūiusdam vīcī comitēs per
 iocum inter sē disputārent, num illīe² etiam esset ambitiōnī locus,
 sēriō dīxit Caesar māllē sē ibi prīnum esse, quam Rōmae secun-
 dum. Dominatiōnis avidus³ ā prīmā aetātē rēgnūm conceupīscē-
 bat semperque in ōre habēbat hōs Eurīpidis, Graecī poētae, versūs:

40 Nam sī violandum est iūs, rēgnandī grātiā
 Violandum est. Aliīs⁴ rēbus pietātem colās.⁵

Cumque Gadēs, quod est Hispāniae oppidum, vēnisset, animad-
 versā apud Herculis templum māgnī Alexandrī imāgine ingemuit
 et quasi pertaesus ignāviam suam, quod nihildum ā sē memorābile
 45 āctum esset in eā aetātē, quā iam Alexander orbem terrārum subē-
 gisset, missiōnem continuō efflāgitāvit ad captandās quam prīnum
 māiōrum rērum occāsiōnes in urbe.

Aedīlis praeter comitium āc Forum etiam Capitōlium ūrnāvit
 porticibus. Vēnātiōnes autem lūdōsque⁶ et cum conlēgā M. Bibulō
 50 et sēparātim ēdedit: quō⁷ factum est, ut commūnium quoque im-
 pēnsārum sōlus grātiā caperet. Hīs autem rēbus patrimōnium
 effūdit tantumque cōflāvit aes aliēnum, ut ipse dīceret sibi⁸ opus
 esse milliēs sēstertium, ut habēret nihil.

Cōnsul deinde creātus cum M. Bibulō, societātem⁹ cum Gnaeō
 55 Pompēiō et Marcō Crassō iūnxit Caesar, nē quid agerētur in B.C.
 rē pūblicā, quod displicuissest ūllī ex tribus. Deinde lēgem 60.

¹ See Vocab., *Hispānia*. ² i.e. even in so insignificant a place. ³ = *quod avidus erat*. ⁴ *aliīs rēbus*: ‘under other circumstances,’ ‘otherwise.’ For the case, see p. 27, n. 3. ⁵ The subjunctive here = an imperative: see p. 31, n. 9. Note also that *colās* is an example of the indefinite or universal second person, since the command is addressed, not to any particular individual, but to any one and every one. ⁶ *lūdōs ēdedit*: ‘he celebrated games.’

On the magnificence of the games which the Aediles gave depended very largely their chance of promotion to the higher offices. ⁷ ‘whereby’; abl. of means. ⁸ *sibi . . . sēstertium*: with *milliēs* sc. *centēna milia*, and take *sēstertium* as gen. plural from *sēstertius*, and dependent on *milia*. Translate: ‘that he needed 100,000,000 sesterces,’ i.e. about \$4,000,000. See Vocab., *sēstertius*. ⁹ *societātem . . . iūnxit*: this combination is called ‘The First Triumvirate.’

tulit, ut ager Campānus plēbī dīviderētur. Cuī lēgī cum senātus repūgnāret, rem ad populum dētulit. Bibulus conlēga in Forum vēnit, ut lēgī obsisteret, sed tanta in eum commōta est sēditiō, ut in caput ēius eophinus stercore plēnus effunderētur fascēsque eī 60 frangerentur atque adeō ipse armīs Forō expellerētur. Quā rē eum Bibulus per reliquum annī tempus domō abditus Cūriā absti-nēret, ūmus ex eō tempore Caesar omnia in rē pūblicā ad arbitrium administrābat, ut nōnnūllī urbānōrum, sī¹ quid tēstandī grātiā sīgnārent, per iocum nōn, ut mōs erat, ‘cōnsulibus² Caesare et 65 Bibulō’ āctum³ serīberent, sed ‘Iūliō et Caesare,’ ūnum cōnsulem nōmine et cōgnōmine prō duōbus appellantēs.

/ Fūnetus⁴ cōnsulātū Caesar Galliam prōvinciam accēpit. Gessit autem novem⁵ annīs, quibus⁵ in imperiō fuit, haec ferē: Galliam in prōvinciae fōrmam redēgit; Germānōs, quī trāns Rhēnum 70 incolunt, prīmus Rōmānōrum ponte fabricātō aggressus māximīs adfēcit clādibus. Aggressus est Britannōs, īgnōtōs anteā, superā-tīsque⁶ pecūniās et obsidēs imperāvit. Hīc⁷ cum⁸ multa Rōmā-nōrum mīlitum īsīgnia nārrantur, tum⁸ illud⁹ ēgregium ipsīus Caesaris, quod, nūtante in fugam exercitū, raptō fugientis ē manū 75 scūtō in prīmam volitāns aciem proelium restituit. Ídem aliō proeliō legiōnis aquiliferum ineundae fugae causā iam¹⁰ conversum faucibus comprehēnsum¹¹ in contrāriam partem dētrāxit dextram-

¹ sī . . . sīgnārent: an instance of the iterative subjunctive (p. 45, n. 2) = ‘whenever they affixed their seals as witnesses.’ ² cōnsulibus . . . Bibulō: for this way of dating events, see XIV, 1. ³ Sc. esse. ⁴ fūnetus (*fungor*) = *postquam fūnetus est*. ⁵ Cf. p. xvii, C 2. ⁶ Sc. eīs, as dat. of indirect object with **imperāvit**. Caesar’s operations were confined to the southern portion of Great Britain. ⁷ = *Hōc tempore*, i.e. during this campaign. The language of this whole sentence is somewhat loose. The writer begins as if he were going

to say: *Hīc, cum . . . nārrantur, tum Caesarem ipsum ēgregium fēcisse nārrant*, but changes the construction at **tum**. ⁸ cum . . . tum: cf. p. 67, n. 7. ⁹ illud is explained by the clause **quod . . . restituit**. The episode occurred in one of Caesar’s Gallic campaigns, not, as here stated, in Britain. It is related in the second book of Caesar’s *Gallic War*. Cf. also Longfellow’s *Courtship of Miles Standish*, II. ¹⁰ iam **conver-**
sum = *qui iam conversus erat*. ¹¹ **com-**
prehēnsum . . . dētrāxit = *comprehendit et . . . dētrāxit*.

que ad hostem tendēns “Quōrsum tū” inquit “abīs? Illīc sunt,
80 cum quibus dīmicāmus.” Quā adhortatiōne omnium legiōnum
trepidatiōnem corrēxit vincīque paratās vincere docuit.

Interfectō intereā apud Parthōs Crassō et dēfūnetā Iūliā, Cae-
sarī filiā, quae, nūpta Pompēiō, generī socerīque concordiam B.C.
tenēbat,¹ statim aemulatiō ērūpit. Iam prīdem Pompēiō 53.
85 sūspectae² Caesaris opēs et Caesarī Pompēiāna dīgnitās gravis,
nec hīc³ ferēbat parem, nec ille³ superiōrem. Itaque cum
Caesar in Galliā dētinēretur, et, nē imperfectō bellō discēderet,
pōstulāset ut sibi licēret, quamvīs absentī,⁴ alterum cōsulātum
petere, ā senātū, suādentibus Pompēiō ēiusque amīcīs, negātum eī
90 est. Hanc iniūriam acceptam vindicātūrus⁵ in Ītaliā rediit et
bellandum⁶ ratus cum exercitū Rubicōnem flūmen, quī⁷ B.C.
prōvinciae ēius fīnis erat, trānsiit. Hōc ad flūmen paulum 49.
cōnstitisse fertur āc reputāns quantum mōlīrētur, conversus ad
proximōs, “Etiamnunc” inquit “regredī possumus; quod sī ponti-
95 cūlum trānsierimus, omnia armīs agenda erunt.” Postrēmō autem
“Iacta ālea estō!” exclāmāns exercitū trāicī iūssit plūrimīsque
urbibus occupatī Brundisium contendit, quō Pompēius cōsulēs-
que cōnfūgerant.

Quī cum inde in Ēpīrum trāicissent, Caesar, eōs secūtus ā
100 Brundisiō, Dyrrachium inter⁸ oppositās clāssēs gravissimā hieme
trānsmīsit; cōpiīsque⁹ quās subsequī iūsserat diūtius cēssantibus,
cum ad eās arcessendās frūstrā mīsisset, mīrae audāciae facinus

¹ ‘preserved.’ ² Sc. erant; also erat as the verb to **dīgnitās**. Through the influence of iam prīdem both verbs have the force of English pluperfects: **469**, 2: 277, b: 234. ³ Point out the chiasmus (p. 21, n. 15) in **Caesaris . . . superiōrem**. ⁴ The law required that a candidate must give notice of his candidacy in person at Rome within seventeen days of the election. Caesar desired to stand for the consulship in 49 B.C. ⁵ Cf. p. xviii,

E 5. ⁶ **bellandum** (sc. esse): an impersonal passive: ‘that war was necessary.’ ⁷ **qui . . . erat**: this river also formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul; hence by crossing it Caesar put himself in a position of open hostility to the government. ⁸ = *p̄r*, ‘through the midst of.’ ⁹ **cōpiīs . . . cēssantibus**: causal abl. abs.: ‘when, because his forces . . . tarried too long, he had sent,’ etc.

ēdidit. Morae enim impatiēns castrīs noctū ēgreditur, clam nāvīculam cōnscendit, obvolūtō capite, nē āgnōserētur, et quamquam mare saevā tempestāte intumēscēbat, in altū tamen prōtinus 105 dīrigī nāvigium iubet et, gubernātōre trepidante, “Quid timēs?” inquit “Caesarem vehis!” neque prius¹ gubernātōrem cēdere adversae tempestātī passus est, quam¹ paene obrutus esset¹ fluctibus.

Deinde Caesar in Ēpīrum profectus Pompēium Pharsālicō 110
B.C. proeliō fūdit, et fugientem persecūtus, ut occīsum cōgnōvit,
48. Ptolemaeō rēgī, Pompēī interfectorī, ā quō sibi quoque īnsidiās tendī vidēret, bellum intulit; quō victō in Pontum trānsiit Pharnacemque, Mithridātis filium, rebellantem et multiplīcī succēssū² praefērōcem intrā³ quīntum ab adventū diem, 115 quattuor, quibus⁴ in cōspectum vēnit, hōris⁴ ūnā prōflīgāvit aciē, mōre fulminis, quod ūnō eōdemque mōmentō vēnit, percus-
sit, abscēssit.) Nec vāna dē sē praedicātiō est Caesaris ante victum hostem esse quam vīsum.⁵ Ponticō⁶ posteā triumphō trium verbōrum praetulit titulum: “Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī.” Deinde 120 Scīpiōnē⁷ et Iubam, Numidiaē rēgem, reliquiās Pompēiānārum partium in Āfricā refoventēs, dēvīcit.⁸

Victōrem Āfricānī bellī Gāium Caesarem gravius excēpit Hi-
spāniēnse, quod Cn. Pompēius, Māgnī⁹ fīlius, adulēscēns fortissi-
mus, ingēns āc terribile cōflāverat, undique ad eum auxiliīs¹⁰ 125 paternī nōminis māgnitūdinem sequentium¹¹ ex tōtō orbe cōflu-

¹ Cf. p. xx, G 4. ² abl. both of cause and means. Join with *praefērōcem*. ³ *intrā . . . vēnit*: ‘within four days of his arrival (and) within four hours after he caught sight of him.’ ⁴ See p. xvii, C 2. ⁵ Strictly, we ought to have *ante victum esse quam vīsus esset*, the subjunctive being due to the indirect discourse. Caesar said: *ante victus est quam vīsus (est)*. The infinitive *vīsum (esse)* is due to attraction of the

neighboring infinitive **victum esse**.

⁶ **Ponticō . . . triumphō**: i.e. the procession in which he celebrated his victory in Pontus. **triumphō** is dat. with **praetulit**. ⁷ Q. Metellus Pius Scipio, father-in-law of Pompey. ⁸ at Thapsus, 46 B.C. ⁹ Cf. XXVI, 49. ¹⁰ **auxiliīs . . . cōfluentibus**: the abl. abs. denotes both cause and attendant circumstance. ¹¹ = *cōrūm qui sequēbantur*. Cf. *volenti-bus*, XIII, 97.

entibus. Sua¹ Caesarem in Hispāniam comitāta fortūna est: sed nūllum umquam atrōcius perīculōsiusque ab eō initum proelium, adeō ut, plūs² quam dubiō Mārte, dēscenderet equō cōsistēnsque 130 ante recēdēntem suōrum aciem increpāns fortūnam, quod sē in eum servāsse exitum, dēnūntiāret mīlitibus vēstigiō sē nōn recēs-sūrum; proinde vidērent,³ quem⁴ et quō locō imperātōrem dēser-tūrī essent. Verēundiā magis quam virtūte aciēs restitūta est. Cn. Pompēius victus et interēmptus est. Caesar, omnium victor, 135 regressus in urbem omnibus, quī contrā sē arma tulerant, īgnōvit et quīnquiēs triumphāvit.

Bellis cīvīlibus cōfēctīs, conversus iam ad ūrdināndūm reī pūblicae statum fāstōs⁵ corrēxit annumque ad cursum sōlis accommodāvit, ut trecentōrum sexāgintā quīnque diērum esset 140 et, intercalāriō⁶ mēnse sublātō, ūnus diēs quārtō quōque⁶ annō intercalārētur. Iūs labōriōsissimē āc sevērissimē dīxit. Repe-tundārum⁷ convictōs etiam ūrdine senātōriō mōvit. Peregrīnārum mercium portōria īstituit: lēgem⁸ praecipuē sūmptuāriam exer-cuit. Dē ūrnandā īstruendāque urbe, item dē tuendō ampliandō 145 que imperiō plūra āc māiōra in diēs dēstinābat: imprīmīs iūs cīvile ad certum modum redigere⁹ atque ex immēnsā lēgum cōpiā

¹ 'His own,' i.e. his usual. ² plūs . . . Mārte: 'since the battle was more than doubtful.' The battle was fought at Munda, 45 B.C. ³ Cf. p. 63, n. 5. ⁴ = quālem. So quō = quālī. ⁵ fāstōs corrēxit: In III, 22, it is stated that Numa divided the year into twelve months according to the course of the moon. This year contained only 355 days. In order, therefore, to make the months coincide with the seasons to which they belong, Numa ordered that every two years an extra month, called a mēnsis intercalāris, should be added. These intercalary months were inserted after February 23d, and contained alternately 22 and 23 days. This arrangement made the average length of the

year 366½ days. A further cause of con-fusion was the fact that the Pontifices, who had charge of the calendar, often, for political reasons, omitted the inter-calary month. In Caesar's time the error amounted to about three months. The calendar arranged by him is almost identical with that in use to-day. ⁶ from quisque: 'each,' 'every.' ⁷ Sc. rērum. rēs repetundae was a technical term for 'extortion.' For the gen., see p. 36, n. 8. ⁸ A lēx sumptuāria was a law regulating the sums of money which might be spent for various purposes. Caesar attempted especially to check extravagance in dress and at ban-quets. ⁹ The infinitives in lines 146–151 are used because the clauses in

optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimōs cōferre librōs; bibliothēcās Graecās et Latinās, quās¹ māximās posset, pūblicāre; siccāre Pomptīnās palūdēs: viam munīre ā Marī Superō per Apen-nīnī dorsum ad Tiberim ūsque: Dācōs, quī sē in Pontum effū-150 derant, coercēre: mox Parthīs bellum īferre per Armeniam.

Haec et alia agentem et meditantem mors praevenit. Dictātor enim in perpetuum creātus agere īsolentius coepit: senātum ad sē venientem sedēns excēpit et quendam, ut adsurget monentem, īrātō vultū respexit. Cum Antōnius,² Caesaris in omnibus bellīs 155 comes et tunc cōsulātūs conlēga, capitī ēius in sellā aureā seden-tis prō rōstrīs diadēma, īsigne rēgium, imposuisset, id ita ab eō est repulsum, ut nōn offēnsus vidēretur. Quārē cōniūrātum in eum est ā³ sexāgintā amplius virīs, Cassiō et Brūtō ducibus cō-spīrātiōnis, dēcrētumque eum īdibus Mārtiīs in senātū cōnfodere. 160

Plūrima indicia futūrī periculī obtulerant diī immortālēs. Uxor Calpurnia, territa nocturnō vīsū, ut īdibus Mārtiīs domī subsiste-ret īrābat et Spūrinna harūspex praedīixerat⁴ ut proximōs diēs trīgintā quasi fātālēs cavēret, quōrum ūltimus erat īdūs Mārtiae. Hōe igitur diē Caesar Spūrinnae “Ecquid scīs” inquit “īdūs 165 Mārtiās iam vēnisse?” et is “Ecquid scīs illās nōndum praeter-īsse?” Atque cum Caesar eō diē in senātum vēnisset, adsīdentem cōnspīrātī speciē⁵ officiī circumstetērunt īlicōque ūnus, quasi aliquid rogātūrus, propius accēssit renuentīque⁶ ab⁷ utrōque umerō togam apprehendit. Deinde clāmantem “Ista quidem 170 vīs est!” Casca, ūnus ē cōniūrātīs, adversum⁸ vulnerat paulum

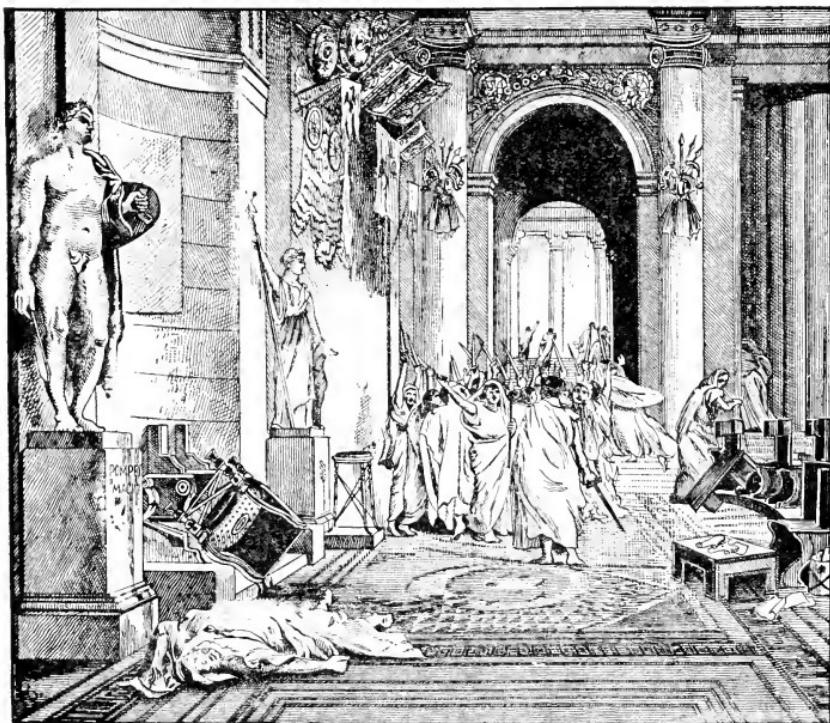
which they stand are in apposition to *plūra āc māiōra*, l. 144. See p. 86, n. 5.

¹ *quās . . . pūblicāre*: ‘to throw open to the public as large libraries as possible.’ ² The celebrated Mark Anthony. ³ *ā . . . virīs*: ‘by more than sixty men.’ For the case of *virīs*, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁴ ‘had warned him,’ *not* ‘had predicted’: hence it may be construed

with a substantive clause of purpose (*ut . . . cavēret*) as its object. ⁵ *speciē officiī*: ‘under pretense of doing him honor.’ Cf. *per speciem vēnandī*, XIX, 60. ⁶ *Sc. eī*: dat. of interest. ⁷ ‘by’; cf. p. 11, n. 10. ⁸ *adversum* (sc. *eum*) *vulnerat*: ‘wounds him in front.’ The wound was in the shoulder. For *adver-sum* as = an adverbial phrase, cf. p. 4, n. 4.

īnfrā iugulum. Caesar Cascae bracchium adreptum graphiō trāiēcit cōnātusque prōsilīre aliō vulnere tardātus est. Dein ut animadvertisit undique sē strictis pugionibus petī,¹ togā caput 175 obvolvit et ita tribus et vīgintī plāgīs cōnfossus est. Cum March 15, B.C. 44.

Mārcum Brūtum, quem fīlī locō habēbat in sē inruentem vīdisset, dīxisse fertur: “Tū quoque, mī fīlī!”



DEATH OF CAESAR

Illud inter omnēs ferē cōnstituit tālem eī mortem paene ex sententiā obtigisse.² Nam et quondam cum apud Xenophōntem 180 lēgisset Cȳrum ūltimā valētūdine mandāsse quaedam dē fūnere suō, āspernātus tam lentum mortis genus subitam sibi celerem-

¹ ‘assailed.’² *obtingō.*

que optāverat, et prīdiē quam occīderētur, in sermōne nātō super cēnam quisnam esset fīnis vītae commodissimus, repentinū inopīnātumque praetulerat. Percussōrum autem neque trienniō quisquam amplius supervīxit neque suā¹ morte dēfūctus est. 185 Damnātī omnēs alius aliō cāsū periērunt, pars naufragiō, pars proeliō; nōnnūllī sēmet eōdem illō pugīōne, quō Caesarem violāverant, interēmērunt.

Quō² rārior in rēgibus et prīcipibus virīs moderātiō, hōc laudanda magis est. C. Iūlius Caesar victōriā cīvili³ clēmen-190 tissimē ūsus est; cum enim serīnia dēprehendisset epistulārum ad Pompēium missārum ab iīs, qui⁴ vidēbantur aut in dīversīs aut in neutrīs fuisse partibus, legere nōluit, sed combūssit, nē⁵ forte in multōs gravius cōnsulendī locum darent. Cicerō hanc laudem eximiam Caesari tribuit, quod nihil oblīvīscī solēret nisi 195 iniūriās. Simultātēs omnēs, occāsiōne oblātā, libēns dēposuit. Ultrō āc prior scripsit C. Calvō post fāmōsa ēius adversum sē epigrammata. Valerium Catullum, cūius⁶ versiculīs fāmam suam lacerātam nōn īgnōrābat, adhibuit cēnae. C. Memmiī suffrāgātor in petītiōne cōnsulātūs fuit, etsī asperrimās fuisse ēius in sē 200 örātiōnēs sciēbat.

Fuisse trāditur excelsā statūrā,⁷ ōre⁷ paulō⁸ plēniōre, nigrīs vegetīsque oculīs,⁷ capite⁷ calvō; quam calvitī dēfōrmitātem, quod saepe obtrēctātōrum iocīs obnoxia erat, aegrē ferēbat. Ideō ex omnibus dēcrētīs sibi ā senātū populōque honōribus nōn alium 205 aut recēpit aut ūsūrpāvit libentius quam iūs laureae⁹ perpetuō

¹ suā morte: 'a natural death'; an ablative of manner. ² Quō rārior ... hōc laudanda magis: 'The rarer ... the more praiseworthy.' Quō and hōc are ablative of the degree of difference (a variety of the ablative of means): cf. p. 39, n. 12. ³ i.e. over his fellow-citizens. ⁴ qui... partibus: 'who had apparently belonged.' etc. How literally? With diversis sc.

Pompēiō. ⁵ nē... darent: 'that they might not by any chance give occasion to vigorous measures,' etc. ⁶ cūius... īgnōrābat: 'by whose verses, as he very well knew, his own fair fame had been wounded.' ⁷ ablatives of characteristic. ⁸ paulō plēniōre: 'somewhat full.' ⁹ Sc. corōnue, and cf. the frequent omission of manus with *dextra* and *sinistra*.

gestandae. Vînî¹ parcissimum eum fuisse nê inimicî quidem negâvérunt. Verbum Catônis est tñum ex omnibus Caesarem ad ēvertendam rem pùblicam sôbrium accéssisse. Armôrum et 210 equitandî perítissimus, labôris últrâ fidem patiêns; in âgmine nônumquam equo, saepius pedibus anteîbat, capite dêtecto, seu sôl, seu imber erat. Longissimâs viâs incrédibili celeritâte côn-ficiébat, ut² persaepe nûntiôs dê sê praeveníret: neque eum morâ-
bantur flûmina, quae vel nandô vel innixus inflâtis utribus 215 trâciébat.]

XXVIII. Mârcus Tullius Cicerô



CICERO

Mârcus Tullius Cicerô, equestri genere, Arpînî, quod est Volscôrum oppidum, natus est. Ex eius avîs³ tñus verrucam⁴ in extrémô nâsô⁵ sitam habuit, ciceris⁶ grânô similem; inde cōgnomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Suâdentibus quibus-dam ut id nômen mûtaret, "Dabô operam" inquit "ut istud cōgnomen nôbilissimôrum nô-minum splendôrem vineat." Cum à patre Rô-mam missus, ubi⁷ celeberrimôrum magistrôrum 10 scholîs interesset, eâs artës dîsiceret, quibus aetâs puerilis ad hûmânitâtem⁸ solet infôrmârî, tantô succêssû tantâque cum prae-ceptôrum tum ceterôrum dîscipulôrum admîratiône id fêcit, ut, cum fâma dê Ciceronis ingeniô et doctrinâ ad aliôs mânâasset,⁹ nôn paucî, qui ēius videndî et audiendî grâtiâ scholâs adîrent, 15 repertî esse dîcantur.

Cum nüllâ rē magis ad summôs in rē pùblicâ honôrês viam münirî posse intellegereret quam arte dîcendî et eloquentiâ, tôtô

¹ *Vînî parcissimum*: cf. *Cibî vînîque* | edited for rapid reading or reading at *temperâns*, *somnî parcus*, XXVI, 21, | sight: ³ 'ancestors.' ⁴ 'wart.' ⁵ 'nose'; and note. ² *ut . . . praeveníret* ex- | cf. *nasal*. ⁶ *ciceris grânô*: 'a tiny presses result, not purpose. | chickpea.' ⁷ = *ut*. ⁸ 'culture.' ⁹ 'had

The following selections have been spread.'

animō in ēius studium incubuit,¹ in quō quidem ita versātus² est, ut nōn sōlum eōs, quī in Forō et iūdiciis³ causās perōrārent,⁴ studiōsē sectārētur,⁵ sed prīvātim quoque dīlignantissimē sē exercē- 20 ret. Prīmum ēloquentiam et libertātem⁶ aduersus Sullānōs ostendit. Nam cum Rōscium quendam, parricīdiī accūsātum, ob Chrȳsogonī, Sullae libērtī,⁷ quī in ēius adversāriis erat, potentiam nēmō dēfendere audēret, tantā ēloquentiae vī eum dēfendit Cicerō, ut iam tum in arte dīcendī nūllus eī pār esse vidērētur. Ex quō 25 invidiam veritus⁸ Athēnās studiōrum grātiā petiit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audīvit. Inde ēloquentiae causā Rhodum sē contulit, ubi Molōnem, Graecum rhētorem tum disertissimum,⁹ magistrum habuit. Quī eum Cicerōnem dīcentem audīvisset, flēvisse dīcitur, quod per hunc Graecia ēloquentiae laude prī- 30 vārētur.¹⁰

Rōmam reversus quaestor Siciliam habuit. Nūllius vērō quae-
stūra aut grātior aut clārior fuit; eum māgna tum esset annōnae¹¹
difficultās, initiō molestus erat Siculīs, quōs cōgeret frūmenta in
urbem mittere; posteā vērō, dīlignantiam et iūstitiam et cōmitā- 35
tem¹² ēius experti,¹³ māiōrēs quaestōrī suō honōrēs quam ullī um-
quam praetōrī dētulērunt. Ē Siciliā reversus Rōmam in causīs
dīcendīs ita flōruit, ut inter omnēs causārum patrōnōs¹⁴ et esset
et habērētur prīnceps.

Cōnsul deinde factus L. Sergiī Catilīnae cōniūrātiōnem singu- 40
lārī virtūte, cōstantiā, cūrā compressit.¹⁵ Catilīnae proavum,¹⁶
M. Sergium, incrēdibilī fortitūdine fuisse Plīnius refert. Stīpen-
dia¹⁷ is fēcit secundō bellō Pūnicō. Secundō stīpendiō¹⁸ dextram
manū perdidit: stīpendiī¹⁸ duōbus ter et vīciēs vulnerātus est:
ob id neutrā manū, neutrō pede satis ūtilis, plūrimisque¹⁹ posteā 45

¹ ‘applied himself.’ ² ‘engaged.’ ³ ‘courts.’ ⁴ ‘pleaded.’ ⁵ ‘followed,’ ‘courted’ (cf. *sequor*). ⁶ ‘independence.’ ⁷ ‘freeman.’ ⁸ ‘fearing.’ ⁹ ‘most eloquent.’ ¹⁰ ‘was being deprived.’ ¹¹ an-

nōnae difficultās: ‘a lack of corn.’ ¹² ‘courtesy.’ ¹³ ‘having had proof of.’ ¹⁴ ‘lawyers.’ ¹⁵ ‘crushed.’ ¹⁶ ‘great-grandfather.’ ¹⁷ Cf. XXVII, 19. ¹⁸ ‘campaign.’ ¹⁹ que here = ‘but.’

stīpendiīs dēbilis¹ mīles erat. Bis ab Hannibale captus, bis² vinculōrum ēius profugus, vīgintī mēnsibus nūllō³ nōn diē in catēnīs⁴ aut compedibus⁵ cūstōdītus. Sinistrā manū sōlā quater pūgnāvit, duōbus equīs, īsidente eō, suffossīs.⁶ Dextram sibi ferream fēcit eāque religātā⁷ proeliātus Cremōnam obsidiōne exēmit, Placentiam tūtātus est, duodēna castra hostium in Galliā cēpit. Cēterī profectō, Plīnius addit, victōrēs hominum fuēre, Sergius vīcit etiam fortūnam.

Singulārem hūius virī glōriam foedē dehonestāvit pronepōtis⁸ scelus. Hīc enim reī familiāris, quam profūderat, inopiā multōrumque scelerum cōscientiā in furōrem āctus et dominandī cupiditātē incēnsus indīgnātusque, quod in petītiōne cōsulātūs repulsam⁹ passus esset, cōniūrātiōne factā senātum cōnfodere, cōsulēs trucidāre,¹⁰ urbem incendere, dīripere aerārium cōstituērat. Āctum¹¹ erat dē pulcherrimō imperiō, nisi illa cōniūrātiō in¹² Cicerōnem et Antōnium cōsulēs incidisset, quōrum alter¹³ indūstriā rem patefēcit, alter manū¹⁴ oppressit. Cum Cicerō, habitō senātū, in praesentem reum¹⁵ perōrāsset, Catilīna, incendiū suum ruīnā¹⁶ sē restinctūrum esse minitāns, Rōmā profūgit et ad exercitū, quem parāverat, proficīscitur, sīgna inlātūrus urbī. Sed sociī ēius, quī in urbe remānserant, comprehēnsī in carcere necātī sunt. A. Fulvius, vir senātōri īordinis, filium, iuvenem et ingeniō et fōrmā inter aequālēs nitentem,¹⁷ prāvō cōnsiliō Catilīnae amīcitiam secūtum inque castra ēius ruentem, ex mediō itinere retrāctum suppliciō mortis adfēcit, praefātus¹⁸ nōn sē Catilīnae illum adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilīnam genuisse.¹⁹

¹ ‘though disabled.’ ² *bis . . . profugus* = *bis vincula ēius profūgit.* ³ *nūllō* nōn: ‘every.’ ⁴ ‘chains.’ ⁵ ‘shackles.’ ⁶ ‘slain’; lit., ‘stabbed from below.’ ⁷ ‘fastened’ (to the stump of his arm). ⁸ ‘great-grandson.’ ⁹ ‘defeat’; a technical term of Roman polities.

¹⁰ ‘butcher.’ ¹¹ *Āctum erat dē:* ‘it would have been all up with.’ ¹² *in . . . incidisset:* ‘happened in the days of.’ ¹³ Cicero. ¹⁴ ‘prowess.’ ¹⁵ ‘culprit.’ ¹⁶ ‘by a general downfall.’ ¹⁷ ‘conspicuous’; lit., ‘shining.’ ¹⁸ ‘having first said.’ ¹⁹ from *gignō*, ‘to beget.’

Neque eō magis ab inceptō Catilīna dēstitit, sed īfēstīs sīgnīs Rōmam petēns Antōniī exercitū opprimitur. Quā atrōciter dīmicātum sit exitus docuit: nēmō hostium bellō superfuit; 75 quem quisque in pūgnandō cēperat locum, eum āmissā animā¹ tegēbat. Catilīna longē ā suīs inter hostium cadāvera² repertus est: pulcherrimā morte,³ sī prō patriā sīc concidisset! Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patrem patriae appellāvit. Cicerō ipse in ḍrātiōne prō Sullā palam praedicat cōnsilium patriae 80 servanda fuisse iniectum sibi ā diīs, cum Catilīna cōniūrāsset adversus eam. “O diī immortālēs,” inquit “vōs profectō incendistis tum animum meum cupiditāte cōservandaē patriae. Vōs āvocāstis mē ā cōgitātiōibus omnibus cēterīs et convertistis ad salūtem ūnam patriae. Vōs dēnique praetulistis mentī meae 85 clāriſſimum lūmen in tenebrīs tantīs errōris et īscientiae. Tribuam enim vōbīs, quae sunt vestra. Nec vērō possum tantum dare ingeniō meō, ut⁴ dīspexerim sponte meā in tempestātē illā turbulentissimā reī pūblicae, quid esset optimum factū.”

Paucīs post annīs Cicerōnī diem dīxit Clōdius tribūnus plēbis, 90 quod cīvēs Rōmānōs indictā⁵ causā necāvisset. Senātus maestus,⁶ tamquam in pūblicō lūctū, veste⁷ mūtātā prō eō dēprecābātur. Cicerō, cum posset armīs salūtem suam dēfendere, māluit urbe cēdere quam suā causā caedem fierī. Proficīscentem omnēs bonī flentēs prōsecūtī sunt. Dein Clōdius ēdictum prōposuit, ut Mārcō 95 Tulliō⁸ ignī et aquā interdīcerētur: illīus domum et vīllās incendit. Sed vīs illa nōn diuturna fuit, mox enim tōtus ferē populus Rōmānus ingentī dēsideriō Cicerōnis redditum flāgitāre coepit et māximō omnīum ḍordinū studiō Cicerō in patriam revocātus est.

¹ ‘life.’ ² ‘corpses.’ ³ Sc. *concidisset*. ⁴ *ut . . . dispexerim*: ‘(as to say) that I should have of my own accord clearly perceived.’ ⁵ *indictā causā*: ‘with their cause unpleaded,’ i.e. without giving them a trial. ⁶ ‘mourning.’ ⁷ *veste mūtātā*: i.e. changing their or-

dinary attire, which was white, for darker robes of mourning. ⁸ *Tulliō . . . interdīcerētur*: lit., ‘that a ban should be laid on Tullius in respect of fire and water,’ i.e. that he should be outlawed, and every one forbidden to aid him, even with the necessaries of life.

100 Nihil per tōtam vītam Cicerōnī itinere, quō in patriam rediit, accidit iūcundius. Obviam¹ eī redeuntī ab ūniversīs itum est: domus eius pūblicā pecūniā restitūta est.

Gravissimae illā tempestāte inter Caesarem et Pompēium ortae sunt inimīcitiae, ut rēs² nisi bellō dīrimī nōn posse vidērētur. 105 Cicerō quidem summō studiō ēnītēbātur,³ ut eōs inter sē reconciliāret et ā bellī cīvīlis calamitātibus dēterrēret, sed cum neutrū ad pācem ineundam permovēre posset, Pompēium secūtus est. Sed victō Pompēiō, ā Caesare victōre veniam ūltrō accēpit. Quō interfectō Octāviānum, Caesaris hērēdem, fōvit,⁴ Antōnium im- 110 pūgnāvit effēctque ut ā senātū hostis iūdicārētur.

Sēd Antōnius, initā cum Octāviānō societāte,⁵ Cicerōnem iam diū sibi inimīcum prōscrīpsit. Quā rē audītā Cicerō trānsversīs⁶ itineribus in vīllam, quae ā marī proximē aberat, fūgit indeque nāvem cōncendit, in Macedoniam trānsitūrus. Unde aliquotiēns 115 in altum prōvectum cum modo⁷ ventī adversī rettulissent, modo ipse iactātiōnem maris patī nōn posset, taedium⁸ tandem eum et fugae et vītae cēpit regressusque ad vīllam “Moriar” inquit “in patriā saepe servātā.” Satis cōnstat, adventantibus percus- sōribus, servōs fortiter fidēliterque parātōs fuisse ad dīmicandum,

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LECTICA

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ipsum dēpōnī lectīcam⁹ et quiētōs patī, quod sors inīqua cōgeret, iūssisse. Prōminentī¹⁰ ex lectīcā et immōtam cervīcem¹¹ praebentī¹⁰ caput praecīsum est. Manūs quoque abscīsae; caput relātum est ad Antōnium ēiusque iūssū eum dextrā manū in rōstrīs positum.

Quamdiū rēs pūblica Rōmāna per eōs gerēbātur, quibus sē ipsa commīserat, in eam cūrās cōgitātiōnēsque ferē omnēs suās cōfē-

¹ Obviam . . . est: ‘all went to meet him.’ ² ‘trouble.’ ³ ‘strove.’ ⁴ ‘cherished,’ ‘supported.’ ⁵ The reference is to the Second Triumvirate. ⁶ trānsversīs itineribus: i.e. by out of the way paths. ⁷ modo . . . modo: ‘now . . . now.’ ⁸ ‘disgust.’ ⁹ ‘litter,’ ‘sedan chair.’ ¹⁰ ‘leaning out’; sc. eī, dat. of disadvantage with praecīsum est. ¹¹ ‘neck.’

rēbat Cicerō et plūs¹ operae pōnēbat in agendō quam in scribendō. Cum autem dominatū ūnūs C. Iūlī C̄aesaris omnia tenērentur, nōn sē angōribus² dēdedit nec indīgnis homine doctō voluptati-130 bus. Fugiēns cōnspectum Forī urbiske rūra peragrābat abdēbatque sē, quantum licēbat, et sōlus erat. Nihil agere autem cum animus nōn posset, exīstīmāvit honestissimē molestiās posse dēpōnī, sī sē ad philosophiam rettulisset, cuī aduiēscēns multum temporis tribuerat, et omne studium cūramque convertit ad scri-135 bendum: atque ut cīvibus etiam ōtiōsus³ aliquid prōdesse⁴ posset, ēlabōrāvit ut doctiōrēs fierent et sapientiōrēs, plūraque brevī tempore, ēversā rē pūblicā, scripsit, quam multī annīs eā stante scripserat. Sīc fācundiae⁵ et Latīnārum lītterārum parēns ēvāsit⁶ pāruitque virōrum sapientium praeceptō, quī docent nōn 140 sōlum ex⁷ malīs ēligere minima oportēre, sed etiam excerptere⁸ ex hīs ipsīs, sī quid īnsit bonī.

Multa exstant facētē⁹ ab eō dieta. Cum Lentulum, generum¹⁰ suum, exiguae statūrae hominem, vīdisset longō gladiō accinetum, "Quis" inquit "generum meum ad gladium adligāvit?" — Mā-145 trōna quaedam iūniōrem sē, quam erat, simulāns dictitābat sē trīgintā tantum annōs habēre; cuī Cicerō "Vērum est," inquit "nam hōc vīgintī annōs audiō." — Caesar, alterō cōnsule mortuō diē¹¹ Decembbris ūltimā, Canīnium cōsulem hōrā septimā in reliquā diē¹² partem renūntiāverat; quem cum plērīque īrent salū-150 tātum dē mōre, "Fēstīnēmus" inquit Cicerō "priusquam abeat magistratū." Dē eōdem Canīniō scripsit Cicerō: "Fuit mīri-
ficā¹³ vigilantiā Canīnius, quī tōtō suō cōnsulatū somnum nōn vīderit.¹⁴"

¹ plūs . . . scribendō: 'he devoted more of his time to practical affairs than to literature.' ² 'sorrow.' ³ etiam ōtiōsus: 'even though at ease,' i.e. not burdened with official duties. ōtiōsus here, as often = *privātus*. ⁴ 'benefit.' ⁵ 'eloquence.' Sc. *Latīnae*, to be de-

rived from *Latīnārum*. ⁶ 'became.' ⁷ ex . . . oportēre: we should say, 'of two evils choose the less.' ⁸ 'extract'; lit., 'pluck.' ⁹ 'wittily.' ¹⁰ 'son-in-law.' ¹¹ On this day the consuls went out of office. ¹² 'wondrous.' ¹³ causal subjunctive.

XXIX. Mārcus Brūtus



BRŪTUS

M. Brūtus, ex illā gente, quae Rōmā Tarquiīnōs ēiēcerat, oriundus,¹ Athēnīs philosophiam, Rhodī ēloquentiam didicit. Eius pater, quī Sul-la partibus adversābātur, iūssū Pompēi interfectus erat, unde Brūtus cum eō gravēs gesserat² simultātēs. Bellō tamen cīvīlī Pompēi causam, quod iūstior vidērētur, secūtus dolōrem suum reī pūblicae ūtilitātī posthabuit. Vietō Pompēiō Brūtus ā Caesare servātus est et praetor etiam

factus. Posteā vērō, cum Caesar superbiā ēlātus senātum contemnere et rēgnū adfectārē³ coepisset, populus, praesentī statū haud laetus, vindicem⁴ lībērtātis requīrēbat. Subscripsēre quīdam L. Brūtī⁵ statuae: “Utinam⁶ vīverēs!” Item ipsīus Cae-saris statuae: “Brūtus, quia rēgēs ēiēcit, prīmus cōnsul⁷ factus est; hīc, quia cōnsulēs ēiēcit, postrēmō rēx factus est.” Īncrīptum quoque est M. Brūtī praetōris tribūnālī: “Dormīs,⁷ Brūte!”

Cōgnitā populī Rōmānī voluntātē, Brūtus adversus Caesarem cōnspīrāvit. Prīdiē quam Caesar est occīsus, Porcia, Brūtī uxor, Catōnis fīlia, cōsiliī⁸ cōnscia, ēgressō cubiculum⁹ Brūtō, cultel-lum¹⁰ tōnsōrium quasi unguium¹¹ resecandōrum causā popōscit eōque velut forte ēlāpsō sē vulnerāvit. Clāmōre deinde ancillārum¹² in cubiculum revocātus obiūrgāre¹³ eam coepit, quod tōnsōris praeripuisse officium. Cuī sērētō Porcia “Nōn est” inquit “hōc temerārium¹⁴ factum meum, sed in tālī statū nostrō meī ergā tē amōris certissimum indicium. Experīrī enim voluī, sī¹⁵

¹ = *ortus, nātus.* ² *simultātēs gerere* = ‘to carry on a feud.’ ³ ‘to aim at.’ ⁴ ‘champion.’ ⁵ The Brutus of selec-tion IX. ⁶ *Utinam vīverēs!* ‘O that you were yet alive.’ The subjunctive here expresses a wish or prayer; cf. 1. 29. ⁷ ‘you’re fast asleep.’ ⁸ *cōsiliī*

cōnscia: ‘who was aware of,’ etc. ⁹ ‘sleeping-room.’ ¹⁰ *cultellum tōnsōrium:* ‘a barber’s knife.’ ¹¹ ‘nails.’ ¹² ‘maids.’ ¹³ ‘scold.’ ¹⁴ ‘heedless,’ ‘ran-dom.’ ¹⁵ *sī . . . cēssisset:* ‘if your plan did not turn out according to your ex-pectations.’ Join with what follows.

tibi prōpositum ex sententiā parum cēssisset, quam aequō animō mē ferrō essem interēmptūra." Quibus verbīs audītīs Brūtus ad caelum manūs et oculōs sustulisse dīcitur et exclāmāvisse: "Uti-nam dīgnus tālī cōniuge marītus vidērī possem!"

Interfectō Caesare, cum Antōnīus vestem ēius sanguinolentam¹ ostentāns populum velutī furōre quōdam adversus cōniūrātōs inflammāset, Brūtus in Macedoniam concēssit ibique apud urbem Philippōs adversus Antōnium et Octāviānum dīmicāvit. Victus aciē, cum in tumulum² sē nocte recēpisset, audītā Cassiī morte, nē in hostium manūs venīret, ūnī ex comitibus latus trānsfodiendum praebuit. Antōnīus Brūtī corpus libertō suō sepeliendum³ trādīdit, quōque⁴ honōrātius cremārētur, inici ēi suum palū-dāmentum⁵ iūssit, iacentem⁶ nōn hostem, sed cīvem dēpositō existimāns odiō. Cumque interceptum ā libertō palūdāmentum comperisset, īrā percitus⁷ prōtinus in eum animadvertisit, prafatus: "Quid? tū ignōrāstī, cūius tibi virī sepultūram commissem?" Nōn eadem fuit Octāviānī ergā Brūtum moderātiō, is enim āvulsum⁸ Brūtī caput Rōmam mīsit, ut Gāi Caesaris statuae subicerētur. Poreia cum victum et interēmptum virum suum cōgnōvisset, quia ferrum nōn dabātur, ārdentēs ūre carbōnes⁹ hausit, virīlem patris¹⁰ exitum mulier¹¹ imitāta novō mortis genere.

XXX. Octāviānus Caesar Augustus

Octāviānus, Iūliae, Gāi Caesaris sorōris, nepōs, quārtum annum agēns patrem āmīsit. Ab avunculō adoptātus profectum eum in Hispāniās¹² adversus Gnaeī Pompēī līberōs secūtus est. Deinde ab eō Apollōniam missus studiīs¹³ vacāvit. Utque prīmum occī-

¹ 'bloody.' ² 'hill.' ³ *sepelire* = 'to dispose of a body,' whether by burial or by cremation. ⁴ *quōque* = 'and in order that.' ⁵ 'cloak.' ⁶ 'the dead man.' ⁷ 'thoroughly aroused.' ⁸ 'torn (from the body).' ⁹ 'coals.' ¹⁰ See Vocab., *Catō*. ¹¹ 'woman though she was.'

¹² See Vocab., *Hispānia*. ¹³ *studiīs vacābat*: 'had time for (i.e. devoted himself to) study.'

5 sum Caesarem hērēdemque sē comperit, in urbem regressus hērēditātem adiit, nōmen Caesaris sūmpsit conlēctōque veterānōrum exercitū opem Decimō¹ Brūtō tulit, quī ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbātur. Cum autem urbis aditū prohibērētur, ut Brūtum dē omnibus rēbus certiōrem faceret, prīmō litterās mīsit plumbeīs² lāminīs īscriptās, quās ad bracchium³ religātās ūrinātōrēs⁴ Seultennam amnem trānsnantēs⁵ ad Brūtum dēferēbant. Quīn et avibus internūntiīs ūtēbātur. Columbīs⁶ enim, quās inclūsās ante famē⁷ adfēcerat, epistulās ad collum religābat eāsque ā proximō moenibus locō ēmittēbat. Illae, lūcis cibīque avidae, altissima aedificiōrum petentēs excipiēbantur ā Decimō Brūtō, quī eō modō dē omnibus rēbus certior fīēbat, utique⁸ postquam dispositō quibusdam locīs 10 cibō columbās illūc dēvolāre īstituerat.

Bellum Mutinēse Octāviānus duōbus proeliīs cōnfēcit, quōrum in alterō nōn ducis modo, sed mīlitis etiam fūncetus est officiō atque in mediā dīmicātiōne, aquiliferō legiōnis suaē graviter sauciō,⁹ aquilam umerīs subīsse diūque fertur portāsse. Postea 15 reconciliātā cum Antōniō grātiā¹⁰ iūnctīsque cum eō cōpiīs, ut Gāī Caesaris necem ulcīscerētur, ad urbem hostiliter accēssit mīsitque quī nōmine exercitūs sibi cōnsulātum dēpōscerent. Cunctante senātū centuriō, prīnceps lēgātiōnis, rēiectō sagulō,¹¹ ostendēns gladiī capulum¹² nōn dubitāvit¹³ in Cūriā dīcere: “ Hīc 20 faciet, sī vōs nōn fēceritis.”

Ita cum Octāviānus vīcēsimō aetātis annō cōnsulātum invāsis- set, pācem fēcit cum Antōniō et Lepidō, ita ut triumvirī reī

¹ At Caesar's death he was governor of Cisalpine Gaul. Antony carried a law allotting this province to himself, and then undertook to expel Brutus.

² ³ ‘arm.’ ⁴ ‘divers.’ ⁵ ‘by swimming across.’ ⁶ ‘doves.’ ⁷ ‘hunger.’ ⁸ ‘especially.’ ⁹ ‘(being) wounded.’ ¹⁰ = amicitiā. ¹¹ ‘cloak.’ ¹² ‘hilt.’ ¹³ ‘hesitate.’



YOUNG AUGUSTUS

pūblicae cōnstituendae per quīnquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antōnius, et ut suōs quisque inimicōs prōscriberent. Quae prōscriptiō Sullānā longē crūdēlior fuit. Exstant autem ex eā 35 multa vel extrēmae impietatis vel mīrae fideī āc cōnstantiae exempla. T. Tōranus, triumvirōrum partēs secūtus, prōscripti patris suī, praetōriī et ōrnātī virī, latebrās, aetātem notāsque¹ corporis, quibus āgnōscī posset, centuriōnibus ēdidiit, quī eum persecūtī sunt. Alius quīdam cum prōscriptum sē cōgnōvisset, 40 ad clientem suum cōnfūgit; sed filius ēius per ipsa vēstīgia patris mīlitibus ductī occīendum eum in cōnspectū suō obiēcit.

Cum C. Plōtius Plancus ā triumvirīs prōscriptus in regiōne Salernitānā² latēret, servī ēius, comprehēnsī multumque āc diū tortī,³ negābant sē scīre ubi dominus esset. Nōn sustinuit deinde 45 Plancus tam fidēlēs tamque bonī exemplī servōs ūterius cruciārī; sed prōcēssit in medium iugulumque gladiīs mīlitum obiēcit. Senātōris cūiusdam servus cum ad dominum prōscriptum occīendum mīlitēs advēnisce cōgnōsset, commūtātā cum eō veste, permūtātō etiam ānulō, illum posticō⁴ clam ēmīsit, sē autem in 50 cubieulum ad lectulum⁵ recēpit et ut dominum occīdī passus est. “Quantī⁶ virī est” addit Seneca,⁷ “cum praemia prōditionis ingentia ostendantur, praemium fideī mortem concupīscere!”

Octāviānus deinde M. Brūtum, interfēctōrem Caesaris, bellō persecūtus id bellum, quamquam invalidus atque aeger, dupliē 55 proeliō trānsēgit; quōrum priōre castrīs exītus⁸ vix fugā ēvāsit. Victor acerbissimē sē gessit: in nōbilissimum quemque captīvum nōn sine verbōrum contumēliā saeviit. Uñi supplieiter sepultūram precantī respondisse dīcitur iam istam in voluerum fore potestāte. Aliōs, patrem et filium, prō vītā rogantēs sortīrī 60 fertur iūssisse ut alterutrī⁹ concēderētur, āc cum, patre quia

¹ ‘marks.’ ² ‘of Salernum,’ a town in Campania; the modern Salerno. ³ ‘though tortured.’ ⁴ ‘by a back door.’ ⁵ ‘couch.’ ⁶ Quantī . . . est: ‘What marvelous manhood it shows.’

⁷ A philosopher of the first century A.D. ⁸ ‘stripped of.’ ⁹ ‘to one or the other,’ i.e. to one, but not to both.

sē obtulerat occīsō, fīlius quoque voluntāriā occubuisset nece, spectāsse utrumque morientem. Ārāre veniam vel excūsāre sē cōnāntibus, ūnā vōce occurrēbat¹ moriendum esse. Scribunt 65 quīdam trecentōs ex dēditīcīs² ēlēctōs ad āram dīvō³ Iūliō exstrūctam Īdibus Mārtiīs hostiārum⁴ mōre maectātōs.⁵

Abaliēnatūs posteā est ab Antōniō, quod is, repudiātā Octāviā sorōre, Cleopatram, Aegyptī rēgīnam, dūxisset uxōrem: quae qui-dēm mulier eum Antōniō lūxū et dēlieiīs⁶ certābat. Ūnā sē cēnā 70 centiēs⁷ sēstertium absūmptūram aliquandō dīixerat. Cupiēbat dīscere Antōnius, sed fierī posse nōn arbitrābātur. Posterō igitur diē māgnificam⁸ aliās cēnam, sed cottidiānam Antōniō apposuit inrīdentī, quod prōmissō stāre nōn potuisset. At illa īferrī mēnsam⁹ secundam iūssit. Ex praeceptō ministrī ūnum tantum 75 vās ante eam posuēre acētī,¹⁰ cūius asperitās vīsque margarītās¹¹ resolvit.¹² Exspectante igitur Antōniō quidnam esset āctūra, margarītam, quam auribus gerēbat, dētrāxit et acētō liquefactam absorbuit. Victum Antōniūm omnēs, quī aderant, prōnūntiā-vērunt.

80 Octāviānus cum Antōniō apud Actium, quī locus est in Ēpīrō, nāvālī proeliō dīmicāvit. Victum et fugientem persecūtus Aegyp-tum petiit, et Alexandrēam, quō Antōnius cum Cleopatrā cōnfū-gerat, obsēdit. Antōnius in ūltimā rērum dēspērātiōne, eum habitū rēgis in soliō¹³ rēgālī sēdisset, mortem sibi ipse cōscivit. 85 Cleopatra, quam Octāviānus, Alexandrēā in potestātem redāctā, māgnō opere cupiēbat vīvam comprehendī triumphōque servārī, aspidem¹³ sibi adferendam cūrāvit ēiusque morsū periit. Cleopa-trae mortuae commūnem cum Antōniō sepultūram tribuit.

¹ ‘he met,’ i.e. he answered. ² ‘pris-
oners of war.’ Cf. *dēdere*, ‘to surren-
der.’ ³ Julius Caesar, like the later
emperors, was deified after his death.
⁴ ‘sacrificial victims.’ ⁵ ‘slaughtered.’
⁶ ‘pleasure.’ ⁷ *centiēs* (sc. *centēna
mīlia*) *sēstertium* = ‘ten million ses-

terces,’ or about four hundred thousand dollars. Cf. p. 88, n. 8. ⁸ *māgnificam* . . . Antōniō: ‘under other circum-
stances truly splendid, but to Antony quite commonplace.’ ⁹ ‘course.’ ¹⁰ ‘vinegar.’ ¹¹ ‘pearls.’ ¹² ‘melts,’ ‘dissolves.’
¹² ‘throne.’ ¹⁴ ‘asp.’

Tandem Octāviānus, hostibus vici sōlus imperiō potitus, clēmentem sē exhibuit.¹ Omnia deinceps in eō plēna mānsuētūdīnis² et hūmānitātis. Multīs īgnōvit vel iīs quī saepe graviter eum offenderant. Reversus in Ītaliā triumphāns Rōmam ingressus est. Tum bellīs tōtō orbe compositīs Iānī geminī portās suā manū clausit, quae bis tantum anteā clausae fuerant, pīmum sub Numā rēge, iterum post pīmum Pūnicum bellum. Tunc 95 omnēs praeteritōrum malōrum oblīviō cēpit populusque Rōmānus praesentis ötiī laetitiā perfruēbātur. Octāviānō māximī honōrēs ā senātū dēlātī sunt. Ipse Augustus cōgnōminātus et in honōrem ēius mēnsis Sextilis³ eōdem nōmine appellātus est, quod illō mēnse bellīs cīvilibus fīnis esset impositus. Patris patriae cō-100 gnōmen ūniversī māximō cōnsēnsū dētulērunt eī. Dēferentibus lacrimāns respondit Augustus hīs verbīs: “Compos⁴ factus vōtōrum meōrum, patrēs conscrīptī, quid habeō aliud, quod deōs immortālēs precer, quam ut hunc cōnsēnsum vestrum ad ūltimum vītae fīnem mihi perferre liceat!”

105

Dictātūram māgnā vī offerente populō dēprecātus est. Dominī appellātiōnem semper exhorruit eamque sibi tribuī ēdictō vetuit. Immō⁵ dē restituendā rē pūblicā nōn semel cōgitāvit, sed reputāns et sē pīvātum nōn sine periculō fore, et rem pūblicam plūriū arbitriō commissum⁶ īrī, summam retinuit potestātem, 110 id vērō studuit nē quem novī statūs paenitēret. Bene dē iīs etiam, quōs adversāriōs expertus erat, et sentiēbat et loquēbātur. Legentem aliquandō ūnum ē nepōtibus invēnit; cumque puer territus volūmen Cicerōnis, quod manū tenēbat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cēpit eōque statim redditō, “Hīc vir,” inquit 115 “filī mī, doctus fuit et patriae amāns.”

¹ = ostendit. ² ‘gentleness.’ ³ ‘the sixth,’ counting from March, with which, it is said, the Roman year originally began. ⁴ Compos . . . meōrum: ‘Now that I have gained my heart’s desire,’ which

had been to avenge his uncle’s death. ⁵ ‘Nay.’ ⁶ commissum īrī is fut. infin. pass. of committō, and = ‘was sure to be (lit. was going to be) handed over,’ i.e. if he resigned.

Pedibus saepe per urbem incēdēbat summāque cōmitāte adeun-tēs excipiēbat. Convēnit¹ aliquandō eum veterānus mīles, quī vocātus in iūs perīclitābatur, rogāvitque ut sibi adesset. Statim 120 Augustus ūnum ē comitātū² suō ēlēgit advocationem, quī lītigātōrem commendāret. Tum veterānus exclāmāvit: “At nōn ego, tē perīclitante bellō Actiacō, vicārium³ quaeſīvī, sed ipse prō tē pūgnāvī,” simulque dētēxit cicātrīcēs.⁴ Erubuit⁵ Augustus atque ipse vēnit in advocationem.

125 Cum post Actiacam victōriam Octāviānus Rōmam reverterētur, occurrit eī inter grātulantēs opifex⁶ quīdam corvum⁷ tenēns, quem īstituerat haec dīcere: “Avē,⁸ Caesar, vīctor, imperātor!” Mīrātus Caesar officīosam avem vīgintī mīlibus nummōrum⁹ ēmit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illā liberālītāte pervēnerat, ad 130 fīrmāvit Caesarī habēre illum et alium corvum, quem ut adferre cōgerētur rogāvit. Adlātus verba, quae didicerat, expressit: “Avē, Antōnī, vīctor, imperātor!” Nihil exasperātus Caesar satis dūxit iubēre illum dīvidere dōnātīvum¹⁰ cum contubernālī. Salūtātus similiter ā psittacō¹¹ emī eum iūssit.

135 Exemplum sūtōrem¹² pauperem sollicitāvit ut corvum īstitueret ad parem salūtātiōnem. Quī impendiō¹³ exhaustus saepe ad avem nōn respondentem dīcere solēbat “Opera et impēnsa¹³ periit¹⁴!” Aliquandō tamen corvus coepit dīcere dictam salūtātiōnem. Hāc auditā, dum trānsit, Augustus respondit: “Satis 140 domī tālium salūtātōrum habeō.” Superfuit corvō memoria, ut et illa, quibus dominum querentem solēbat audīre, subtexeret¹⁵: “Opera et impēnsa periit.” Ad quod Caesar rīsit emīque avem iūssit, quantī¹⁶ nūllam ante ēmerat.

Solēbat Graeculus quīdam dēscendentī ē palātiō Caesarī honōri- 145 ficūm aliquod epigramma porrigere.¹⁷ Id eum frūstrā saepe fēcis-

¹ ‘met.’ ² ‘retinue.’ ³ ‘substitute.’ ⁴ ‘wounds.’ ⁵ ‘blushed.’ ⁶ ‘artisan.’ ⁷ ‘raven.’ ⁸ ‘Hail!’ ⁹ = sēstertiōrum. ¹⁰ = dōnum. ¹¹ ‘parrot.’ ¹² ‘cobbler.’ ¹³ ‘outlay.’ ¹⁴ ‘have come to naught.’ ¹⁵ ‘added’; lit., ‘wove in.’ ¹⁶ quantī . . . ēmerat: ‘at a higher price than he had paid before.’ ¹⁷ ‘offer.’

set et tamen rūrsus eum idem factūrum dūxisset Augustus, breve suā manū in chartā¹ exarāvit² Graecum epigramma et Graeculō advenientī obviam mīsit. Ille inter legendum laudāre³ mīrārīque³ tam⁴ vōce quam⁴ vultū gestūque. Deinde cum accēssisset ad sellam, quā Caesar vehēbatur, dēmissā in pauperem crumē- 150 nam⁵ manū paucōs dēnāriōs⁶ prōtulit, quōs p̄rincipī daret, dīxitque sē plūs datūrum fuisse, sī plūs habuisset. Secūtō omnium rīsū, dispēnsātōrem⁷ Caesar vocāvit et satis grandem pecūniae summam numerārī Graeculō iūssit.

Augustus ferē nūllī sē invītantī negābat. Exceptus igitur ā 155 quōdam cēnā satis parcā et paene cottidiānā, hōc tantum īsusur-rāvit⁸: “Nōn putābam mē tibi esse tam familiārem.” Cum ali-quandō apud Pōlliōnem quendam cēnāret frēgissetque ūnus ē servīs vās crystallinum, rapī eum ad mortem Pōlliō iūssit et obicī mūraenīs⁹ quās ingēns piscīna¹⁰ continēbat. Ēvāsit ē mani- 160 bus puer et ad pedēs Caesaris cōnfūgit, nihil aliud petītūrus quam ut aliter perīret nec ēsca¹¹ piscium fieret. Mōtus est novō crūdēli-tātis genere Caesar et illum quidem mittī,¹² crystallina autem omnia cōram sē frangī iūssit complērīque piscīnam.

Augustus in quādam vīllā aegrōtāns noctēs inquiētās agēbat, 165 rumpente somnum ēius crēbrō noctuae¹³ cantū. Quā molestiā cum liberārī sē vehementer cupere sīgnificāset, miles quīdam, aucipiī perītus, noctuam prehendendam cūrāvit, vivamque Augustō attulit, spē ingentis praemiī. Cuī cum Augustus mīlle nummōs¹⁴ darī iūssisset, ille minus dīgnum praemium exīstīmāns dīcere ausus est: 170 “Mālō ut vivat,” et avem dīmīsit. Imperātōrī nec ad īrāscendum causa deerat nec ad ulcīscendum potestās: hanc tamen iniūriam ae-quō animō tulit Augustus hominemque impūnītum abīre passus est.

¹ ‘paper.’ ² ‘scratched off,’ ‘wrote.’ ³ Examples of the historical infinitive, so called because it is especially common in historical writing. It is to be translated by an imperfect or perfect in-dicative. ⁴ = *et . . . et.* ⁵ ‘purse.’ ⁶ ‘frances.’ ⁷ ‘steward.’ ⁸ ‘whispered.’ ⁹ ‘eels.’ ¹⁰ ‘fish-pond.’ ¹¹ ‘food.’ ¹² ‘freed.’ ¹³ ‘night-owl.’ ¹⁴ = *sēster-*lated.

Augustus amīcitiās neque facile admīsit et cōstantissimē reti-
 175 nuit. Imprīmīs familiārem habuit Maecēnātem, equitem Rōmā-
 num; quī eā, quā apud prīcipem valēbat, grātiā ita semper ūsus
 est, ut prōdēsset omnibus, quibus posset, nocēret nēminī. Iūs
 aliquandō dīcēbat Augustus et multōs capite damnatūrus vidēbā-
 tur.

180

185

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195

Aderat tum Maecēnās, quī per
 circumstantium turbam perrumpere et
 ad tribūnal propius accēdere cōnābātur.
 Quod cum frūstrā tentāsset, haec verba
 in tabellā scripsit: "Surge tandem, car-
 nifex¹!" eamque tabellam ad Augustum
 prōiēcit. Quā lēctā is statim surrēxit
 neque quisquam est morte multātus.

auxiliis omnibus caesīs. Hāc nūntiātā excubiās¹ per urbem indīxit, nē quis tumultus exsisteret, et māgnōs lūdōs Iovī optimō 205 māximō vōvit, sī rēs pūblica in meliōrem statum vertisset. Adeō dēnique² cōsternātum ferunt, ut, per continuōs mēnsēs barbā capillōque submissō,³ caput interdum foribus inlīleret. vōciferañs: “Quīntilī Vāre, legiōnēs redde!” diemque clādis quotanīs maestum habuerit āc lūgubrem.

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Tandem adflīctā valētūdine in Campāniā concēssit, ubi, remissō ad ōtium animō, nūllō hilaritātis genere abstinuit. Suprēmō vītae diē petītō speculō⁴ capillum sibi cōmī iūssit et amīcōs circumstantēs percontātus, ecquid iīs vidērētur mīnum⁵ vītae commodē trānsēgisse, adiēcit solitam clausulam⁶: “Ēdite strepitum vōs- 215 que omnēs cum gaudiō applaudite.” Obiit Nōlae sextum et septuāgēsimū annū agēns.

¹ **excubiās . . . indīxit:** ‘ordered watches to be set.’ ² Often used like our ‘to cut a long story short,’ ‘in short.’ ³ **barbā . . . submissō:** ‘letting his beard grow.’ ⁴ ‘mirror’ (of metal,

generally bronze or silver). ⁵ ‘comedy.’ ⁶ ‘conclusion.’ Latin plays regularly close with an appeal of the actors to the spectators to grant them ‘loud and prolonged applause.’



EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

Words in round brackets are not to be translated; those in square brackets indicate the Latin rendering. Note the 'Caution' on p. xxv. The section numbers refer to the selections.

I.

Apposition.

1. Proca left his kingdom to his older son, Numitor.
2. Romulus and Remus were the sons of Rhea Silvia, a priestess of Vesta.
3. The boys were thrown into the river.
4. A shepherd of the king¹ carried them to his hut.
5. Who was the grandfather of these boys?
6. Remus, when grown,² was caught by (some) robbers.³
7. They thus accused him: "You have trespassed on the king's lands."
8. A dispute arose between the brothers.
9. Romulus said: "I shall give my name to the new city."
10. Which of them leaped over the wall?

II.

Agreement of adjectives, pronouns, and participles.

1. Robbers and shepherds took refuge in⁴ the city which Romulus had founded.
2. These were the fathers of the Romans.
3. The envoys that the king sent were nowhere kindly received.

¹ Use adj. ² See p. 2, n. 19. ³ 415, I: 246: 401. ⁴ *ad* with acc.

4. The tribes to which he sent did not seek an alliance. 5. Many of those who gathered had not seen Rome. 6. The maidens whom they seized were the children of the Sabines, who now undertook war. 7. (While) advancing to battle, the Romans carried (their) shields on (their) left arms. 8. The Sabines killed Hostilius (while he was) fighting very bravely. 9. The Romans fell fighting bravely. 10. They founded a temple in honor¹ of Romulus and worshiped him as a god.

III.

Expressions of place; extent of time.

1. Who succeeded Romulus? Numa Pompilius. 2. From what city did he come? From Cures, [from] a city of the Sabines. 3. What did he do at Rome? 4. He established many religious customs and had many useful laws passed. 5. A shield once slipped down from the sky. 6. (There) was a smith in Rome² who made twelve shields of the same shape. 7. The Romans had peace (for) forty-three years. 8. No temple was erected in honor of Numa, but he was of more use to the state than Romulus.

IV.

Ablative absolute; locatives of common nouns.

1. At the death of Numa [Numa having died] the Romans elected a more warlike king. 2. War³ having broken³ out between the Romans and the Sabines, the dispute was settled by a contest between [of] the Curiatii and the Horatii. 3. The young men took up arms and [arms having been taken up]³ advanced to battle. 4. At a given⁴ signal,⁴ with drawn swords, they rushed

¹ See p. 8, n. 1.

² Locative case.

³ See p. 1, n. 4.

⁴ See p. 5, l. 12.

together. 5. As the two Romans fell [the two Romans falling], the Alban army shouted for joy. 6. The sister of Horatius began to weep when she saw her lover's cloak. 7. He drew his sword and stabbed the girl who forgot [having forgotten] her brothers and her country. 8. When Tullus learned of the treachery of the Alban general, in anger¹ he ordered him to be put to death. 9. Then war was declared against the Sabines.² 10. Very many young men were in military service, a few were at home. 11. Tullus³ Hostilius, who succeeded Numa, liked war [war pleased] rather than peace.

V.

Ablative of specification; dative with compounds.

1. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king, was like Numa⁴ in justice and piety, but was more warlike. 2. During⁵ his reign⁵ a raid was made on the Roman territory by the Latins. 3. When the king heard of this [which having been learned], he declared war against them. 4. Having defeated the Latins, he destroyed their towns and transferred the citizens to Rome. 5. Romulus had built a wall around the city, but this wall was larger. 6. Of these four kings of Rome, two were distinguished in war, two in peace.

VI.

Direct and indirect questions.

1. Tarquin came from Etruria, a city of the Etruscans. 2. When Ancus died,⁵ Tarquin was made guardian of his children. 3. Thus he obtained the throne. 4. (There) was at Rome a celebrated augur. 5. The king once asked him whether he could cut a whetstone with a razor. 6. Can⁶ you cut a whetstone with a

¹ Use participle.

² 386: 228: 347.

³ 385: 227: 346.

⁴ 391: 234: 359.

⁵ Abl. abs.

⁶ 351, 1, n. 1: 210, a: 454.

razor? 7. You cannot¹ cut a whetstone with a razor, can you? 8. The sons of Ancus asked the shepherds whether they could commit a crime. 9. Can you commit a crime? 10. The shepherds entered² the palace and² began to bawl out. 11. One of them killed the king with an axe. 12. Does not this seem to you an atrocious crime?

VII.

Ablative of source; ablative of quality.

1. At the death of Tarquin, Servius Tullius succeeded to the throne. 2. He was born of a woman³ of rank, who, however, was a slave in Tarquin's house. 3. On the advice of Tanaquil [Tanaquil advising] he was brought up just as the children of the king. 4. He was a young man of great bravery,³ and became the king's son-in-law. 5. One of Tullius's daughters was gentle, the other wild. 6. Tarquin's sons were of like character. 7. The king was slain by order of his own son-in-law. 8. Tullia was a woman of base character and did not love her father. 9. The people asked Tullia what she had done.⁴

VIII.

Temporal clauses with *cum*; ablative of price.

1. The city of Gabii could not be captured by Tarquin. 2. When Sextus had been chosen general, he sent a messenger to his father. 3. When he learned of the silence⁵ and act of his father, he killed the chief men of the state. 4. When each of the young men praised his own wife, it was decided to find out who was the best. 5. When Lucretia had summoned her husband⁵ and father,⁵ she killed herself with a knife. 6. An old woman once asked Tarquin whether he wished to buy some books at an enor-

¹ 351, 1, n. 3: 210, c: 456. ² See p. 2, n. 8. ³ Abl. Why?

⁴ See p. 3, n. 2. ⁵ Abl. abs.

mous price. 7. At first Tarquin ridiculed her, but, after she had burned six books, he bought the remaining three at the same price.

IX.

Causal clauses with *cum*; purpose clauses with *ut*.

1. Since his brother had been killed, Brutus feared the same fate, for he was a young man of great sagacity.
2. He set out for Delphi with Tarquin's sons.
3. When they had consulted the oracle, they returned to Rome.
4. The Romans chose Brutus and Collatinus, the son of the sister of Tarquin the Elder, consuls.
5. As the sons of Brutus were traitors, they were put to death.
6. In order to regain¹ his throne, Tarquin undertook war.
7. Brutus, who had gone ahead with the cavalry to² reconnoitre,² met the enemy.
8. Brutus and Aruns fell in the first charge.
9. Since one consul had been slain, the other returned to the city alone.

X.

Causal clauses with *quod*.

1. Mucius received permission to go over [of going over] to the enemy, because (as he said) he wished to kill the king.
2. Because he did not know which was³ the king, he killed the clerk.
3. To punish the hand which had committed the crime, he placed it on a lighted altar.
4. After this he was called Scaevola.

XI.

Dative of possessor; construction with *paenitet*.

1. The Veientes harassed the Romans with repeated raids.
2. The Fabian gens proposed [had in mind] to carry on the war

¹ See p. 1, l. 3 and n. 5. ² Express in two ways; cf. l. 30, and **ageret**, l. 26.

³ See p. 3, n. 2.

at its own expense. 3. The senate thanked the consul because he had provided for this war. 4. When they arrived at the river Cremera, they established a fortified post and repeatedly routed the enemy. 5. The Veientes soon repented of the peace they had secured and renewed the war. 6. The Fabians roamed about in order to lay waste the enemy's territory. 7. They were entrapped in an ambush and all slain.

XII.

Relative clauses of purpose.

1. I intend to write about the crime of Appius Claudius, the Decemvir. 2. He fell in love with a beautiful girl, and, when he found that he could not entice her with money, he claimed her as a slave [for slavery]. 3. He sent one of his clients to the market place to carry¹ her off by force. 4. The girl's friends sent a messenger to carry the news¹ to her father Virginius, who was then away on military duty. 5. Virginius immediately returned to Rome and sought the aid of the people. 6. When he saw that there was no aid anywhere, he seized a knife and killed his daughter. 7. Appius then repented of his crime.

XIII.

Complementary infinitive; genitive with *obliviscor*; hortatory subjunctive.

1. The tribune of the plebs appointed a day for (the trial of) Manlius, because with great severity he had banished his son to the country. 2. When his son Titus heard of this design of the tribune, he hastened to Rome and forced him to abandon the charge. 3. Such [this] filial devotion reflected great credit on the young man, and his father repented of his harshness. 4. Afterwards, when the Gauls were carrying on war with the

¹ See p. 5, n. 3.

Romans, a Gaul of enormous size wanted to fight with the bravest Roman. 5. "Let him come on," said Titus Manlius, who was now tribune of the soldiers, "that I may show him which of us is the braver." 6. Between the two lines they joined¹ in close¹ combat,¹ and with a stroke or two of his Spanish sword he thrust through his gigantic foe. 7. Having stripped a necklace from the Gaul, he was afterwards called Torquatus. 8. The son of this same Torquatus, without the consent of the consul, his father, met and conquered a Latin in a single combat. 9. When he returned to camp, his father ordered him to be put to death because he had disobeyed² his commander. 10. The young man's companions did not forget the father's cruelty. 11. Cornelius Piso was also a man of great sternness. 12. He once ordered a soldier to be put to death on the charge of murdering a comrade. 13. The comrade had not been murdered and soon appeared in camp. 14. When they returned to Piso with great rejoicing, he angrily ordered both the comrades and the centurion who had been placed in charge of the execution to be put to death. 15. Another Manlius was guilty of [showed] like cruelty toward his son. 16. The Macedonians sent ambassadors to complain³ about his son Silanus. 17. Manlius wanted to try the case himself, and this was granted by the senate. 18. After he had heard both sides of the case, he forbade his son to return to his home. 19. The next day⁴ the young man committed⁵ suicide.⁵

XIV.

Construction of *medius*, *summus*, etc.

1. The consul sent Publius Decius to get possession of the summit of a hill. 2. When the consul had escaped, he led his army

¹ See p. 11, l. 14. ² The reason is that of the father, not the writer.

³ Cf. *conquestum*, l. 82, with *qui dēpōsceret*, XII, l. 7, and express in two ways.

⁴ 429 : 256: 393. ⁵ See XII, l. 30.

in safety through the midst of [middle] enemies. 3. In the Latin war he sacrificed himself in order to save his army. 4. Let us never forget this brave man.

XV.

Indirect quotation of simple sentences; ablative with *opus*.

1. "The Samnites are our enemies," said Curius; "let us set out against them."
2. Immediately he set out, and, having¹ conquered¹ the Samnites,¹ he took a large amount of land and many captives [men].
3. He swore (that there) was² none [nothing] of the booty in his house.
4. Cicero says (that) the Samnites brought [to have brought] a great weight of gold to Curius.
5. Curius scorned¹ their gold¹ (and) said that he could not be bribed.
6. He told the senate that he was contented with seven jugera of land.
7. He afterwards sold into slavery a young man who refused to serve in the army [military service].
8. The young man saw that the tribunes could not help him [not to be able to be for an aid to him].
9. After he had destroyed the army of Pyrrhus, he returned to Rome in triumph [triumphing].
10. It is said that Pyrrhus was slain by a woman of Argos.³
11. So the Romans⁴ did not need the aid⁵ of Curius again.

XVI.

***Nē* with verbs of fearing; ablative with *ūtor*.**

1. It is said that Duilius was the first to conquer the Carthaginians in a naval battle.
2. He used grappling⁶ irons⁶ to seize and hold the enemy's ships.
3. He saw that with this useful contrivance the Romans would have an easy victory [victory to

¹ Abl. abs. ² See p. 7, n. 16. ³ Use adj. ⁴ Dat. of poss. ⁵ Cf. *cīve*, 1. 22.

⁶ Cf. *quōd*, p. 36, l. 4 and n. 10.

be about to be easy to the Romans]. 4. He now set¹ out boldly into the midst² of the enemy's fleet, and captured many of their ships. 5. The Romans were pleased with this victory. 6. The Carthaginians feared that the Romans would now be supreme on land and sea. 7. Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians, by a shrewd trick escaped punishment for losing his fleet.

XVII.

Gerundive with *esse* ; ablative of separation ; ablative with comparatives.

1. After the Carthaginians had been defeated by Regulus, Hanno came to negotiate³ [about] peace. 2. The Roman soldiers saw that⁴ he had come⁴ treacherously and was not in earnest in his negotiations [did not negotiate seriously]. 3. Hanno was afraid that⁵ he would be arrested and put in chains. 4. Regulus relieved him of his fear⁶ and told him that the Romans did not wish to retaliate. 5. In Africa, Regulus⁷ had⁸ to fight not only with men, but also with an enormous serpent. 6. As its scales could not be pierced by javelins, Regulus was compelled to use the artillery. 7. In this way the monster was crushed. 8. When Regulus learned that the senate had extended his command to the next year, he asked that his successor should be sent at once.⁹ 9. He said that he had lost his slave and farming implements and that his wife and children had no means of support [he had nothing whence his wife and children should be supported]. 10. The senate relieved him of this anxiety. 11. After he had defeated the Carthaginians in many battles, Regulus himself was defeated and captured. 12. It is said that he was sent from Car-

¹ Use participle.

² See Ex. XIV, sentence 2.

³ Several forms of expressing purpose have been used in the text. Express this in as many ways as you can. ⁴ See p. 7, n. 16. ⁵ See p. 38, n. 12.

⁶ Abl. Why?

⁷ 388: 232: 355.

⁸ See p. 39, n. 11.

⁹ statim.

thage to Rome to negotiate an exchange of [about exchanging] prisoners. 13. When the senate ordered him to state his opinion, he said that the Carthaginian captives ought not to be returned. 14. He thought that they were better generals than the Romans.¹ 15. As² he had given² his oath,² he returned to Carthage and was put to death with terrible torture.

XVIII.

Ablative of time.

1. Appius Claudius was no³ better than the preceding generals, who did not boast that they would sink the enemy's fleet (on) the first day⁴ of the war. 2. The chicken-keeper informed him that the chickens would not [to be unwilling to] eat. 3. "Let⁵ them drink then," said Appius, and ordered them to be plunged into the sea. 4. That very [self] day he was defeated, and many thousands of the Romans slain. 5. He afterwards committed suicide, for he knew that he would be put to death by the people. 6. Upon his sister, too, a heavy fine had⁶ to be imposed.

XIX.

Purpose clauses with *quō*; ablative with *potior*; unreal conditions; *quiñ* clauses; ablative with *dīgnus*.

1. It is said that Hannibal, when a boy of nine years, took an oath of undying hatred toward the Romans. 2. On the death of his father, he stirred up war by capturing Saguntum [Saguntum captured]. 3. Fabius said that he carried peace and war in his toga. 4. "Give which you please," replied the Carthaginians. 5. "I give war," said Fabius. ["War," said Fabius, "I give."]

¹ See *Āfris*, 1. 10, and note. ³ See XVII, 1. 10, and note. ⁵ Cf. Ex. XIII, sent. 5.
² Abl. abs. ⁴ Cf. Ex. XIII, sent. 19. ⁶ Cf. Ex. XVII, sent. 5.

6. After three Roman consuls had been defeated by Hannibal, Fabius was sent against him. 7. Changing¹ the policy¹ of the war, he held his soldiers in camp, and did not come to an engagement with the enemy. 8. When, on account of some trifling successes, his soldiers had begun to have more confidence in their valor and fortune, he blockaded Hannibal in a narrow pass. 9. Fabius thought that he could not escape. 10. But Hannibal knew how² cautious Fabius was,³ and got out (of the trap) without any loss. 11. Minucius,⁴ the master of horse, did not like the policy of Fabius. 12. He made charges against the dictator in order to obtain greater authority⁵ himself. 13. When he had joined battle, he had to be rescued from his peril by Fabius. 14. Minucius now confessed that the policy of Fabius was better than his own. 15. They say that some young men of rank betrayed Tarentum to Hannibal. 16. In the middle of the night the gates were opened and the young men entered, followed by Hannibal [Hannibal following] with his army. 17. Fabius recaptured Tarentum the same⁶ year⁶ it was lost. 18. If he had not used cunning he would not have recaptured it. 19. When an old man, Fabius, at the command of a lictor, dismounted from a horse which he was riding out of respect for the rank of his son, then consul. 20. "If you were not consul," said he, "I should not dismount." 21. No one doubts that Fabius was worthy of the name *Maximus*. 22. At that time the Romans needed⁷ a cautious general.

XX.

Subjunctive of result ; dative with special verbs ; partitive genitive.

1. Varro was so rash that,⁸ although he was opposed by his colleague, he formed⁸ his army in line and gave⁸ the signal for

¹ Abl. abs.

⁸ See p. 3, n. 2.

⁵ Cf. *Tarentō*, l. 58, and note.

² quam.

⁴ Cf. l. 43.

⁶ See l. 88, and Ex. XVIII, n. 4.

⁷ See Ex. XV, sent. 11.

⁸ See p. 10, n. 9.

battle. 2. In the midst of the carnage a certain military tribune urged¹ Paulus to take¹ his horse and flee.¹ 3. But Paulus said that he preferred to perish with his soldiers. 4. When the Carthaginians heard of Hannibal's victory, they sent messengers to congratulate him.² 5. Marharbal³ did not like³ the advice of the others. 6. He said that Hannibal knew (how) to conquer, but did not know (how) to make use of a victory. 7. Hannibal permitted his army to enjoy the luxuries of Campania. 8. The terror at Rome was so great that they did not delay an instant. 9. No one doubted that⁴ Hannibal would come⁴ with his victorious army. 10. If he had advanced at once to Rome, the city would have been captured. 11. Though Varro survived the battle,⁵ he thought that he was not worthy of office⁶ again. 12. As the soldiers did not have enough weapons,⁷ they took down from the temples the ancient spoils of the enemy. 13. One of the ambassadors,⁸ whom Hannibal had sent to Rome to offer an opportunity of ransoming the captives, did not return. 14. The senate decided that he must be led back to Hannibal in chains [bound]. 15. Rome has no need of citizens who can be captured when armed.

XXI.

Concessive clauses with *cum*; genitive of characteristic; causal relative clauses; gerundive with *ad*; accusative of extent.

1. Scipio would have been slain in the battle at the river Ticinus, if his son Publius had not rescued him. 2. When Publius Scipio was not yet twenty years old, he thought that he was old enough [had enough of years] to be a candidate for⁹ the aedileship. 3. After the battle of Cannae, some young men

¹ Cf. lines 26 and 27.

³ Cf. Ex. XIX, sent. 11.

⁵ See p. 2, n. 7.

² 385: 227: 346.

⁴ See p. 39, n. 4.

⁶ See Ex. XIX, sent. 21.

⁷ 397: 216: 367.

⁸ Cf. with n. 7 *ūnus ex ēius praefectis*, l. 27.

⁹ Use *ad* with gerundive or gerund.

of rank began to form plans for abandoning Italy. 4. Scipio hastened to their meeting-place, and, although¹ he was alone, he forced them to give² up their conspiracy.² 5. After the Romans had suffered two defeats in Spain, Scipio was chosen proconsul and sent thither. 6. Here he prosecuted the war with such wisdom and bravery that he earned the approval of all. 7. Do you not think that he was worthy of the honor? 8. He gained possession of a large amount of money and arms, but let the Spanish captives go without ransom. 9. He did not doubt that in this way he would secure for the Romans the favor of the Spanish [conciliate the Spanish to the Romans]. 10. Among the captive Africans he found a boy of remarkable beauty,³ who said that his grandfather was the king of Numidia, and that he had crossed over into Spain with his uncle Masinissa to carry on war with the Romans. 11. Scipio freed the boy, and thus won the favor of the Numidian king. 12. When the Spaniards wanted to call Scipio king, he asked them to refrain from that title. 13. After Hannibal had been driven from Spain, Scipio, who had⁴ long been planning to transfer the war to Africa, sent Laelius, whose⁵ friendship he did not mistrust, to win over some of the African chiefs. 14. Afterwards he crossed over to Africa himself, and it is said that he met Hannibal [to him a meeting with Hannibal to have been] at the court of Syphax. 15. It happened that many of those chiefs were eager to form an alliance with Scipio. 16. His plan, therefore, was easily carried out. 17. Although the young men of Sicily shrank from so great a war themselves, still they were willing to furnish horses and arms. 18. Although they were wealthy, they were not (men) of great bravery. 19. In Africa the Romans fought with such determination that in a short time the Carthaginians recalled

¹ 515, III: 326: 587. ² Cf. *inceptō dēsisterent*, l. 14. ³ Cf. lines 51 and 64.

⁴ See p. 56, n. 6. ⁵ See p. 55, n. 8.

Hannibal from Italy to defend his country. 20. A battle was fought [it was fought] at Zama, a town five days' march from Carthage. 21. The Carthaginians were defeated, and forced to send ambassadors to sue for peace. 22. As peace was now secured, Scipio returned to Italy. 23. On¹ his arrival in Rome a vast multitude poured forth to meet him. 24. Scipio was not only the most illustrious general of his age, but he was also a man distinguished for [of distinguished] piety.² 25. The old writers say that he used to visit [resort to] the capitol every day, to consult with Jupiter about the public interests. 26. At Ephesus he³ afterwards had a conversation with Hannibal. 27. It is reported that Hannibal acknowledged that Scipio was the greatest of all commanders. 28. When the senate seemed on the point⁴ of transferring the conduct of the war against Antiochus from Lucius Scipio to Laelius, because (as was thought) the former⁵ had too little courage and too little wisdom for such a war, Africanus promised to be himself his brother's lieutenant. 29. Scipio could endure no dishonor to his family. 30. After Antiochus had been defeated, when the senate demanded from Lucius Scipio an accounting of the spoils, Africanus prevented it. 31. He said that he had been of [for] so great aid to his country that his integrity ought not to be doubted. 32. It happened that Africanus himself was afterwards summoned for trial by the tribunes on the very day on which the battle of Zama had been fought.⁶ 33. When ordered to plead his cause, he mounted the rostrum and said: "Let us offer thanks to Jupiter, by whose aid we obtained⁷ so great a victory." 34. As the whole assembly followed him he was relieved from the insults of the tribunes. 35. Soon afterward Scipio retired to the country and never returned to Rome.

¹ See XIII, l. 59.

² *religiō.*

³ Use dat. of poss. with **esse**.

⁴ Use future participle.

⁵ *ille.* ⁶ See sent. 20, and p. 56, n. 4.

⁷ See p. 55, n. 8.

XXII.

Future conditions.

1. Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was the daughter of Scipio Africanus. 2. She had been educated with such care herself that she was able to train her sons wisely. 3. She told a Campanian woman, who was a guest at her house, that she¹ too had some very beautiful jewels. 4. Everybody knows that Cornelia's jewels were her sons. 5. She has justly been considered one of the wisest women of that age. 6. Though her sons were most worthy of their excellent mother, yet the nobles thought that they were disturbing the republic. 7. Both of the Gracchi thought more of [preferred] their country's safety than [to] their own lives. 8. Tiberius tried to protect the common people, but the senate thought that he was preparing for himself a way to regal power. 9. So Nasica urged² all loyal citizens to follow him. 10. When Gracchus saw that the senators were rushing upon him he fled, but was killed by a broken piece of a bench. 11. Caius had the same³ love for the common people as³ his brother. 12. All loyal citizens said that they opposed his plans because they wanted the republic to be safe. 13. "If the law about distributing grain to the common people is⁴ passed," said Piso, "I shall come with the others to get the grain." 14. Finally this was decreed by the senate: "Let the consul see that the republic receive no harm." 15. Some say that Gracchus armed his household and took possession of the Aventine. 16. When he was put to flight he ordered his slave to kill him that he might not be arrested. 17. Such was the fate of the Gracchi, the jewels of Cornelia, the best sons of the Roman republic.

¹ Use dat. of poss.² Cf. Ex. XX, sent. 2, and note.³ Cf. *idem qui*, l. 31.⁴ See XVII, l. 10, and note.

XXIII.

Substantive clauses of purpose; latter supine.

1. When Marius was in Spain with Scipio, some one asked this (question) of Scipio. 2. If anything happens¹ to you, what equally great commander will the republic have? 3. Scipio replied that Marius would be a great commander. 4. In the war against Jugurtha it is said that he made charges against Metellus so that he might be appointed commander himself. 5. If you make me consul, I will shortly bring Jugurtha under the power of the Romans. 6. Thus he persuaded the people to make² him consul. 7. After Jugurtha had been conquered, he carried on war with the Cimbri and Teutones. 8. His soldiers entreated Marius to lead them against the enemy. 9. The battle was fought right at the foot of the Alps. 10. As the Romans³ had no water, Marius told his soldiers that, if they conquered⁴ the enemy, they would have abundance of water. 11. It is said that after the battle the soldiers drank no less blood than water, because the river was filled with the bodies of the slain. 12. The Cimbri, having now entered Italy, sent messengers to Marius to ask him to give them some land. 13. Marius threatened them⁵ with the same fate⁵ which had befallen their brothers. 14. On the next day a battle was fought, and slaughter terrible to witness⁶ followed. 15. When the women saw that they were defeated they strangled their babes and killed themselves. 16. Marius envied the new consul, Sulla, because the war against Mithridates had been assigned him. 17. When Sulla heard what Marius had done, he returned to Rome with his army and drove him into exile. 18. While Marius was hiding in a swamp, he was caught

¹ See p. 40, n. 1.

³ Dat. Why?

² Cf. *ut trāderet*, l. 21.

⁴ Cf. *sī fēcissent*, etc., l. 11.

⁵ Observe carefully the construction in lines 57 and 58.

⁶ Cf. *dictū*, l. 124, and p. 19, n. 15.

and thrown into prison. 19. He asked the slave, who was sent to kill him, whether he dared kill the great consul. 20. After Sulla had set out for Asia, Marius, who was a few days' journey from the city, returned and renewed the civil war. 21. When he had put to death the best men of the state, he gave over their homes to the rabble for plunder. 22. His death afforded the Romans¹ more joy than his victory at Aquae Sextiae.

XXIV.

Relative clause of characteristic.

1. A woman told Sulla (when he was) a child that he would be a blessing to his country.
2. Was this the same woman who sold the Sibylline books to King Tarquin?
3. Marius was vexed because Sulla had been chosen quaestor.
4. Although Sulla had been dissolute, his military ability was soon displayed.
5. He conquered Mithridates, the king of Pontus, and would have completely subdued him had he not been recalled to Italy.
6. When he had returned, with the greatest cruelty he punished with death all who had supported Marius.
7. There was one young man who ventured to advise him to spare some of his fellow-citizens.
8. If he had killed all, there would have been none to govern [whom he should govern].
9. He wanted to kill not only his enemies, but also all who had money.
10. When he at last laid down the dictatorship, the people were so crushed that they did not dare to complain.
11. Sulla was fond of literary men and was well versed in Greek literature.
12. He once gave a reward to a wretched poet who had dedicated a poem to him, on condition that he should write nothing thereafter.

¹ Dative.

XXV.

Genitive with adjectives.

1. Lucullus was distinguished both in war and in peace. 2. It is stated by certain writers that he spent all of his early life in law practice and was untrained in the art¹ of war. 3. But in the war with Mithridates he surpassed even² experts in this art.¹ 4. All say that he was exceedingly fond of money. 5. And this is the more surprising for the reason that he had been educated in Greek philosophy. 6. He was not the only one of the Romans to³ squander his money in building villas. 7. He used to dine with the greatest luxury even when he was alone. 8. Though fond of banquets, he was no less fond of books, and had a great library, which was always open to the public.

¹ 399: 218: 374.

² Cf. **mare ipsum**, l. 25.

³ See p. 76, n. 11.

ABBREVIATIONS

abl.	= ablative.	f.	= feminine, following.	obj.	= objective.
abs.	= absolute.	freq.	= frequentative.	orig.	= originally.
acc.	= accusative.	gen.	= genitive.	p.	= page.
act.	= active.	i.e.	= that is.	part.	= participle, partitive.
adj.	= adjective.	imperf.	= imperfect.	pass.	= passive.
adv.	= adverb.	impers.	= impersonal.	perf.	= perfect.
cf.	= compare.	indef.	= indefinite.	pers.	= personal.
comp.	= comparative.	indir.	= indirect.	pl.	= plural.
conj.	= conjunction.	insep.	= inseparable.	poss.	= possessive.
dat.	= dative.	interj.	= interjection.	prep.	= preposition.
def.	= defective.	interr.	= interrogative.	pres.	= present.
dem.	= demonstrative.	intrans.	= intransitive.	pron.	= pronoun, pronominal.
desid.	= desiderative.	l.	= line.	rel.	= relative.
dim.	= diminutive.	m.	= masculine.	sc.	= supply.
disc.	= discourse.	n.	= neuter, note.	sup.	= superlative.
e.g.	= for example.	nom.	= nominative.	trans.	= transitive.
encl.	= enclitic.	num.	= numeral.		
esp.	= especially.				

The star prefixed to certain verbs, e.g. **figō** and **speciō**, indicates that the verb was obsolete, i.e. not in ordinary use. Compound verbs are defined under the simple verbs from which they are derived. To this practice there are, however, two exceptions: (1) When neither the simple verb nor any other compound formed from it occurs in the text, and (2) in the case of certain verbs like **sūmō** and **surgō**, which, though themselves compounds, came to be regarded virtually as simple verbs and served as the base of further compounds.

The student will therefore save time and labor if he accustoms himself when reading to analyze compound verbs before consulting the Vocabulary. This analysis will often make plain the meaning of the compound, and render it unnecessary to seek the aid of the Vocabulary at all.

VOCABULARY

A., abbreviation of the Roman praenomen *Aulus*.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl.; (1) of place, *from, away from, out of*; (2) of time, *from, since, after*; (3) of agency, *by*; (4) of separation, sourcee, cause, *from, through, because of*; in composition, *off, away*.

abaliēnō, āre, āvī, ātus [ab + aliēnus], *to remove, alienate, estrange*.

abdicō, see dicō.

abditus [orig. part. of abdō], adj., *hidden, concealed*.

abdō, see dō.

abdūcō, see dūcō.

abeō, see (1) eō.

abiciō, see iaciō.

abluō, ere, i, ūtus [ab + luō, *to wash*], *to wash, cleanse, purify*.

abnuō, see *nuō.

abripiō, see rapiō.

abrogō, see rogō.

abs, see ā.

abscēdō, see cēdō.

abscindō, see scindō.

absēns, entis [orig. part. of absum], adj., *absent, away*.

absistō, see sistō.

absolvō, see solvō.

absorbeō, ēre, uī, absorptus [ab + sorbeō, *to swallow*], *to swallow*.

abstinentia, ae [abstineō], f., *abstinence, self-restraint, integrity*.

abstineō, see teneō.

abstrahō, see trahō.

absum, see sum.

absūmō, see sūmō.

āc, see atque.

Acca, ae, f., praenomen of Acca Larentia, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

accēdō, see cēdō.

accendō, see candeō.

accidō, see cadō.

accingō, see cingō.

acciō, īre, īvī, ītus [ad + cieō, *to set in motion*], *to summon, invite*.

acciō, see capiō.

acclāmō, see clāmō.

accommodō, āre, āvī, ātus [ad + commodus], *to fit to, adjust, regulate*.

accumbō, see *cumbō.

accurrō, see currō.

accūsatiō, ūnis [accūsō], f., *accusation, prosecution*.

accūsātor, ūris [accūsō], m., *accuser, prosecutor*.

accūsō, āre, āvī, ātus [ad + causa], *to call to trial, accuse, blame*.

ācer, ācris, ācre. comp. ācrior, sup. ācerrimus, adj., *sharp, bitter, piercing; keen, eager, vigorous, fierce*.

acerbē [acerbus, *bitter*], adv., *bitterly, cruelly, severely*.

acerbitās, ātis [acerbus, *bitter*], f., *harshness, severity, unkindness*.

acētum, ī [cf. ācer], n., *vinegar*.

aciēs, ēi [cf. ācer], f., *a sharp point of a sword or dagger; a battle line (conceived of as a sword point); battle.*
āriter, comp. **ācrius**, sup. **ācerrimē** [**ācer**], adv., *sharply, spiritedly, fiercely, grievously.*

Actiacus, adj., *of or at Actium.*

Actium, i, n., a promontory and town in Epirus, near which, in 31 b.c., Octavianus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle.

ad, prep. with accus.; (1) of place, *to, towards, to the house of, at, near;* (2) of time, *up to, towards, until, at;* of purpose, *to, in order to, for, for the sake of;* (4) of other relations, *according to, at.* In composition, it = *to, towards*, and also denotes *addition and intensity.*

adamō, āre, āvī, ātus [ad + amō, to love], *to love earnestly.*

addicō, see **dicō**.

addō, see **dō**.

addūcō, see **dūcō**.

(1) **adeō**, see (1) **eō**.

(2) **adeō** [ad + (2) **eō**], adv., *to this point, so very, so, to such a degree, actually; atque adeō, and in fact.*

adequitō, see **equitō**.

adfectō, āre, āvī, ātus [ad + faciō], *to strive after, aspire to.*

adferō, see **ferō**.

adficiō, see **faciō**.

adfinis, is [ad + finis], m., *a relative (by marriage).*

adfirmō, see **firmō**.

adflātus, ūs [adflō], m., *a blast, breath; effluvia, exhalation.*

adflīctus [orig. part. of **adfligō**], adj., *shattered, weakened, wretched.*

adfligō, see ***fligō**.

adflō, see **flō**.

adhibeō, see **habēō**.

adhortātiō, ūnis [adhortor, to encourage], f., *encouragement, exhortation.*

adiciō, see **iaciō**.

adigō, see **agō**.

adipiscor, i, adeptus sum [ad + apiscor, to reach], *to gain by effort, get, acquire.*

aditus, ūs [(1) **adeō**], m., *approach, access.*

adiūmentum [orig. **adiuvāmentum**, from **adiuvō**], n., *help, aid, service.*

adiungō, see **iungō**.

adiuvō, āre, iūvī, iūtus [ad + iuvō, to help], *to aid, help.*

adlīciō, see ***laciō**.

adligō, see **ligō**.

adloquor, see **loquor**.

administrō, āre, āvī, ātus [ad + mīnistrō, to manage], *to manage, direct, govern, regulate.*

admīrabilis, e [admīror], adj., *admirable, wonderful.*

admīrandus [admīror], adj., *marvelous, wonderful, strange.*

admīratiō, ūnis [admīror], f., *wonder, admiration; surprise.*

admīrātor, ūris [admīror], m., *admirer.*

admīror, āri. ātus sum [ad + mīror, to marvel at], *to marvel at, admire.*

admittō, see **mittō**.

admodum [ad + modus], adv., *up to the full limit, very, exceedingly.*

admoneō, see **moneō**.

admoveō, see **moveō**.

adnuō, see ***nuō**.

adolēscō, ere, olēvī, adultus [ad + olēscō, to grow], *to grow up, become mature, reach manhood.*

adoperiō, see **pariō**.

adoptō, see **optō**.

adōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

adōrō, see **ōrō**.

adquirō, see **quaerō**.

adripiō, see **rapiō**.

adscribō, see **scribō**.

adsentātiō, ūnis [adsentor, to agree with, to flutter], f., *flattery.*

- adsequor, see sequor.
- adsideō, see sedeō.
- adsidō, see sidō.
- adsiduus [adsideō], adj., *incessant, repeated, continued.*
- adsignō, see signō.
- adspiciō, see *speciō.
- adsuēscō, see suēscō.
- adsum, see sum.
- adsūmō. see sūmō.
- adsurgō, see surgō.
- adulēscēns, entis [adolēscō], m. and f., *a young man or woman* (usually applied to persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty).
- adulēsentia, ae [adulēscēns], f., *youth.*
- adulēsentulus, ī [dim. of adulēscēns], m., *a very young man, stripling.*
- adūlōr. ārī. ātus sum, *to flatter.*
- adultus [orig. part. of adulēscō], adj., *grown up, mature, adult.*
- advehō, see vehō.
- adveniō, see veniō.
- adventō, āre, āvī, — [freq. of adveniō], *to advance, approach.*
- adventus, ūs [adveniō], m., *coming, approach, arrival.*
- adversārius, ī [adversor], m., *opponent, enemy.*
- adversor, ārī, ātus sum [*adversus*], *to oppose, withstand, resist.*
- adversus [ad + vertō], adj., *turned towards, facing, in front; opposed, adverse, unfavorable.* As noun, *adversum, ī. n., misfortune, calamity.*
- adversus and adversum, prep. with acc., *in opposition to, against, towards.*
- advocātiō, ūnis [advocō], f., *advocacy, legal assistance; in advocātiōnem venire, to come to one's aid in court.*
- advocātus, ī [advocō], m., *adviser, advocate.*
- advocō, see vocō.
- aedēs, see aedis.
- aedificium, ī [aedificō], n., *a building.*
- aedificō, āre, āvī, ātus [aedis + faciō], *to build.*
- aedilis, is [aedis], m., *aedile, commissioner of public works,* the name of certain Roman magistrates, four in number, charged with the care of the streets and public buildings, the regulation of the markets, and the duty of distributing the corn which the state furnished to the poor. They took care, also, of the records of the senate and other documents, and superintended the performance of certain public games.
- aedilitās, ātis [aedilis], f., *aedileship.*
- aedis or aedēs, is, f., in sing., *temple;* in pl., *house, dwelling.*
- aedituus, ī [aedis + tueor], m., *keeper of a temple, sexton.*
- aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj., *sick, ill, feeble.*
- aegrē [aeger], adv., *painfully, with difficulty, scarcely; aegrē ferre, to be vexed at, take amiss.*
- aegritūdō, inis [aeger], f., *sickness; grief, vexation, mortification.*
- aegrōtō, āre, āvī, — [aeger], *to be ill or feeble, lie sick.*
- Aegyptus, ī, m., *Egypt.*
- Aemilius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens. See Paulus.
- aemulātiō, ūnis [aemulor, to rival], f., *rivalry, competition.*
- aequālis, e [aequus], adj., *equal, like (esp. in age).* As noun, m., *comrade, companion.*
- aequē [aequus], adv., *equally.*
- aequitās, ātis [aequus], f., *evenness, fairness, justice.*
- aequō, āre, āvī, ātus [aequus], *to make even, place on an equality.*
- aequus, adj., *even, level; fair, just;* aequo animō, *patiently.*

aerārium, ī [aes], n., *state treasury; public money.*

aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze; money (first coined of bronze); aes aliēnum, dēht.*

aestās, ātis, f., *summer.*

aestīvus [aestās], adj., *of summer, summer.*

aetās, ātis, f., *time of life, life, age, youth, old age; period, time.*

aeternum [acc. sing. neut. of aeternus, eternal], adv., *eternally, forever.*

Āfer, Āfri, m., *an African, esp. an inhabitant of Carthage.*

Āfrica, ae, f., *Africa, esp. that part of it which lay near Carthage.*

Āfricānus, adj., *African.* As noun, Āfricānus, ī, m., *the cognomen bestowed on Publius Cornelius Scipio, conqueror of Hannibal. See Scipiō.*

agedum, an interj., used with the imperative or hortatory subjunctive, *come on! come! quick!*

agellus, ī [dim. of ager], m., *a little field, small estate.*

ager, agrī, m., *field, farm, estate; territory, land, district; the country.*

agger, eris [ad + gerō], m., *mass (esp. of earth and brushwood), mound, rampart.*

aggredior, see gradior.

agitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of agō], *drive violently hither and thither; discuss, consider, meditate.*

con — cōgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to think, reflect, consider; plan.*

ex + con — excōgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to think out, devise.*

āgmen, inis [agō], n., *an army (on the march), marching column; troop, array.*

āgnōscō. see nōscō.

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, *to set in motion, drive, lead; act, do, perform; treat, deal, arrange; spend, pass (of time); āctum est dē, it was all up with;*

augurium agere, *to perform the augural ceremonies; cōnsulem agere, to act the consul; dēlēctum agere, to hold a levy; grātiās agere, to feel thankful; triumphum agere, to celebrate a triumph.*

ad — adigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *drive, urge, compel, constrain.*

con — cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctus, *drive together, collect; compel, force.*

dē — dēgō, ere, dēgī, —, *pass, spend (of time).*

ex — exigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to drive out; finish; pass, spēnd.*

per — peragō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to finish, accomplish, play (a part); set forth, relate, describe.*

re — redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to drive back, force, reduce, bring.*

sub — subigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to drive under, conquer, subdue.*

trāns — trānsigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to finish, settle, perform.*

agrestis, e [ager], adj., *of the fields; rustic; countrified, rude, uncouth.*

āiō, ais, ait, āiunt [def. verb], *to say.*

alacer, cris, cre, adj., *lively, nimble, quick; often = an adv., eagerly.*

alacritās, ātis [alacer], f., *liveliness, eagerness, spirit.*

Alba or Alba Longa (sc. urbs), f., *an ancient town of the Latins.*

Albānus, adj., *pertaining to Alba, Alba.* As noun, Albānus, ī, m., *an inhabitant of Alba.*

ālea, ae, f., *game of dice; die.*

Alexander, drī, m., *Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C., and conqueror of Persia.*

Alexandrēa, ae, f., *Alexandria, a city in Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, founded by Alexander the Great.*

aliās [alius], adv., *at another time, under other circumstances.*

alibī [alius + ibi], adv., *elsewhere, in other places.*

aliēnus [alias], adj., *belonging to another, another's*; **aes aliēnum**, debt.
alimentum, i [alō], n., nourishment; in plur., food, provisions.
aliōqui, adv., *in other respects, otherwise.*
aliquamdiū [aliquis + diū], adv., *for a while, for some time.*
aliquandō [aliquis], adv., *at some time or other, once, on a certain occasion; at length, at last.*
aliquantus, adj., *some, considerable.* As noun, **aliquantum**, i, n., *a little, something.*
aliqui, **aliqua**, **aliquod** [alias + qui]. indef. pron. adj., *some one or other, some, any.*
aliquis, **qua**, **quid** [alias + quis], indef. pron., *some one, something; any one, anything; some, any.* As noun, **aliquid**, n., *something, anything.*
aliquot [alias + quot], indef. indecl. adj., *some, several.*
aliquotiēns [aliquot], adv., *several times.*
aliter [alias], adv., *otherwise, differently.*
alius. a, ud (gen. **alius**, dat. **alii**), pron. adj., *another, other, different; aliis . . . aliis*, *one . . . one, one . . . another; alii . . . alii*, *some . . . others.*
alō, *ere, ui, tus*, to feed, nourish, support, keep.
Alpēs. ium, f., *the Alps.*
altāria, ium, pl. n., *an altar.*
alter, **altera**, **alterum** (gen. **alterius**, dat. **alteri**), pron. adj., *one of two, the other, the second; alter . . . alter*, *the one . . . the other.*
altercor, āri, ātus sum [alter], to dispute, wrangle.
alteruter, utra, utrum (gen. **alterutrius**, dat. **alterutri**), pron. adj., *one or the other of two, one (only) of two.*
altus [alō], adj., *high, lofty; deep.* As

noun, **altum**, i, n., *the deep sea, the deep; sup. altissimum*, i, n., *top.*
alveus, i, m., *a basket, trough.*
am, **amb**, **ambi**, insep. prefix (seen in **amputō**), *around, on both sides.*
amāns, **antis** [part. of **amō**, to love]. adj., *loving, fond; with gen., fond of, deroted to.*
ambitiō, ūnis [**ambiō**, to go around], f., *cavassing for public office, ambition.*
ambō, ae, ū, adj., *both.*
ambulatiō, ūnis [**ambulō**], f., *a walk, promenade.*
ambulō, āre, āvī, —, to walk, stroll.
dē — **deambulō**, āre, —, —, to walk, stroll, promenade.
in — **inambulō**, āre, —, —, to walk up and down, stroll.
amicitia, ae [**amicus**], f., *friendship.*
amictus [orig. part. of **amiciō**, to wrap about], adj., *clothed in, clad in.*
amicus [**amō**, to love], adj., *friendly.*
amicus, i [**amō**, to love], m., *a friend.*
āmittō, see **mittō**.
āmnis, is, m., *river, torrent, stream.*
amor, ūris [**amō**, to love], m., *love, passion.*
āmoveō, see **moveō**.
amphora, ae, f., *a two-handled jar.* It held about six gallons.
amplector, i, **amplexus sum**, *to twine around, embrace.*
ampliō, āre, āvī, ātus [**amplus**], to enlarge, widen, extend.
amplius [comp. of **amplus**], indecl. adj. and adv., *further, more, besides.*
amplus, adj., *great, large; noble, distinguished.*
amputō, see **putō**.
Amūlius, i, m., *Amūlius, son of Proca, a legendary king of Alba Longa.*
anceps, **ancipitis** [**ambi** + **caput**], adj., *two-headed; doubtful, hazardous.*

ancile, *is*, n., a small oval shield, shaped like the faces of a guitar.

ancilla, *ae*, f., *a maid-servant, maid.*

Ancus, *i*, m., the praenomen of *Ancus* Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.

angō, *ere*, —, —, *squeeze, choke; vex, annoy.*

angor, *ōris* [*angō*], m., *vexation, sorrow, anguish.*

anguis, *is* [*angō*], m. and f., *a snake.*

angulus, *i* [*angō*], m., *corner, nook.*

angustiae, *ārum* [*angustus*], f., *narrowness, narrow place, narrow pass.*

angustus [*angō*], adj., *narrow.*

anima, *ae*, f., *air, breath, soul, life.*

animadvertisō, *ere*, *vertī*, *versus* [*animus + advertō*], *to turn the mind to, perceive, notice; in aliquem animadvertere, to punish.*

animal, *ālis* [*anima*], n., *a living thing, an animal.*

animus, *i*, m., *mind, soul, reason; courage, spirit; temper, disposition; in plur., affections, allegiance.*

Aniō, *Aniēnis*, m., a tributary of the Tiber.

annālis, *is* [*annus*], adj., *yearly, annual.* As noun, **Annālēs** (sc. *libri*), *year-books, records;* strictly brief abstracts of contemporary events kept in early days by the Pontifex Maximus, and exposed to view on a white-washed plank set up at his official residence. **Annālēs** is a frequent title of Latin historical works.

annōna, *ae* [*annus*], f., *the year's crop, esp. of grain; corn supply.*

annus, *i*, m., *a year.*

ante (1) adv.; of space, *before, in front of;* of time, *before, previously, ago;* (2) prep. with acc., both of space and time, *in front of, before.*

anteā [*ante*], adv., *before, formerly.*

antecēdō, see *cēdō*.

anteeō, see (1) *eō*.

antequam or **ante . . . quam**, conj., *before, until.*

Antiochus, *i*, m., *Antiochus.*

1. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria 223–187 B.C., conquered by Scipio Asiaticus in 190.

2. A philosopher, born at Ascalon in Palestine, whose lectures Cicero heard at Athens in 79 B.C.

antiquus, adj., *ancient.*

Antōnius, *i*, m., a Roman gentile name.

1. *M. Antōnius*, a friend of Julius Caesar and a member of the second triumvirate. He was defeated by Octavianus off Actium in 31 B.C., and killed himself the following year.

2. *C. Antōnius Hybrida*, uncle of the triumvir, and consul with Cicero, B.C. 63.

ānulus, *i* [dim. of *ānus*, *a circle*], m., *a finger ring.*

anus, *ūs*, f., *an old woman.*

anxius [*angō*], adj., *anxious, troubled.*

aper, *apri*, m., *a wild boar.*

aperiō, see *pariō*.

apertē [*apertus*], adv., *openly, plainly.*

apertus [orig. part. of *aperiō*], adj., *open, manifest.*

Apollō, *inīs*, m., *Apollo*, the Greek god (worshiped by the Romans also) of poetry and music, divination and medicine. His chief shrine was at Delphi, in Greece.

Apollōnia, *ae*, f., a city of Illyria, on the east coast of the Adriatic. Toward the close of the first century B.C. it was a famous seat of learning.

Apollōnius, *i*, m., *Apollōnius*, sur-named *Molō*, under whom Cicero studied rhetoric at Rhodes.

apparātus, *ūs*, m., *equipment, preparation; splendor, pomp.*

appāreō, see *pāreō*.

appellātiō, *ōnis* [(2) *appellō*], f., *name, title.*

(1) **appellō**, see **pellō**.

(2) **appellō**, see **pellō**.

Appennīnus, ī, m., *the Apennines*, a range of mountains in Italy.

Appius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen, esp. common in the Claudian gens.

applaudō, ēre, **plausi**, **plausus** [ad + **plaudō**, to *clap the hands*], to *applaud*.

appōnō, see **pōnō**.

apprehendō, see **prehendō**.

approbō, see **probō**.

appropinquō, āre, āvi, — [ad + **propinquus**], to *draw near, approach*.

aptē [*aptus*], adv., *fifly, neatly*.

aptus, adj., *fitted, suited for, adapted to*.

apud, prep. with acc.; of place, *near*; of persons, *with, among, in the presence of, at the house of*; with the name of an author, *in the works of*.

Āpūlia. ae, f., *Apulia*, a district in the southeastern part of Italy.

aqua. ae, f., *water*.

aquila, ae, f., *an eagle; standard* (a metal eagle, elevated upon a pole).

aquilifer. ferī [*aquila + ferō*], m., *standard bearer*.

āra, ae, f., *an altar*.

arbiter, trī, m., *witness, judge, umpire*.

arbitrium, ī [*arbiter*], n., *judgment, decision; will, caprice*.

arbitror, āri, ātus sum [*arbiter*], *to think, believe, consider*.

arbor. oris, f., *a tree*.

arca, ae [*arceō*]. f., *chest, box*.

arceō, ēre, uī, —, *to shut up, inclose; hinder, prevent*.

con—coerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *to confine closely, shut in; restrain, check*.

ex—exerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *to exercise, drill, employ; lēgem exerceō, to enforce a law*.

arcessō, ēre, ivī, itus, *to cause to come, summon, send for*.

Ardea, ae, f., *Ardea*, a town in Latium, about eighteen miles south of Rome.

ārdēns, entis [orig. part. of **ārdeō**, to *burn, glow*], adj., *glowing, fiery, bright*.

ārdor, īris [**ārdeō**, to *burn, glow*], m., *heat, glow; zeal, enthusiasm, fire*.

argentum, ī, n., *silver; money*.

Argī, īrum, m., *Argos*, a city in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Ārgivus, adj., of *Argos, Argive*.

arguō, ēre, ī, ūtus, *to show, prove; charge, accuse, blame*.

āridus [**āreō**, to *be dry*], adj., *dry, arid*.

arma, īrum, n. pl., *arms, weapons* (esp. for defense); *warfare*.

armātus [orig. part. of **armō**], adj., *armed, in full armor*. As noun, **armāti**, īrum, m. pl., *armed men, soldiers*.

Armenia, ae, f., *Armenia*, a country in Asia, southeast of the Black Sea.

armilla, ae [*armus*, shoulder, arm], f., *a bracelet, armlet*.

armō, āre, āvi, ātus [*arma*], *to arm, equip*.

Ārpīnum, ī, n., *Arpinum*, a town of the Volsci, fifty miles southeast of Rome; the birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

ars, artis, f., *skill, art, knowledge; accomplishment, esp. in pl.: device, stratagem*.

artifex, icis [**ars + faciō**], m., *workman, artist, builder*.

artūs, uum, m. pl., *joints, limbs*.

Ārūns, untis, m., a son of Tarquinius Superbus.

arx, arcis [*arceō*], f., *citadel, stronghold*.

ās, assis, m., *an as*, the unit of Roman coinage, orig. a pound of copper, but finally reduced to half an ounce. It was then worth about a cent.

- āscendō, see scandō.
- Asia**, ae, f., *Asia*, esp. *Asia Minor*.
- Asiāticus**, adj., *Asiatic*. As noun, **Asiāticus**, i, m., cognomen of Lucius Cornelius Scipio, conqueror of Antiochus.
- asper**, **aspera**, **asperum**, adj., *rough, bitter, sharp; harsh, violent, severe*.
- asperitās**, ātis [asper], f., *roughness, harshness; acidity (of vinegar)*.
- āspernor**, see spērnō.
- aspis**, idis, f., *an asp, viper*.
- āstūtia**, ae [āstūtus], f., *shrewdness, smartness, cleverness*.
- āstūtus** [āstū, *cunning*], adj., *smart, clever, shrewd, cunning*.
- asylūm**, i, n., *place of refuge, asylum*.
- at, conj., *but', but yet, nevertheless*.
- Athēnae**, ārum, f. plur., *Athens*, the chief city of Greece, situated in Attica, in the southeastern part of central Greece.
- '**Athesis**, is, m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul, near which Marius defeated the Cimbri in 101 B.C.
- Atilius**, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See Rēgulus.
- atque, āc, conj., *and, and also*.
- atquī, conj., *and yet, but yet, yet*.
- atrōciter** [atrōx], adv., *fiercely, cruelly*.
- atrōx**, ūcis, adj., *savage, fierce, cruel, horrible*.
- attentus**, adj., *attentive*.
- attonitus** [attonō, *to thunder at*], adj., *thunder-struck, awe-struck, overwhelmed*.
- Attus**, i, m., *Attus Nārius*, an augur who defied Tarquinius Priscus.
- auctor**, ūris [augeō], m., *producer, originator, cause*.
- auctōritās**, ātis [auctor], f., *authority, power; influence, weight, dignity*.
- aucupium**, i [avis + capiō], n., *bird-catching, fowling*.
- audācia**, ae [audāx, bold], f., *boldness, daring; rashness, presumption*.
- audeō**, ēre, ausus sum, to venture, dare.
- audiō**, īre, īvī, ītus, to hear, listen to; dictō audiēns esse, to obey.
ex — exaudiō, īre, īvī, ītus, to hear clearly, distinguish.
- auferō**, see ferō.
- aufugiō**, see fugiō.
- augeō**, ēre, auxi, auctus, to increase, enlarge.
- augur**, uris [avis], m., *an augur, sooth-sayer*, a priest whose business it was to take the auspicia. See auspiciū.
- augurium**, i [augur], n., *observance of omens, divination; augurium agere, to perform the augural ceremonies*.
- augustus** [augeō], adj., *majestic, venerable, imposing*.
- Augustus**, i [augustus], m., a title of honor given to Octavianus in b.c. 27, and after him to all the Roman emperors.
- aurēus** [aurum], adj., *golden*.
- auris**, is, f., *ear*.
- aurum**, i, n., *gold*.
- auspiciū**, i [avis + *speciō], n., *divination by noting the flight or cries of birds. In taking the auspicia, auspices, the augur sought to learn whether the gods favored or disapproved a proposed course of conduct*.
- aut, conj., or; aut...aut, either...or.
- autem, conj., always postpositive, but, however, moreover.
- auxiliūm**, i [augeō], n., *help, aid*; plur., *auxiliary troops (usually foreign and light-armed troops)*.
- avāritia**, ae [avārus], f., *greed, avarice*.
- avārus**, adj., *greedy, grasping, covetous*.
- āvellō**, ere, velli, vulsus [ab + vellō, to pluck], *to tear off or away, sever*.

Aventīnus, ī, m. (sc. mōns), *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Aventīnus, adj., *of or on the Aventine*.

aveō, ēre, —, —, to fare well, used only in the imperative **avē!** *hail! welcome! greetings!*

āversor, ārī, ātus sum [āvertō], *to scorn, repulse.*

āvertō, see **vertō**.

avidē [avidus], adv., *eagerly, greedily.*

avidus, adj., *desirous, eager, greedy.*

avis, is, f., *bird; sign, omen.*

avitus [avus], adj., *ancestral.*

āvocō, see **vocō**.

āvolō, see (2) **volō**.

avunculus [dim. of **avus**], m., *uncle, mother's brother.*

avus, ī, m., *grandfather, ancestor.*

B

baculum, ī, n., *a staff, stick.*

Bagrada(s), ae, m., *a river near Carthage.*

ballista, ae, f., *the ballista*, a military engine for hurling stones.

balneum, ī, n., *bath, bathing-place.*

barba, ae, f., *beard.*

barbarus, adj., *foreign, uncivilized, barbarous.* As noun, **barbarī, ὄρυμ**, pl. m., *foreigners, barbarians.*

bellātor, ὄρις [bellō], m., *fighter, brawler; warrior, soldier.*

bellicōsus [bellicus, warlike], adj., *warlike.*

bellō, āre, āvī, ātum [bellum], *to wage war, fight.*

re — rebellō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to wage war again, rebel.*

bellum, ī (orig. **duellum**, from **duo**), n., *war, warfare.*

bēlua, ae, f., *a wild beast; of a person, beast, brute, monster.*

bene [**bonus**], adv., *well, successfully;* comp. **melius**, sup. **optimē**.

beneficiū, ī [bene + faciō], n., *favor, kindness, service.*

benevolentia, ae [bene + (1) **volō**], f., *good will, kindly feeling; favor.*

benignē [benignus], adv., *kindly, courteously.*

benignus, adj., *kind, favorable.*

bibliothēca, ae, f., *library.*

bibō, ere, ī, —, to drink.

Bibulus, ī, m., *L. Calpurnius*, consul with Julius Caesar in 59 B.C.

biduum, ī [bis + diēs], n., *a period of two days, two days' time.*

bis [orig. **duis**; cf. **duo**], num. adv., *twice.*

blanditia, ae, f., *flattery; in pl., blandishments, allurements.*

Blosius, ī, m., gentile name of *C. Blosius Cāmānus*, a friend of C. Græchus.

Bocchus, ī, m., *Bocchus*, king of the Gaetuli, and ally of Jugurtha.

Boiorix, icis, m., *Boiorix*, chief of the *Cimbri*, defeated by Marius, 101 B.C.

bonus, comp. **melior**, sup. **optimus**, adj., *good; as noun, bonī, ὄρυμ*, m. pl., *good men, loyal citizens;* **bona, ὄρυμ**, n. pl., *goods, possessions.*

bōs, bovis, m. and f., *ox, cow; pl., cattle.*

bracchium, ī, n., *forearm, arm.*

brevis, e, adj., *short; brevi* (sc. **tempore**), adv., *in a little while, soon.*

Britanni, ὄρυμ, m. pl., *the inhabitants of England, the Britons.*

Brundisium, ī, n., *Brundisium*, a seaport in southeastern Italy, the regular point of embarkation for Greece.

Brūtus, ī, m., a cognomen in the Junian gens.

 1. *L. Iānius Brūtus*, the Liberator, nephew of Tarquinius Superbus, and consul with Collatinus in 509 B.C.

 2. *M. Iānius Brūtus*, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C.

3. *D. Iūnius Brūtus*, an officer of Julius Caesar in Gaul, but afterwards one of his murderers.

bulla, ae, f., an *amulet* or *charm* for the neck, commonly of gold, though often of leather. It was worn by children of free birth, but laid aside with the *toga praetexta* (see *prætextus*), and consecrated to the *Larēs*, or gods of the hearth.

C

C, orig. = English *G*, later = both *C* and *G*, finally = *C* alone; with proper names = *Gālius*, a Roman praenomen.

cadāver, eris [cadō], n., *a corpse*.

cadō, ere, cecidi, cāsūrus, *to fall*; *fall dead, be kill'd, die; happen*.

ad — *accidō*, ere, cidi, —, *to happen, befall, come to pass*.

con — *concidō*, ere, cidi, —, *to fall, be slain, perish*.

in — *incidō*, ere, cidi, —, *fall, fall into or on, meet; happen, occur; incidere in aliquem, to happen in the time of anybody*.

ob — *occidō*, ere, cidi, —, *fall down, fall, peris'; set (of the sun)*.

re — *recidō*, ere, cidi, —, *to fall back, return; fal.*

caedēs, is [caedō], f., *slaughter, massacre*.

caedō, ere, cecidi, caesus, *to cut, cut to pieces; kill, conquer, rout; virgis caedere, to flog*.

ob — *occidō*, ere, cidi. cīsus, *to cut down, kill, slay*.

prae — *praecidō*, ere, cidi. cīsus, *to cut short, cut off*.

caelestis, e [caelum], adj., *from heaven, heavenly, celestial*.

Caelius, i, m. (sc. mōns), *the Caelian hill*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

caelum, i, n., *the sky, heavens*.

caenōsus [caenum], adj., *foul, filthy*.

caenum, ī, n., *mud, filth, mire*.

Caesar, aris, m., *Caesar*, a family name in the Julian gens.

1. *C. Iūlius Caesar*, the famous dictator, born 100 b.c., quaestor in 68, aedile in 65, praetor in 62, consul in 59; conquered Gaul, 58–50; engaged in civil war with Pompey and his supporters, 49–46; created perpetual dictator in 46; murdered, March 15, 44.

2. The grandson of Caesar's sister, *C. Octāvius*, was adopted by Caesar, and henceforth known as *C. Iūlius Caesar Octāriānus*. He was born 63 b.c., formed the second triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus in 44; with Antony's help defeated Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Caesar, in 42, at Philippi; defeated Antony at Actium, in 31, and became sole master of the Roman world, which he ruled till his death in 14 A.D. See also **Augustus**.

caesariēs, —, acc. em, f., *hair (of the head), locks (only in sing.)*.

calamitās, ātis, f., *calamity, disaster*.

calcar, āris, n., *a spur*.

callidus, adj., *shrewd, cunning, sly*.

Calpurnia, ae, f., *Calpurnia*, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and wife of Julius Caesar.

Calpurnius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Bibulus**.

calvitium, ī [calvus], n., *baldness*.

calvus, adj., *bald*.

Calvus, ī [calvus], m., cognomen of *C. Licinius Macer Calvus*, poet and orator, 82–47 b.c.

Camers, ertis, m., an inhabitant of Camerium, a town of Umbria, a district in Central Italy.

Campānia, ae, f., a district on the west coast of Italy, south of Latium.

Campānus, adj., *Campanian*.

campus, ī, m., *a field, especially the*

Campus Mārtius. a plain lying between the Capitoline Hill and the Tiber, and thus orig. outside the walls. It was used as a place of exercise, as a parade ground and place for reviews. Later, elections were held there.

candeō. ēre, uī, —, to shine, glow.

ad accendō. ere, i, cēnsus, to set fire to, kindle, burn; arouse, fire, anger.

in — incendō. ere, i, cēnsus, to set on fire; arouse, excite.

candidus [candeō], adj., white.

Caninius, i, m., gentile name of C. Caninius Rēbilus, consul for a few hours on December 31, 45 B.C.

canis, is, m. and f., a dog.

Cannae, ārum, f. pl., a small town in Apulia in southeastern Italy.

Cannēnsis, e, adj., of or at Cannae.

canō, ere, cecinī, —, to sing, chant, play; sound, give signal.

prae — praecinō, ere, uī, —, to play before (one).

cantus, ūs [canō], m., song; note, cry.

Canusium, i, n., a town in Apulia near Cannae.

capesso, ere, iūi, itus [desid. of capiō]. to take eagerly, seize, resort to.

capillus, i [caput], m., the hair.

capiō, ere, cēpi, captus, to take, seize, capture; cōsilium capere, to form a plan.

ad — accipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take to one's self, receive, adopt; meet with, welcome; understand, interpret.

cou — concipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take in, imagine, conceive.

dē — dēcipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take in, catch, deceive, cheat.

ex — excipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take out, appropriate, overhear; receive, greet; await, confront.

in — incipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take up, begin, undertake.

inter — intercipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to seize in passing, steal, snare.

prae — praecipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptum, direct, bid, order.

re — recipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take back, recover; take, receive; sē recipere, to retreat, withdraw.

sub — suscipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus, to take up, undertake, assume, succeed to.

Capitōlinus, adj., pertaining to the Capitol.

Capitōlium, i, n., the Capitol, the chief temple of Jupiter in Rome; often, also, the hill on which this temple stood, the Mōns Capitōlinus, the citadel of Rome.

capra, ae, f., a she-goat; Capræ palūs, Goat Swamp, in the Campus Martius.

captīvus [capiō], adj., captive; as noun, captīvus, i, m., a prisoner, captive.

captō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of capiō]. to seize eagerly, strive to seize, strive for; take in, deceive, trap.

Capua, ae, f., a city in Campania noted for its luxury.

capulus, i [capiō], m., hilt, handle.

caput, itis, n., the head, life; head or capital of a nation; capite damnāre, to condemn to death.

carbō, inis, m., a coal, charcoal.

Carbō, inis, m., C. Papīrius, an enemy of Sulla, defeated by Pompey.

carcer, eris, n., a prison, esp. the state prison at Rome, built by Ancus Marcius, and known since the middle ages as the 'Mamertine Prison.' It lay at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, on the side towards the Forum. The historian Sallust thus describes it: "In the prison there is a place called the Tulliānum, about twelve feet

below the surface of the ground. It is built with strong walls, and above it there is a room constructed with stone vaulting. It is a disgusting and horrible place on account of the filth, the darkness, and the stench."

carnifex, fīcīs [carō, flesh + faciō], m., *executioner, butcher.*

carpentum, ī, n., a two-wheeled carriage.

carpō, ere, sī, tus, to pluck, tear.

dis — discerpō, ere, sī, tus, to pluck or tear in pieces.

ex — excerpō, ere, sī, tus, to pluck out, choose, select.

Carthāginiēnsis, e, adj., Carthaginian.

Carthāgō, inis, f., Carthage, a city on the northern coast of Africa, colonized by Phoenicians from Tyre.

Carthāgō Nova, f., New Carthage, a city on the east coast of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians.

cārus, adj., dear, beloved; costly.

casa, ae, f., a hut, cottage.

Casca, ae, m., C. Servilius, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar.

Cassius, ī, m., gentile name of C. Cassius Longinus, one of the foremost conspirators against Caesar in 44 B.C.

castellum, ī [dim. of castrum], n., a stronghold, castle, fort.

castigō, āre, āvī, ātūs [castus, pure + agō], to correct, punish, chastise.

castrum, ī, n., a fortified place; pl., castra, īrum, a camp.

cāsus, ūs [cadō], m., that which befalls, accident, chance; misfortune, calamity.

catapulta, ae, f., an engine for hurling arrows, catapult.

catēna, ae, f., a chain, fetter.

Catilina, ae, m., L. Sergius, who conspired against the state during Cicero's consulship, 63 B.C.

catillus ī, m., a small dish, plate.

Cūtō, īnis, m., M. Porcius, called Utī-

cēnsis, because he committed suicide at Utica in Africa, after the battle of Thapsus 46 B.C.

Catullus, ī, m., C. Valerius, the famous lyric poet, 87-54 B.C.

catulus, ī, m., a young animal, cub.

Catulus, ī, m., Q. Lutātius, who in 67 B.C. opposed the grant of extraordinary powers to Pompey for the war with the pirates.

cauda, ae, f., tail.

causa, ae, f., cause, reason, occasion; case at law; causā (with preceding gen.), for the sake of, a common expression of purpose; causam dīcere, to plead a case in court.

cautus [orig. part. of caveō], adj., careful, wary, cautious.

cavea, ae [cavus, hollow], f., a cage.

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, to be on one's guard, beware, guard against.

cēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum, to go, move; to go from, retire; yield, submit; ex sententiā cēdere, to turn out to one's satisfaction.

ab — abscēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to go away, withdraw, depart.

ad — accēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to go or come to, move towards, approach; be added.

ante — antecēdō, ere, cēssī, —, to go before, precede.

con — concēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssus, to withdraw, retire, depart; yield, submit; allow, grant, concede.

dē — dēcēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum, to go away, withdraw, depart; to die (sc. vītā).

dis — discēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum, to go away, depart; come off.

in — incēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to advance, approach; march; move slowly.

prae — praecēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to go before.

prō — prōcēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum,

to move forward, advance, make progress.

re — **recēdō**, *ere, cēssī, cēssum,*
to move back, withdraw, retire, retreat.

sē — **sēcēdō**, *ere, cēssī, cēssūrus,*
to retire, withdraw.

sub — **succēdō**, *ere, cēssī, cēssum,*
to follow, succeed; be successful.

celeber, *bris, bre*, adj., *famous.*

celebrātus [part. of **celebrō**, *to throng*],
adj., *of a place, thronged, frequented;*
of persons, places, or things, famous,
brilliant.

celer, *eris, ere*, adj., *swift, quick,*
lively.

celeritās, ātis [**celer**], f., *swiftness,*
speed, alertness.

celeriter [**celer**], adv., *quickly, soon.*

cella, *ae*, f., *chamber, sanctuary,*
shrine.

cēlō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to hide, conceal.*

Celtibērī, *ōrum*, m. pl., *the Celtiberi,*
a tribe in Spain.

cēna, *ae*, f., *dinner, the principal meal*
of the Romans, taken about three
o'clock.

cēnō, āre, āvī, ātus [**cēna**], *to dine,*
eat.

cēnseō, ēre, uī, us, *to rate, value; be*
of the opinion, think; determine,
decide.

cēnsus, ūs [**cēnseō**], m., *an enumeration*
and classification of the people ac-
cording to wealth, a census.

centiēs [**centum**], adv., *a hundred*
times.

centum, indecl. num. adj., *a hun-*
drd.

centuria, *ae* [**centum**], f., *a division of*
the army or the people, containing a
hundred persons, a century.

centuriō, ūnis [**centuria**], m., *a com-*
mander of a century, centurion,
captain.

cernō, ere, crēvi, certus [**crētus**], to

separate; see, perceive; decide, de-
termine.

dē — **dēcernō**, *ere, crēvī, crētus,*
to decide, determine; decree, vote,
entrust (by a decree); contend, fight.

sē — **sēcernō**, *ere, crēvī, crētus,*
to separate, divide.

certāmen, inis [**certō**], n., *match, trial*
of skill or strength; contest, battle.

certātim [**certō**], adv., *in rivalry,*
zealously.

certē [**certus**], adv., *certainly, surely.*

certō, āre, āvī, ātum [**certus**], *to vie*
with, contend.

certus [orig. part. of **cernō**], adj., *de-*
termined, fixed; certain, definite,
specified, assured; certiōrem facere,
to inform; certior fieri, to be in-
formed.

cervix, icis, f., *neck, throat.*

cēssō, āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of **cēdō**],
to be inactive, loiter, delay.

cēterum [**cēterus**], adv. and conj., *for*
the rest, but, moreover, besides.

cēterī, ae, a, adj., *the rest, the other,*
the others.

charta, ae, f., *writing material, paper,*
sheet (of Egyptian papyrus).

Chrysogonus, *i*, m., *L. Cornēlius*, a
freedman of Sulla.

cibārius [**cibus**], adj., *pertaining to*
food; rēs cibāria, provisions.

cibus, *i*, m., *food, victuals.*

cicātrix, icis, f., *a scar.*

cicer, *ciceris*, n., *a pea, chickpea.*

Cicerō, ūnis [**cicer**], m., *cognomen of*
M. Tullius Cicerō, the famous orator,
born at Arpinum, 106 B.C.: quaestor
in Sicily, 75; praetor, 66; consul, 63;
killed by Antony's order in 43.

Cimber, *bri*, m., *a Cimbrian*, one of
the Cimbri, the Teutonic tribe which,
together with the Teutones, invaded
Italy, and was defeated by Marius in
101 B.C.

Cimbricus, adj., *Cimbrian.*

cingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, to encircle, surround; gird, gird on, equip; obsidiōne cingere, to blockade, besiege.

ad — accingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, to gird, gird on, equip, arm.

sub — succingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, to gird, arm, equip.

cinis, eris, m., ashes.

Cinna, ae, m., L. Cornēlius, leader with Marius of the popular party, and enemy of Sulla, 87–84 B.C.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc., around, round about, throughout.

circum, adv. and prep. with acc., around, about.

circumdō, see dō.

circumstō, see stō.

circumveniō, see veniō.

circus, i, m., a circle, enclosure for athletic sports, esp. chariot-races;

Circus Māximus: see p. 18, n. 6.

citerior, ūris, adj., on this side, hither, nearer.

citō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of cieō, to set in motion], to rouse, urge on; summon.

con — concitō, āre, āvī, ātus, to rouse, excite; move, instigate.

ex — excitō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call or bring forth; rouse, excite.

in — incitō, āre, āvī, ātus, urge on, arouse, incite.

civicus [cīvis], adj., of citizens, civic; civica corōna, the civic crown, given to a soldier who saved the life of a citizen in battle.

civilis, e [cīvis], adj., of citizens, civil, civic; courteous, polite.

cīvis, is, m., citizen, fellow-citizen.

cīvitās, ūtis [cīvis], f., citizenship; state, body of citizens.

clādēs, is, f., disaster, overthrow, defeat; clādem accipere, to sustain a defeat; clāde adficere, to defeat.

clam [cēlō], adv., secretly.

clāmitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of clāmō], to cry aloud, shout loudly.

clāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, to shout.

ad — acclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, to shout loudly, exclaim.

con — conclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, cry out together, shout.

ex — exclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, to cry out, shout aloud, exclaim.

in — inclāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, shout loudly; cry out to, call upon, appeal to.

prō — prōclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, to call, cry out, proclaim.

sub — suclāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, to shout in answer, to answer loudly.

clāmor, ūris [clāmō], m., shout, cry, noise.

clandestinus [clam], adj., secret.

clangor, ūris, m., noise, clash, clang.

clārus, adj., bright; famous, renowned; of sound, clear, loud.

clāssicum, i [clāssis], n. (sc. sīgnūm), battle signal on the trumpet.

clāssis, is, f., a class or division of citizens; a fleet.

Claudia, ae, f., a sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Claudius, i, m., the name of a famous Roman gens.

1. Appius Claudius, one of the Decemvirs of 451 B.C.

2. Appius Claudius Pulcher, consul in 249 B.C., and defeated in a naval battle off Drepanum in Sicily.

claudō, ere, clausi, clausus, to shut, close; shut in, imprison.

ex — exclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut out, exclude.

in — inclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsus, to shut in, enclose; imprison.

clausula, ae [claudō], f., conclusion.

clāvus, i, m., a nail.

clēmēns, entis, adj., gentle, kindly, merciful.

clēmēnter [clēmēns], *adv.*, *quietly, mercifully, mildly.*

clēmēntia, *ae* [clēmēns], *f.*, *mercifulness, forbearance, kindness.*

Cleopatra, *ae*, *f.*, the famous queen of Egypt, renowned for her wit and beauty. She lived 69–30 B.C.

cliēns, *entis* [orig. cluēns, from *clueō*, *to hear*], *m.*, *a rassal, dependent, client.* The *clientēs* attached themselves to some patrician, who aided them in business, esp. legal business, and was practically their father or guardian. The clients in turn were bound to respect and serve their patron, and to assist him financially, esp. in ransoming him, if captured, and in providing a marriage portion for his daughters.

clivus. *i. m.*, *ascent, slope, hill; Clivus Capitōlinus*, a street running up from the Forum to the Capitol.

Clōdius, *i. m.*, plebeian form of *Clau-dius*, the gentile name of *P. Clōdius Pulcher*, Cicero's enemy, who, as tribune of the people, brought about his banishment.

Clypea, *ae*. *f.*, a fortified town in Africa, near Carthage.

Cn., abbreviation of the name **Gnaeus. coepi**, *coepisse, coep-tus*, *to begin.* *coerceō*, see *arceō*.

cōgītatiō, *ōnis* [cōgitō], *f.*, *thought, consideration, plan.*

cōgītō, see *agitō*.

cōgnātiō, *ōnis* [cōgnātus], *f.*, *blood relationship, ties of blood.*

cōgnātus [*con + (g)nāscor*], *adj.*, *related by blood*; as noun, *a kinsman, blood relation.*

cōgnitiō, *ōnis* [cōgnōscō], *f.*, *a legal investigation, judicial hearing; cōgnitiōnem instituere, to hold a hearing.*

cōgnōmen. *inis* [*con + (g)nōmen*], *n.*, *a name added to the individual and*

*clan names of a person; a surname, either as a title of honor, as **Āfricā-nus**, **Māgnus**, **Torquātus**, or as a nickname, as **Cicerō**. Cōgnōmina served to distinguish different families of the same gens.*

cōgnōminō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [cōgnōmen], *tr. surname, call.*

cōgnōscō, see *nōscō*.

cōgō, see *agō*.

cohors, *ortis*. *f.*, *cohort, company* (the tenth part of a legion). See *legiō*.

Collātia, *ae*, *f.*, a Sabine town near Rome.

Collātinus, *i. m.*, *L. Tarquinius*, the husband of Lucretia, and one of the first two consuls, 509 B.C.

collis, *is*, *m.*, *a hill.*

collum, *i. n.*, *neck.*

colō. *ere, uī*. *cultus, to till, cultivate; dwell in; practice, cherish; clothe, adorn; honor, esteem.*

ex — excolō, *ere, uī, cultus, to cultivate, improve, adorn; refine.*

in — incolō, *ere, uī, —, to dwell, dwell in, live.*

colōnia, *ae* [colō], *f.*, *a colony, settlement.*

columba, *ae*, *f.*, *a dove, pigeon.*

com. con. co, forms of the prep. *cum*, found only in compound words. See *cum*.

combūrō, see *ūrō*.

comes, *itis* [*con + (1) eō*], *m.*, *companion, comrade; attendant, follower.*

cōmitās. *ātis* [cōmis, *courteous*], *f.*, *courtesy, kindness.*

comitātus, *ūs* [*comitor*], *m.*, *escort, train.*

comitium, *i* [*con + (1) eō*], *n.*, *the Comitium, a place adjoining the Forum Romanum, where the voters assembled; comitia, ūrum, the comitū, an assembly of the people (esp. for elections); election; comitia indicere, to set a date for an election.*

- comitor, ārī, ātus sum [comes], to accompany.
- commeātus, ūs, m., a furlough.
- commendō, see mandō.
- commigrō, see migrō.
- commilitō. ḫnis [con + miles], m., fellow-soldier, comrade.
- comminus [con + manus], adv., hand to hand, at close quarters.
- committō, see mittō.
- commodē [commodus], adv., properly, fitting'y, rightly.
- commodus [con + modus], adj., in due measure, suitable, fit, convenient.
- commoveō, see moveō.
- commūniō, see mūniō.
- commūnis, e [con + mūnus], adj., common, joint, general.
- commūniter [commūnis], adv., in common, together.
- commūtō, see mūtō.
- cōmōd, see emō.
- compār, paris [con + pār], adj., equal to, like; fitting, suitable.
- comparō, see parō.
- compellō, see pellō.
- comperiō, see pariō.
- compēs, edis [con + pēs], f., usually in the pl., shackles, fetters.
- complector, ī, plexus sum, to embrace.
- compleō, see *pleō.
- complōrātiō, ḫnis [complōrō, to bewail], f., lamentation, wailing.
- complūrēs, a or ia [con + plūs], adj., several, many, very many.
- compōnō. see pōnō.
- compos, potis [con + potis, able], adj., master of; vōtī compos fierī, to gain one's heart's desire.
- composite, ī [compōnō], n., agreement.
- comprehendō, see prehendō.
- comprimō, see premō.
- comprobō, see probō.
- computō, see putō.
- con, see com.
- concēdō, see cēdō.
- concidō, see cadō.
- conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus [concilium], to bring together, conciliate; win over, secure.
- re — reconciliō, āre, āvī, ātus, to reunite, reconcile.
- concilium, ī [con + calō, to call], n., assembly, gathering.
- concipiō, see capiō.
- concitō, see citō.
- conclāmō, see clāmō.
- concordia, ae [con + cor, heart], f., union, harmony, concord.
- concupiscō, ere, cupivī, cupitus [con + cupiō], to desire greatly, crave.
- concurrō, see currō.
- concursus, ūs [concurrō], m., a con-course, throng; attack, charge, onset.
- condemnō, see damnō.
- condiciō, ḫnis [condicō, to agree], f., agreement, stipulation, terms.
- condō, see dō.
- condūcō, see dūcō.
- cōnferō, see ferō.
- cōnfertus [part. of cōnferciō, to stuff together], adj., crowded, dense.
- cōfessiō, ḫnis [cōnfiteor], f., confession, acknowledgment.
- cōfēstim, adv., immediately, at once.
- cōficiō, see faciō.
- cōfidentia, ae [cōfidō, to trust], f., boldness, assurance, confidence.
- cōfirmātus [orig. part. of cōfirmō]. adj., courageous, resolute.
- cōfirmō, see firmō.
- cōfiteor, see fateor.
- cōflagrō, āre, āvī, — [con + flagrō, to burn], to burn, be destroyed (by fire).
- cōfigō, see *fligō.
- cōnfliō. see flō.
- cōfluō. see fluō.
- cōfodiō, see fodiō.

cōnfugiō, see fugiō.
 congerō, see gerō.
 congredior, see gradior.
 congressus, ūs [congredior], m., *meeting, interview, encounter, fight.*
 congruō, ere, i, —, *to agree, tally.*
 cōniciō, see iaciō.
 cōniungō, see iungō.
 cōniunx or cōniux [cōniungō], m. and f., *married person, husband, wife.*
 cōniūrātiō, ūnis [cōniūrō], f., *a conspiracy, plot.*
 cōniūrātiō, ūrum [orig. part. of cōniūrō], m. pl., *conspirators.*
 cōniūrō, see iūrō.
 cōniux, see cōniunx.
 conlaudō, see laudō.
 conlēga, ae [con + legō], m., *one chosen at the same time, a colleague.*
 conligō, see legō.
 conlocō, see locō.
 conloquium, i [conloquor], n., *an interview, conference.*
 conloquor, see loquor.
 cōnor, āri, ātus sum, *to attempt, try.*
 conqueror, see queror.
 conquirō, see quaerō.
 cōnsalūtō, see salūtō.
 cōnscendō, see scandō.
 cōnscientia, ae [con + sciō], f., *consciousness, knowledge.*
 cōnsiscō, see sciiscō.
 cōnscius [con + sciō], adj., *acquainted with, aware of.*
 cōnscribō, see scribō.
 cōnscriptus [orig. part. of cōnscribō], adj., *enrolled; patrēs cōscripti.* The official title of the senators. Roman writers took this phrase as = patrēs et cōscripti, explaining patrēs as *patricians, of whom orig. the senate was wholly composed, and cōscripti as denoting the plebeians newly enrolled in the senate in 509 B.C., after the expulsion of the kings.* It may, however, = *enrolled patriciae, to*

distinguish the senators from the patricians who were not enrolled in the senate.
 cōnsecrō, see sacrō.
 cōnsēnsus, ūs [cōnsentio], m., *united opinion, consent, agreement.*
 cōnsentio, see sentio.
 cōnsequor, see sequor.
 cōnserō, see serō.
 cōnservō, see servō.
 cōnsiderō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to look at closely, examine, reflect, consider.*
 cōnsidō, see sidō.
 cōnsilium, i [cf. cōnsulō], n., *plan, scheme; judgment, wit, sense, shrewdness; cōnsilium capere or inire, to plan.*
 cōnsistō, see sistō.
 cōnsobrinus, i [con + soror], m., *first-cousin, cousin.*
 cōnsōlor, āri, ātus sum [con + sōlor]. *to comfort,*, *cheer.*
 cōspectus, ūs [cōspiciō], m., *sight, view.*
 cōspiciō, see *speciō.
 cōspicuus [cōspiciō], adj., *in plain sight, conspicuous, remarkable.*
 cōspirātiō, ūnis [cōspirō, *to breathe together, plot*], f., *a plot.*
 cōspirātiō, ūrum [cōspirō, *to plot*], m. pl., *conspirators.*
 cōstāns, antis [orig. part. of cōnstō], adj., *of strong character, firm, resolute; steadfast, consistent.*
 cōstancer [cōnstāns], adv., *firmly, resolutely, steadfastly.*
 cōstantia, ae [cōnstāns], f., *a typical Roman virtue, strength of character, steadiness of purpose, firmness; courage, faithfulness.*
 cōnsterñō. see sternō.
 cōnstituō, see statuō.
 cōnstō, see stō.
 cōsuēscō. see suēscō.
 cōsuētūdō. inis [cōsuētus, part. of cōsuēscō], f., *habit, custom.*

cōnsul, *ulis*, m., *a consul*, the title given to the two highest officials of the Roman republic. The office was created in 509 B.C. At first its powers were equal to those of the kings, except in religious matters. Later, certain of these powers were transferred to other magistrates. The consuls were elected annually; their joint names were used in giving dates. At the close of their official term, the consuls usually governed a province for a year as proconsuls. **cōnsulāris**, *e* [**cōnsul**], adj., *of consular rank*; as noun, *an ex-consul*. **cōnsulātus**, *ūs* [**cōnsul**], m., *consulship*. **cōnsulō**, *ere*, *ūi*, *tus*, *to take counsel*, *deliberate*; *to take counsel with*, *to consult*; *graviter cōsulere*, *to take vigorous measures*. **cōnsultō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [freq. of **cōsulō**], *to take counsel*, *deliberate*. **cōnsūmō**, see **sūmō**. **contemnō**, *ere*, *tempsi*, *temptus*, *to despise*, *scorn*. **contemptor**, *ōris* [**contemnō**], m., *one who despises*, *scorner*. **contendō**, see **tendō**. **contentiō**, *ōnis* [**contendō**], f., *straining*, *effort*, *energy*; *dispute*, *strife*. **contentus** [orig. part. of **contineō**], adj., *content*, *satisfied with*. **continentia**, *ae* [**contineō**], f., *self-restraint*, *moderation*. **contineō**, see **teneō**. **contingō**, see **tangō**. **continuō** [**continuus**], adv., *forthwith*, *straightway*. **continuus** [**contineō**], adj., *uninterrupted*, *continuous*, *successive*, *incessant*. **cōntiō**, *ōnis* [orig. **co(n)ventiō**, from **conveniō**], f., *an assembly*, *meeting*. **contrā**, prep. with acc., *against*, *contrary to*.

contrahō, see **trahō**. **contrārius** [**contrā**], adj., *opposite*, *contrary*. **contubernālis**, *is* [**con + taberna**, *a tent*], m., *tent-companion*, *comrade*. **contumēlia**, *ae*, f., *insult*, *reproach*, *abuse*. **contundō** [**con + tundō**, *to beat*, *strike*], *to crush*, *destroy*. **contus**, *i*, m., *a pole*, *pike*. **cōnūbium**, *i* [**con + nūbō**], n., *marriage*, *right of intermarriage*. **convalēscō**, *ere*, *valui*, — [**con + valeō**], *to begin to be well*, *recover*. **conveniēns**, *entis* [**conveniō**], adj., *agreeing* or *consistent with*, *befitting*. **conveniō**, see **veniō**. **convertō**, see **vertō**. **convincō**, see **vincō**. **convivium**, *i* [**con + vivō**], n., *a feast*. **convocō**, see **vocō**. **coorior**, see **orior**. **cophinus**, *i*, m., *a basket*. **cōpia**, *ae* [**co(n) + ops**], f., *abundance*, *supply*; *opportunity*; in pl., *resources*, *forces*, *troops*. **cōpiōsē** [**cōpiōsus**], adv., *abundantly*; *of speech*, *fluently*, *eloquently*. **cōpiōsus** [**cōpia**], adj., *abounding in*, *well supplied*. **coquus**, *i*, m., *a cook*. **cōram** [**co(n) + ōs**], adv., *before one's eyes*, *in person*; prep. with abl., *before*, *in the presence of*. **corium**, *i*, n., *skin*, *hide*. **Cōrnēlia**, *ae*, f., *Cornelia*.
 1. A daughter of P. Scipio Africanus Maior, and mother of the Gracchi.
 2. A daughter of L. Cornelius Cinna, first wife of Julius Caesar.
Cōrnēlius, *i*, m., the name of a very important Roman gens. See **Cinna**, **Cossus**, **Lentulus**, **Scipiō**, and **Sulla**. **cōrnū**, *ūs*, n., *horn*; *wing* (of an army).

corōna, ae, f., a crown, garland. See **cīvicus**.

corpus, oris, n., a body.

corrīgō, see **regō**.

corripiō, see **rapiō**.

corrumpō, see **rumpō**.

corruō, see **ruō**.

corvus, ī, m., a raven. In XVI. 3 it may be translated *grappling-iron*, though the reference is rather to a wooden boarding bridge, which swung freely round a pole in the prow of the ship. In battle it was dropped upon the deck of a hostile vessel and held there by a sharp iron spike in its under side.

cōs, cōtis, f., flint stone, whetstone.

Cōssus, ī, m., *A. Cornēlius*, consul in 343 b.c.

cottīdānus [cottīdiē, daily], adj., daily; usual, customary; everyday, commonplace.

Crassus, ī, m., *M. Licinius*, called *Dūves* because of his enormous wealth; consul in 70 b.c., and triumvir with Caesar and Pompey in 60; defeated and killed by the Parthians 53 b.c.

crēber, bra, brum, adj., crowded, numerous, incessant.

crēdō, ere, crēdidi, crēditus, to lend, entrust to; believe in, trust; believe, think.

Cremera, ae, f., a river in Etruria, near Veii.

cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, to burn.

Cremōna, ae, f., a town on the river Po.

creō, āre, āvī, ātus, to make, create; to choose, elect.

re — recreō, āre, āvī, ātus, to renew, revive, encourage.

crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētus, to grow, increase.

in — incrēscō, ere, crēvī, —, to grow upon; grow, increase.

criminor, āri, ātus sum [crimen, a

charge], to complain of, denounce; with infin., to charge.

crīnis, is, m., hair.

cruciātus, ūs [cruciō], m., torture, torment.

cruciō, āre, āvī, ātus [crux], to crucify, torture, torment.

crūdēlis, e, adj., cruel, unfeeling.

crūdēlitas, ātis [crūdēlis], f., cruelty.

cruentus [cf. **cruor**], adj., blood-stained.

crumēna, ae, f., a purse, money bag.

cruor, ūris, m., running blood, gore.

crūs, crūris, n., a leg.

crux, crucis, f., cross, gallows.

crystallinus [crystallum, crystal], adj., of crystal; as noun, **crystallum**, ī (se. vās), n., a vase of crystal.

cubiculum, ī [cubō], n., a bedchamber.

cubō, āre, uī, itum, to lie down, recline; to lie sick.

re — recubō, āre, —, —, to lie on one's back, lie, recline.

cūiās, ātis, interr. pron., of what country? whence?

culpa, ae, f., fault, guilt.

cultellus, ī [dim. of **culter**], m., a small knife.

culte, tri, m., knife, dagger.

cultus, ūs [colō], m., cultivation; refinement, luxury; mode of living, style.

cum, prep. with abl., with, together with, at the same time with. In composition the forms **com**, **con**, and **co** are used, and denote (1) accompaniment, (2) intensity.

cum, conj.; of time, when, while, whenever; of cause, since; of concession, although; **cum . . . tum**, both . . . and, not only . . . but also.

***cumbō**, an old verb, same root as **cubō**.

ad — accumbō, ere, cubui, cubitum, to lie or recline (esp. at table).

in — **incumbō**, *ere, cubui, cubitum, to lie or lean upon; devote one's self.*

ob — **occumbō**, *ere, cubui, cubitum, to fall (in death), die.*

prō — **prōcumbō**, *ere, cubui, cubitum, to fall forward, fall prostrate.*

cunctātiō, *ōnis [cunctor], f., delay.*
Cunctātor, *ōris [cunctor], m., Delayer, a name given to Q. Fabius Maximus.*

cunctor, ārī, ātus sum, to delay, linger.

cupidē [*cupidus*], *adv., eagerly.*

cupiditās, *ātis [cupidus], f., craving, desire, eagerness.*

cupidō, *inis [cf. *cupidus*], f., desire, craving, greed.*

cupidus [*cupiō*], *adj., desirous, fond: greedily, covetous.*

cupiō, *ere, ivī (ii), itus, to crave, desire, covet.*

cūr, *adv., why? for what reason?*

cūra, ae, *f., care, anxiety.*

Curēs, *iūm, f. pl., a Sabine town.*

Cūria, *ae, f., a curia, ward, one of the ten divisions into which each of the three orig. Roman tribes was divided; council chamber, esp. the Roman Senate-house, either the *Cūria Hostilia*, adjoining the Forum on the north side, or the *Cūria Pompēia*, built by Pompey in the Campus Martius. In the latter Caesar was murdered.*

Cūriātius, *ī, m., name of the three Alban brothers who fought with the Horatii.*

Curius, *ī, m., gentile name of *Mānius Curius Dentātus*, a famous Roman hero, renowned for his frugality and simplicity of life. He died in 270 B.C.*

cūrō, āre, āvī. ātus [cūra], to care for, attend to; with gerundive and infin., see to it that, take care that.

prō — **prōcūrō**, *āre, āvī, ātus, to care for, attend to; of omens, to avert by sacrifices.*

currō, ere, cucurri, cursum, to run.
ad — **accurrō, ere, (cu)curri, cursum, to run to, hasten towards.**

con — **concurrō, ere, (cu)curri, cursum, to run together; to rush together (in battle), charge, fight.**

dē — **dēcurrō, ere, (cu)curri, cursum, to run down, hasten down.**

dis — **discurrō, ere, (cu)curri, cursum, to run in different directions; wander, roam.**

ob — **occurrō, ere, (cu)curri, cursum, to run to meet, meet; withstand, oppose.**

sub — **succurrō, ere, ī, —, to run to, help, aid.**

currus, ūs [currō], m., a chariot.
cursus, ūs [currō], m., running; journey, passage, course; speed.

curūlis e [*currus*], *adj., of a chariot. Sella curūlis, see sella.*

cūstōdia, ae [*cūstōs*], *f., watching; guard-house, prison; pl., pickets, watchmen.*

cūstōdiō, ire, ivī, itus [*cūstōs*], *to watch, guard, defend.*

cūstōs, ūdis, *m. and f., guardian, protector.*

Cyrus, *ī, m., Cyrus the Great, 559-529 B.C., founder of the Persian empire.*

D

D., abbreviation of the name **Decimus**.
Dāci, *ōrum, m. pl., the Dacians, a people living on the north of the Danube.*

damnātiō, *ōnis [damnō], f., condemnation.*

damnō, āre, āvī. ātus, *to judge guilty, condemn; capite damnāre, to condemn to death.*

con — **condemnō, āre, āvī, ātus, to find guilty, condemn, sentence.**

dē, *prep. with abl.; of place, from, down from, out of; of time, after, during;*

of cause, *in consequence of, through*; of relation, *concerning, in respect to*. In compounds it generally denotes thoroughness, but occasionally has negative force.

dea, *ae*, *f.*, *a goddess*.

deambulō, see **ambulō**.

dēbeō, see **habeō**.

dēbilis [*dē + habilis*], adj., *weak, disabled, helpless*.

dēcēdō, see **cēdō**.

decem, indecl. num. adj., *ten*.

december, *bris, bre*, adj., *tenth*; as noun, **December** (*sc. mēnsis*), m., *December, the tenth month* (counting from March, with which the Roman year originally began).

decemvir, *i* [*decem + vir*], m., *a member of a commission of ten men, a decemvir*.

dēcernō, see **cernō**.

decet. *ēre, uit*, impers., *it is fitting*.

decimus [*decem*], num. adj., *tenth*.

Decimus, *i*, m., *a Roman praenomen*.

dēcipiō, see **capiō**.

Decius, *i*, m., *the gentile name of P. Decius Mās, consul b.c. 240*.

dēclarō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [*dē + clārus*], *to make clear, disclose; show, declare*.

decorō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [*decas*], *to adorn, deck*.

dēcurrō, see **currō**.

decus, *oris*, n., *grace, glory, honor, splendor, ornament*.

dēcutiō, see **quatiō**.

dēditicius, *i* [*dēditus*], m., *a captive*.

dēditiō, *ōnis* [*dēdō*], f., *a surrender*.

dēditus [orig. part. of **dēdō**], adj., *surrendered; devoted to, addicted to*. As noun, **dēditus**, *i*, m., *a captive*.

dēdō. see **dō**.

dēducō, see **dūcō**.

dēfatigātiō, *ōnis*, f., *weariness*.

dēfendō. see ***fendō**.

dēfensiō, *ōnis* [*dēfendō*], f., *a defense*.

dēfēnsor, *ōris* [*dēfendō*], m., *a defender*.

dēferō, see **ferō**.

dēfessus, adj., *worn out, weary*.

dēficiō, see **faciō**.

dēfigō, see **figō**.

deflectō, see **flectō**.

dēfōrmitās, *ātis* [*dēfōrmis*, *ugly*], f., *ugliness, disfigurement*.

dēfungor, see **fungor**.

dēgō, see **agō**.

dēhonestō, *āre, —, —* [*dē + honestō* (cf. *honōs*), *to honor*], *to disgrace, dishonor*.

dēiciō, see **iaciō**.

dein, see **deinde**.

deinceps, adv., *one after the other, in succession; next; thereafter, in the future*.

deinde or **dein** [*dē + inde*], adv., *subsequently, then, next; thereafter, from that time on*.

dēlābor, see **lābor**.

dēlēctus [orig. part. of (1) **dēligō**], adj., *picked, choice*.

dēlēctus, *ūs* [(1) **dēligō**], m., *a picking out, a levy, draft; dēlēctum agere or habēre, to hold a levy*.

dēleō, *ēre, ēvī, ētus*, to blot out, destroy.

dēliberābundus [*dēliberō*], adj., *pondering, reflecting*.

dēliberō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [*dē + libra, a balance*], *to weigh (consider) well, deliberate, ponder*.

dēlicatē [*dēlicatūs*], adv., *luxuriously, effeminately*.

dēlicatūs [cf. *dēliciae*], adj., *devoted to pleasure, luxurious, effeminate*.

dēliciae, *ārum*, pl. f., *delights, pleasure, luxury*.

(1) **dēligō**. see **legō**.

(2) **dēligō**, *āre*, see **ligō**.

delirō, *āre, —, —* [*dē + līra, a furrow*], *to be crazy*.

- dēlitēscō, ere, litui, — [dē + lateō, to hide], lie hid, be concealed.
- Delphī, ὄρυμ, pl. m., Delphi, a town of Phocis in Central Greece, renowned for its oracle of Apollo.
- dēmissē [dēmissus, modest], adv., modestly, humbly, abjectly.
- dēmittō, see mittō.
- dēmoror, see moror.
- dēmum, adv., at last, finally; tum dēmum, then at last, not till then.
- dēnārius, ī, m., a silver coin, equivalent orig. to 10, afterwards to 16, asses. Its value varied from 16 to 20 cents.
- dēnegō, see negō.
- dēnique, adv., thereafter, thereupon; at last, finally; briefly, in short.
- dēnūntiō, see nūntiō.
- dēnuō [dē + novō], adv., anew, again.
- dēoscular, see oscular.
- dēpellō, see pellō.
- dēpereō, see pereō.
- dēpōnō, see pōnō.
- dēpōscō, see pōscō.
- dēprecōr, see precōr.
- dēprehendō, see prehendō.
- dērideō, see rideō.
- dēscendō, see scandō.
- dēsciscō, see sciscō.
- dēscribō, see scribō.
- dēserō, see serō.
- dēsiderium, ī [dēsiderō], n., longing, yearning; regret.
- dēsiderō, āre, āvī, ātus, to long for; require, need.
- dēsiliō, see saliō.
- dēsipiēns, entis [orig. part. of dēsipiō], adj., foolish, silly. As noun, dēsipiēns, entis, m., a fool, madman.
- dēsipiō, see sapiō.
- dēsistō, see sistō.
- dēspēratiō, ūnis [dēspērō], f., despair, desperation.
- dēspērō, see spērō.
- dēspiciō, see *speciō.
- dēspondeō, see spondeō.
- dēstinō, āre, āvī, ātus, to make fast, fix; resolve, design, plan.
- dēstringō, see stringō.
- dēsum, see sum.
- dēsuper [dē + super], adv., from above.
- dētegō, see tegō.
- dēterreō, see terreō.
- dētineō, see teneō.
- dētrahō, see trahō.
- dētrēctō, āre, āvī. ātus [dē neg. + trāctō, to handle, manage], to decline, shirk.
- dētrimentum, ī [dēterō, to rub away], n., loss, damage.
- dēurō, see ūrō.
- deus, ī, m., a god, divinity.
- dēvincō, see vincō.
- dēvolō, see (2) volō.
- dēvoveō, see voveō.
- dexter, era, erum, and tra, trum, adj., right. As noun, dextra (sc. manus), f., the right hand.
- diadēma, atis, n., a royal crown, diadem.
- Diāna, ae, f., an ancient Italian goddess, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the moon and the chase.
- dicō, ere, dixi, dictus, to say, speak; call, name; appoint; causam dicere, to plead a case; diem dicere alicui, to bring a complaint against some one; iūs dicere, to administer justice, hold court; multam dicere, to impose a fine.
- ad — addicō, ēre, dixi, dictus, to be propitious to, assent; with acc., to adjudge, award.
- ē — ēdicō, ere, dixi, dictus, to make known, proclaim; order, command; diem ēdicere, to set a day (by public proclamation).
- in — indicō, ere, dixi, dictus, to proclaim, announce; appoint; impose, inflict.

- inter** — *interdicō*, *ere*, *dixi*, *dictum*, *to forbid, prohibit, exclude.*
- prae** — *praedicō*, *ere*, *dixi*, *dictus*, *to foretell, prophesy; warn, admonish.*
- dicō**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to declare; dedicate, consecrate.*
- ab** — *abdicō*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to disown, reject; sē abdicāre*, *to resign.*
- in** — *indicō*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to make known, reveal.*
- prae** — *praedicō*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to say openly, assert, declare.*
- dictātor**, *ōris* [*dictō*, *to order*], *m.*, *a dictator*, *a magistrate usually appointed only in times of extreme peril. He was named by one of the consuls, after the senate had declared the appointment of a dictator necessary. He held unlimited powers, but the term of his office was limited to six months.*
- dictātūra**, *ae* [*dictātor*], *f.*, *dictatorship.*
- dictitō**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [*freq. of dicō*], *to say often, assert, insist.*
- dictum**, *i* [*dicō*], *n.*, *saying, word, remark; command.*
- didūcō**, *see dūcō.*
- diēs**, *ēi*, *m.* and (*sometimes in sing.*) *f., a day; in diēs, from day to day.*
- diffidō**, *ere*. *fisus sum* [*dis neg. + fidō*, *to trust*], *to distrust, doubt.*
- diffluō**, *see fluō.*
- dignitās**, *ātis* [*dignus*], *f.*, *worth, high character; eminence, rank, reputation.*
- dignus**, *adj.*, *worthy, deserving of.*
- digredior**, *see gradior.*
- diligenter** [*diligō*], *adv.*, *industriously, diligently.*
- diligentia**, *ae* [*diligō*], *f.*, *carefulness, diligence, industry.*
- diligō**, *see legō.*
- dilūcēscō**, *ere*, *lūxi*, — [*cf. lūx*], *to grow light, dawn.*
- dīmicātiō**, *ōnis* [*dimicō*], *f., a fight.*
- dīmicō**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *to fight.*
- dīmittō**, *see mittō.*
- dīrigō**, *see regō.*
- dīrimō**, *see emō.*
- dīripiō**, *see rapiō.*
- dīruō**, *see ruō.*
- dis**, *dītis*, *comp.* *dītior*, *sup.* *ditissimus*, *adj.*, *rich, wealthy.*
- dis or dī**, *inseparable prefix, apart, asunder; sometimes negative, not.*
- discēdō**, *see cēdō.*
- discerpō**, *see carpō.*
- disciplina**, *ae* [*discō*], *f., teaching, training, discipline.*
- discipulus**, *i* [*discō*], *m.*, *a pupil.*
- discō**, *ere*, *didicī*, —, *to learn.*
- discribō**, *see scribō.*
- discrimen**, *inis* [*discernō*, *to divide*], *n.*, *difference; turning-point, decision; peril, crisis.*
- discurrō**, *see currō.*
- desertus** [*disserō*], *adj.*, *eloquent.*
- dispēnsātor**, *ōris* [*dispēnsō*, *to manage*], *m.*, *manager, steward, treasurer.*
- dispiciō**, *see *speciō.*
- displiceō**, *see placeō.*
- dispōnō**, *see pōnō.*
- disputō**, *see putō.*
- dissēnsiō**, *ōnis* [*dissentīō*, *to disagree*], *f.*, *disagreement, strife.*
- disserō**, *see serō.*
- dissimilis**, *e* [*dis neg. + similis*], *adj.*, *unlike.*
- dissimulō**, *see simulō.*
- dissipō**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *to scatter, squander, dissipate.*
- dissuādeō**, *see suādeō.*
- distrahō**, *see trahō.*
- distribuō**, *see tribuō.*
- dītior**, *dītissimus*. *see dis.*
- dītō**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [*dis*], *to enrich.*
- diū**, *adv.*, *for a long time, long.*
- diuturnus** [*diū*], *adj.*, *prolonged, long.*
- diversus** [*divertō*], *adj.*, *turned different.*

- ent ways, opposite, contrary; in dī-versa, apart, asunder.*
- divertō**, see **vertō**.
- dividō**, *ere, vīsi, visus, to divide, separate, distribute.*
- divinitus** [*divinus*], *adv., by divine agency, providentially.*
- divinus** [*divus*], *adj., godlike, divine.*
- divitiae**, *ārum* [*dives, rich*], *pl. f., wealth.*
- divus**, *adj., godlike, deified; often applied to the Roman emperors after death.*
- dō**, *dare, dōdī, datus, to put, place; give, present, entrust; operam dare, to pay attention; poenās dare, to suffer punishment.*
- ab** — **abdō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to put away, hide, conceal.*
- ad** — **addō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to put or join to, add.*
- circumdō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to place around, surround, enclose.*
- con** — **condō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to put together, found, build; put away, hid; sheath (a sword).*
- dē** — **dēdō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to give up, surrender.*
- ex** — **ēdō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to give out, give; give birth to, bear; publish, announce, reveal; perform; lūdōs ēdere, to celebrate games.*
- in** — **indō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to put in or on, give, confer.*
- per** — **perfō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to lose, destroy, ruin, waste.*
- prō** — **prōdō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to give or put forth, make known; hand down, record; betray.*
- re** — **reddō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to give back, restore, return; deliver (a letter); render.*
- sub** — **subdō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to put under, apply.*
- trāns** — **trādō**, *dere, didī, ditus, to give over, give up, surrender; hand*
- down, report, relate; hand over, entrust.*
- doceō**, *ēre, uī, tus, to teach, point out.*
- ē** — **ēdoceō**, *ēre, uī, tus, to teach thorougly.*
- doctor**, *ōris* [*doceō*], *m., teacher.*
- doctrina**, *ae* [*doceō*], *f., instruction; learning, training.*
- doctus** [orig. part. of *doceō*], *adj., educated, learned, skilled.*
- dolor**, *ōris* [*doleō*, *to feel pain*], *m., pain, grief, resentment.*
- dolōsē** [*dolus*], *adv., craftily.*
- dolus**, *i*, *m., craft, trickery.*
- domicilium**, *i* [*dcmus*], *n., dwelling.*
- dominātiō**, *ōnis* [*dominor*], *f., rule, su'remacy, dominion.*
- dominātus**, *ūs* [*dominor, to rule*], *m., rule, sway, mastery, command.*
- dominus**, *i*, *m., master (esp. of slaves), ruler, lord.*
- domō**, *āre, uī, itus, to tame, subdue.*
- domus**, *ūs*, *f., a house, home; loc. domi, at home; acc. domum, home-wards, home.*
- dōnātivum**, *i* [*dōnō*], *n., a gift.*
- dōnec**, *conj., while, until, as long as.*
- dōnō**, *āre, āvī, ātus* [*dōnum*], *to give, present.*
- dōnum**, *i* [*dō*], *n., a gift, present.*
- dormiō**, *ire, ivī, —, to sleep.*
- dorsum**, *i*, *n., back (of an animal); range or ridge (of a mountain).*
- dōs**, *dōtis* [*dō*], *f., dowry.*
- dōtālis**, *e* [*dōs*], *adj., of a dowry; dō-tālia dōna, wedding presents.*
- dubitō**, *āre, āvī, ātum* [*dubius*], *to doubt, waver, hesitate.*
- dubius**, *adj., doubtful, uncertain; in dubium vocāre, to call in question.*
- ducenti**, *ae, a* [*duo + centum*], *num. adj., two hundred.*
- dūcō**, *ere, dūxi, ductus, to lead; prolong; cōnsider, reckon: fossam dū-cere, to build a ditch; fūnus dūcere,*

to celebrate a funeral; uxōrem dūcere, to marry.

ab — **abdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead off or away, drag off, remove.*

ad — **addūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead to, bring; induce, influence.*

con — **condūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to bring together; contribute to, serve.*

dē — **dēdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead (away); attend, escort.*

dis — **didūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead or draw apart, separate, open.*

ē — **ēdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead forth or out; bring up, rear.*

in — **indūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead or bring in, introduce; lead, induce, influence.*

intrō — **intrōdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead or bring in, usher in, admit.*

per — **perdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead, conduct, escort; pursue; spend, pass.*

re — **redūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead or escort back, accompany.*

sē — **sēdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead apart or aside.*

sub — **subdūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead or draw away (secretly), withdraw, remove; hide.*

trāns — **trādūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductus, *to lead or carry across, transport; spend, pass (time).*

dūdum, adv., *a while ago.* See **iam**.

Duilius, i., m., C., a Roman general who defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle, 260 B.C.

(1) **dum**, adverbial particle found only in compounds, *a while; with negatives, yet.*

(2) **dum**, conj., *while, until.*

dummodo [dum + modo], conj., *provided.*

duo, ae, o, num. adj., *two.*

duodecim [duo + decem], num. adj., *twelve.*

duodenī, ae, a, adj., *twelve each, twelve.*

duplex, icis [duo + plicō, *to fold*], adj., *two-fold, double.*

duplicō, āre, āvī, ātus [duplex], *to double, repeat.*

dūrō āre, āvī, ātus [dūrus], *to harden; endure, hold out, last.*

dūrus, adj., *hard, rough; rude, uncultivated; unfeeling.*

dux, ducis [dūcō], m., *leader, guide; commander, general.*

Dyrrachium, i., n., a town in Illyria, on the east coast of the Adriatic, nearly opposite Brundisium.

E

ē, see **ex**.

ecquid, interr. adv., used (1) to emphasize a direct question, *at all?* (2) in indir. question, *whether.*

ēdicō, see **dicō**.

ēdictum, i [ēdīcō], n., *proclamation, edict.*

ēditus [orig. part. of **ēdō**], adj., *high.*

edō, ere (**ēsse**), ēsī, ēsus, *to eat, consume.*

ēdō, see **dō**.

ēdoceō, see **doceō**.

ēducātiō, ūnis [ēducō], f., *training, education.*

ēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

ēducō, āre, āvī, ātus [ēdūcō], *to bring up, rear, train, educate.*

effēminātus [orig. part. of **effēminō**, *to make womanish*], adj., *womanish.*

(1) **efferō**, see **ferō**.

(2) **efferō**, āre, āvī, ātus [**ex** + **ferus**], *to render wild or savage; madden.*

efficiō, see **faciō**.

efflāgitō, see **flāgitō**.

effugiō, see **fugiō**.

effundō, see **fundō**.

egeō, īre, uī, —, *to be lacking; to be poor or in need.*

Egeria, ae, f., the nymph from whom King Numa received revelations.

ego, meī, pers. pron., I; pl. nōs, we.

ēgredior, see **gradior**.

ēgregiē [ēgregius], adv., excellently, exceedingly, strikingly.

ēgregius [ē + grex], adj., select, distinguished, excellent.

ēiciō, see **iaciō**.

ēlābor, see **lābor**.

ēlabōrō, see **labōrō**.

ēlanguēscō, ere, **ēlangui**, —, to grow faint or feeble; slacken, abate.

ēlātus [orig. part. of (1) **efferō**], adj., high; elated, exalted, puffed up.

ēleganter [ēlegāns, choice], adv., with good judgment, judiciously.

ēlegantia, ae [ēlegāns, choice], f., taste, refinement, elegance, grace.

elephantus, i, m., the elephant.

ēliciō, see ***laciō**.

ēlidō, see **laedō**.

ēligō, see **legō**.

ēloquentia, ae [ēloquor, to speak], f., eloquence.

ēmineō, ēre, uī, —, to stand out, tower up.

ēmittō, see **mittō**.

ēmō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, to take; buy, purchase; gain, acquire.

con — cōmō, ere, cōmpsi. cōmptus, to bring together, arrange, dress (the hair), comb.

dis — dirimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, to take apart, separate; rēs dirimere, to adjust matters.

ex — eximo, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, to take out, remove; free, release.

inter — interimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, to take from the midst (of men), kill.

re — redimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, to buy back, ransom; replace.

ēn, interj., lo! behold! see!

ēnim, conj., always postpositive,

namely, in fact, you know; for, because.

ēniteō, see **niteō**.

ēnitor, see **nitor**.

ēnsis, is, m., a sword.

(1) eō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to go or come, walk, march.

ab — abeō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to go away, depart; abire in, pass into, change into.

ad — adeō, ire, īvī (ii), itus, to go or come to, approach, visit.

ante — anteeō, ire, īvī (ii), —, to go before.

dē + per — dēpereō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to die, perish.

ex — exeō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to go or come forth; retire.

in — ineō, ire, īvī (ii), itus, to enter, begin; cōsilium inire, to form a plan.

inter — intereō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to perish, die.

intrō — introeō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to enter.

ob — obeō, ire, īvī (ii), itus, to go to meet; perform; perish, die.

per — pereō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to perish, disappear, die.

praeter — praetereō, ire, īvī (ii), itus, to go or pass by; omit.

re — redeō, ire, īvī (ii), itūrus, to go or come back, return.

sub — subeō, ire, īvī (ii), itus, to come or go up to, go under, encounter, face (danger); venēnum subit, the poison spreads.

trāns — transeō, ire, īvī (ii), itus, to cross (over); pass by.

(2) eō [is], adv., for that reason, therefore; to that place, thither; to that degree, so far.

Ephesius, adj., Ephesian.

Ephesus, i, f., a Greek city on the west coast of Asia Minor.

epigramma, atis, n., epigram, poem.

Ēpirus, ī, f., a country on the Ionian Sea, northwest of Greece proper.

epistula, ae, f., a letter.

epulor, ārī, ātus sum [epulum], to feast.

epulum, ī, n. (pl., epulae, ārum, f.), a feast, banquet.

eques, itis [equus], m., a horseman, cavalryman; knight, or member of the equestrian order. The three centuries of knights established by Romulus formed the cavalry of the Roman army. Later, the number was increased to 1800, to each of whom a horse was furnished by the state, together with an allowance for its keep. Later, the term *equitēs* included not only those who actually served in the army, but also those who possessed a certain fortune, which in the time of Augustus was set at about \$15,000.

equester, tris, tre [equus], adj., of the knights, knightly.

equitō, āre, āvī, — [equus], to ride. ad — **adequitō**. āre, āvī, —, to ride to, ride up.

equus, ī, m., a horse.

ērēctus [orig. part. of ērigō], adj., upright, erect.

ergā, prep. with acc., towards, to, with respect to.

ergō, adv., expressing an inference, like now, well, then, therefore.

ērigō, see *regō*.

error, ūris [errō, to wander], m., wandering, error, mistake.

ērubēscō, ere, ērubui, —, to grow red, blush; feel ashamed.

ērudiō, ire, ivi. ītus [ē + rūdis], to polish, educate, train.

ērumpō, see *rumpō*.

ēruō, see *ruō*.

ēsca, ae [edō], f., food, bait.

ēscendō, see *scandō*.

Ēsquiline, ī, m. (sc. collis), the Esqui-

line Hill, the largest of the seven hills of Rome.

et, (1) adv., also, too, even; (2) conj., and, and yet, but; et . . . et, both . . . and.

etiam [et + iam], adv. and conj., and also, also, even.

Etrūria, ae, f., the country of the Etruscans, northwest of Latium.

Etrūsci, ūrum, pl. m., the Etruscans, the people of Etruria.

etsi [et + si], conj., even if, although.

Euripiđēs, is, m., a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B.C.

Eurōpa, ae, f., Europe.

ēvādō, see *vādō*.

ēvehō, see *vehō*.

ēventus, ūs [ēveniō, to come out], m., outcome, result; occurrence, event.

ēvertō, see *vertō*.

ēvocō, see *vocō*.

ex, before consonants often ē, prep. with abl.; of place, out of (the midst of), from; of cause, in consequence of, because of; according to; in compounds, forth, out; thoroughly; not. **exāctor**, ūris [exigō, to exact], m., exactor, enforcer.

exāminō, āre, āvī, ātus [exāmen, means of weighing], to weigh, examine, compare.

exanimō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + anima], to put out of breath, kill.

exārdēscō, ere, ārsi, — [ex + ārdēscō, intens. of ārdeō, to burn, glow], to blaze forth.

exarō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + arō, to plow], to scratch off, compose.

exasperō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + asper], to roughen, irritate, provoke.

exaudiō, see *audiō*.

excelsus, adj., lofty, high; as noun, **excelsum**, ī, n., elevated station.

excerpō, see *carpō*.

excidium, ī, n., downfall, ruin.

excipiō, see *capiō*.

- excitō, see citō.
- exclāmō, see clāmō.
- exclūdō, see claudō.
- excōgitō, see agitō.
- excolō, see colō.
- excubiae, ārum [ex + cubō], pl. f., *a lying out on guard; the watch, watchmen.*
- excūsatiō, ūnis [excūsō], f., *excuse.*
- excūsō, ūre, āvī, ātus [ex + causa], *to free from trial, excuse.*
- executiō, see quatiō.
- exemplum, i [eximō], n., *specimen, example, precedent, warning.*
- exeō, see (1) eō.
- exerceō, see arceō.
- exercitus, ūs [exerceō], m., *an army.*
- exhauriō, see hauriō.
- exhibeō, see habeō.
- exhorriēcō, ere, horruī, —, *to shudder at, shrink from.*
- exigō, see agō.
- exiguus [exigō, *to weigh exactly*], adj., *scanty, short, brief.*
- eximius [eximō], adj., *choice, distinguished, remarkable, excellent.*
- eximō, see emō.
- existimō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + aestimō, *to value*], *to value; think, believe.*
- exitium, i [exeō], n., *destruction, ruin, death.*
- exitus, ūs [exeō], m., *outcome, close; departure; end of life, death.*
- exrior, see orior.
- expediō, ire, īvī (ii), itus [ex + pēs], *to set free, extricate; procure, obtain.*
- expellō, see pellō.
- expendō, see pendō.
- experimentum, i [experior], n., *proof, test, trial.*
- experior, īrī, tus sum, *to test, try; find out, learn, experience.*
- expetō, see petō.
- expilō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to plunder, rob.*
- expiō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + piō, *to ap-*
- please]*, *to make amends for, atone for.*
- explēō, see *pleō.
- explōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to reconnoiter.*
- expōnō, see pōnō.
- expōscō, see pōscō.
- expositiō, ūnis [expōnō], f., *exposure.*
- exprimō, see premō.
- expūgnatiō, ūnis [expūgnō], f., *a taking by storm, storming, capture.*
- expūgnō, see pūgnō.
- exquisitus [exquirō, *to seek out*], adj., *carefully sought out, special.*
- exsecrō, see sacrō.
- exsequiae, ārum [ex + sequor], pl. f., *funeral procession, funeral.*
- exserō, see serō.
- exsilium, i, n., *banishment, exile.*
- exsistē, see sistō.
- exspectatiō, ūnis [exspectō], f., *expectation, anticipation.*
- exspectō, see spectō.
- exspirō, see spirō.
- extinguō, see stinguō.
- exstō, see stō.
- exstruō, see struō.
- exsultō, see saltō.
- extemplō [ex + dim. of tempus], adv., *on the instant, at once, forthwith.*
- exter or exterus, tera, terum, adj., *outer, foreign; comp. exterior; sup. extrēmus, outermost, extreme; last, furthest; last part of.*
- extimēscō, ere, timui, — [ex + *timēscō, *inceptive of timeō*], *to fear or dread greatly.*
- extrā [exter], (1) adv., *on the outside, without;* (2) prep. with acc., *outside of, beyond.*
- extrahō, see trahō.
- extraordīnārius [extrā + ūrdō], adj., *out of the common run, uncommon.*
- extrēmus, see exter.
- exuō, ere, i, ūtus, *to draw or pull off, lay aside; strip, despoil.*
- exūrō, see ūrō.

F

faber, *fabri*, m., *a workman* (in hard materials), *smith*, *carpenter*.

Fabius, *i.*, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Maximus**.

fabricō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātus* [cf. *faber*], *to make, build, construct*.

fābula, *ae* [*for, to speak*], f., *story, play*.

facētē [*facētus, witty*], adv., *wittily*.

facile [*facilis*], adv., *easily; readily, willingly*.

facilis, *e* [*faciō*], adj., *easy*.

facinus, *oris* [*faciō*], n., *a deed; crime*.

faciō, *facere*, *fēci*, *factus*, *to make, do, perform; choose, appoint; stipendia*

facere, to serve a campaign; sūmptum facere, to spend; verba facere, to speak; vim facere, to use violence; pass., fiō, fieri, factus sum, to be done, occur, take place, happen.

ad — **adficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus*, *to do something to, affect; treat, visit with*.

con — **cōnficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus*, *to do thoroughly; complete, prepare; accomplish, make; exhaust, kill*.

dē — **dēficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectum, withdraw, revolt; fail, disappear, give out*.

ex — **efficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus*, *to work out, bring to pass, accomplish; make, render, cause, effect*.

in — **inficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus*, *to stain, dye; pollute, taint*.

inter — **interficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus, to kill; murder*.

per — **perficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus, to do thoroughly, execute, accomplish*.

sub — **sufficiō**, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectus, to put under, or in place of, appoint as successor, substitute; intrans., suffice, be sufficient*.

factiō, *ōnis* [*faciō*], f., *party, faction*.

factum, *i* [*faciō*], n., *a deed, act*.

facultās, *ātis* [*facilis*], f., *means, opportunity; ability, skill*.

fācundia, *ae* [*fācundus, eloquent*], f., *eloquence, oratory*.

Falernus, adj., *Falernian*; *ager Falernus, a famous wine-growing district in Campania*.

fāma, *ae* [*for, to speak*], f., *talk, report, rumor; tradition; fame, reputation*.

famēs, *is*, f., *hunger*.

familia, *ae* [*famulus, a slave*], f., *the slaves in a household; family, house, race*.

familiāris, *e* [*familia*], adj., *belonging to a household, private, intimate, friendly; well-known; rēs familiāris, private property*. As noun, m., *an intimate friend*.

familiāritās, *ātis* [*familiāris*], f., *friendship, intimacy*.

fāmōsus [*fāma*], adj., *famous; notorious; scurrilous, slanderous*.

famula, *ae*, f., *a slave-woman*.

fānum, *i*, n., *a shrine, temple*.

fascis, *is*, m., *a bundle*; pl., *the fasces*, a bundle of rods carried by the lictors before various magistrates. Outside of Rome an axe was bound with the rods. The rods and axe were typical of the magistrate's power to punish, even to the extent of inflicting the death penalty. See *lictor*.

fāsti, *ōrum* [*fāstus*], pl. m., *a register, esp. of business days, also of officers, triumphs, etc.; the calendar*.

factus [*fās, right*], adj., *not forbidden, legal; diēs fāstus, a day on which it was legal to hold court, a business day*.

fātalis, *e* [*fātum, fate*], adj., *fateful*.

fateor, *ēri*. *fassus sum, to confess*.

con — **cōnfiteor**, *ēri*, *fessus sum, to confess freely, acknowledge, avow*.

prō — **profiteor**, *ēri*, *fessus sum, to declare publicly, avow; nōmen pro-*

fitēri, to avow one's self a candidate.

faucēs, ium, pl. f., throat.

Faustulus, ī, m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faustus, ī [faveō], m., the Lucky, a name given by Sulla to his son.

Fausta, ae [faveō], f., the Lucky, a name given by Sulla to his daughter.

faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, to favor, support.

favor, ūris [faveō], m., favor, good will.

fax, facis, f., torch, firebrand.

fēlicitās, ātis [fēlix], f., good fortune, luck, happiness.

fēlix, īcis, adj., lucky, fortunate, happy. As noun, m., cognomen of Sulla.

fēmina, ae, f., a woman, female.

femur, femoris, n., the thigh.

***fendō**, ere, to strike.

dē — **dēfendō**, ere, ī, fēnsus, to ward off, repel; defend, protect.

ob — **offendō**, ere, ī, fēnsus, to strike against, displease, vex.

ferē, adv., almost, about (esp. with numbers).

feriō, īre, percussī, percussus, to strike.

fermē [for ferimē, sup. of ferē], adv., almost, about (esp. with numbers).

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bear, carry, take; bear, endure, suffer; say, report, tell; pass., to be borne, rush; aegrē, indignē or molestē ferre, to take amiss; lēgem ferre, to propose a law.

ab — **aufērō**, ferre, abstuli, ablātus, to take or carry away, remove; steal.

ad — **adferō**, ferre, attuli, adlātus, to bring to, offer, give; announce, report.

con — **cōnferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bring together, collect; devote,

apply; bestow; sē cōnferre, betake one's self, go.

dē — **dēferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bring or carry down or to, carry off, remove; give, offer; report; rem dēferre ad populū, to submit a matter to the people.

ex — **efferō**, ferre, extuli, ēlātus, to carry out, take away; lift up, puff up, elate, exalt.

in — **inferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bring in, upon, or against; bellum inferre, to wage (offensive) war; signa inferre, to advance against; sē inferre, to betake one's self.

ob — **offerō**, ferre, obtuli, oblātus, to bring before, offer, present; expose.

per — **perferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bear or carry through, carry; retain.

prae — **praeferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to carry or put before; set before, prefer, rate higher.

prō — **prōferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to carry or bring forth, produce; cite, quote; make known, mention.

re — **referō**, ferre, rettuli, relātus, to bear or bring back; give back, return, repay; lift, raise; count, reckon; sē referre, to betake one's self.

trāns — **trānsferō**, ferre, tuli, lātus, to bear or take over or across, transport; transfer, shift.

ferōx, ūcis [ferus], adj., bold, confident; high-strung, warlike; fierce, cruel.

ferreus [ferrum], adj., of iron, iron.

ferrum, ī, n., iron; an iron tool, as a sword, axe, dagger.

ferus, adj., wild, barbarous, cruel.

fessus, adj., tired, weary; weak, feeble.

fēstīnō, āre, āvī, ātūm, to hasten, hurry.

Fētiālis, is (sc. sacerdōs), m., an ambassador, treaty priest, who negoti-

tiated treaties of peace, and made formal declarations of war.

Fētiālis, *e*, adj., pertaining to the *Fētiales*, *Fetial* (see preceding word).

fīdēliter [fīdēlis, faithful], adv., *faithfully*.

Fidēnātēs, *iūm*, pl. m., the people of Fidenae, an ancient town on the Tiber, five miles north of Rome.

fīdēs, *fidei*, f., *good faith, integrity; trust, belief, credence; pledge*.

fīdūcia, *ae* [fidus, faithful], f., *trust, confidence, reliance; courage*.

figō, ere, *fixi, fixus, to fix, fasten*.

dē — *dēfigō*, ere, *fixi, fixus, to fasten, esp. to fasten (to the ground) with amazement, astonish*.

sub — *suffigō*, ere, *fixi, fixus, to fasten beneath or on; cruci suffigere, to crucify*.

trāns — *trānsfigō*, ere, *fixi, fixus, to pierce through, transfix, stab*.

filia, *ae*, f., *daughter*.

filius, *i*, m., *son*.

finō, ere, *finxi, fictus, to form, invent; feign, pretend*.

finiō, ire, *ivi, itus* [finis], *to limit, bound; finish, end, settle*.

finis, is, m., *boundary, limit, end; pl. m., territory*.

finitimus [finis], adj., *neighboring; as noun, finitimi, ūrum, pl. m., neighbors*.

fiō, fieri, *factus sum, see faciō*.

firmō, āre, āvī, ātus [firmus]. *to make firm, strengthen*.

ad — *adfirmō*, āre, āvī, ātus, *to strengthen; assert, declare*.

con — *cōfirmō*, āre, āvī, ātus, *to strengthen, ratify, confirm; assert*.

firmus, adj., *strong, powerful; trusty*.

fīgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to demand*.

ex — *efflāgitō*, āre, āvī, ātus, *to demand vigorously or earnestly*.

flāmen. *inīs*, m., *a Flamen, a priest devoted to the service of a particular*

god, esp. Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus. His office was to make sacrifices and to watch the sacred fire of the god.

flamma, ae, f., *flame, fire*.

fēbūliter [fēbilis, mournful], adv., *mournfully, tearfully*.

flectō, ere, *flexi, flexus, to bend, turn*.

dē — *dēflectō*, ere, *flexi, flexus, to bend or turn aside or away, turn*.

in — *inflectō*, ere, *flexi, flexus, to bend, curb, relax*.

flēō, flēre, flēvi, flētus, *to weep; bewail*.

***flīgō**, ere, *to strike*.

ad — *adflīgō*, ere, *fixi, flictus, to dash against or down; afflict, ruin*.

con — *cōflīgō*, ere, *fixi, flictus, to dash together, contend, fight*.

prō — *prōflīgō*, āre, āvī, ātus, *to dash down, overcome (in battle)*.

flō, flāre, flāvi, —, *to blow*.

ad — *adflō*, flāre, flāvi, —, *to blow towards, blow*.

con — *cōflō*, āre, āvī, ātus, *to blow up, kindle, cause; aes aliēnum cōflāre, to contract debt*.

in — *infō*, āre, āvī, ātus, *to blow up, inflate*.

flōrēns, entis [flōreō], adj., *blooming, flourishing; flōrēns iuventa, youthful beauty*.

flōreō, ēre, ui, — [flōs, a flower], *to bloom, flourish, prosper*.

fluctus, ūs [fluō], m., *wave, billow, flood*.

flūmen, inīs [fluō], n., *stream, river*.

fluō, ere, *fluxi, —, to flow*.

con — *cōnfuō*, ere, *fluxi, —, to flow or stream together, assemble*.

dis — *diffluō*, ere, *fluxi, —, to flow in different directions, melt away, disappear; ūtiō et lūxū diffluere, to abandon one's self to ease and luxury*.

fluvius, i [fluō], m., *a stream, river*.

foculus, i [dim. of **focus**], m., *a firepan, brazier*.

focus, i, m., *fireplace, hearth*.

- fodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, to dig.
 con — cōnfodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus,
 to stub, pierce.
 sub — suffodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus,
 to dig beneath, undermine, tunnel;
 stab b'neath.
 trāns — trānsfodiō, ere, fōdī, fos-
 sus, to pierce, stab, slash.
- foedē [foedus, *fou*], adv., *fouly,*
basely.
- foederātus [foedus], adj., *leagued or*
allied wi h.
- foedus, eris, n., *a treaty, alliance.*
- fōns, fontis, m., *a spring, fountain.*
- forās [*fora, a door; cf. foris], adv.,
out of doors, forth, out.
- fore, fut. infin. of sum.
- forēnsis, e [forum], adj., *of or in the*
forum, forensic.
- foris, is, f., *a door; usually in pl.*
- fōrma, ae, f., *form, figure, beauty.*
- formidolōsus [formidō, *dread*], adj.,
dreadful, terrible.
- fors, fortis (only nom. and abl. sing.),
f., chance, accident, good fortune.
- fortāsse [fors], adv., *perhaps, possi-
 bly.*
- forte [abl. of fors], adv., *by chance.*
- fortis, e, adj., *strong, brave.*
- fortiter [fortis], adv., *bravely.*
- fortitūdō, inis [fortis], f., *bravery,*
resolution.
- fortūna, ae [fors], f., *luck, fortune*
(whether good or ill); personified,
the goddess of fortune.
- Forum, ī [cf. foris, *out of doors*], n., *an*
out-of-door plucc, market, Forum;
esp. the Forum Rōmānum between
the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It
*was the center of the political, re-
 ligious, and business life of Rome.*
- fossa, ae [fodiō], f., *a ditch.*
- foveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus, to warm,
cherish, favor.
- re — refoveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus, to
restore, refresh, revive.
- frāgmentum, ī [frangō], n., *fragment,*
bit.
- fragor, ūris [frangō], m., *noise, esp.*
thunder peal.
- frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, to break in
pieces, break; subdue, overcome.
- re — refringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus,
to break up or open.
- frāter, tris, m., *brother.*
- frāternus [frāter], adj., *brother's,*
brotherly.
- fraudō, āre, āvī, ātus [fraus], to cheat,
rob.
- fraus, fraudis, f., *foul play, treachery.*
- frendō, ere, —, —, to gnash the teeth.
- frēnum, ī, n., *bridle, curb, rein.*
- frequēns, entis, adj., *crowded, fre-
 quent; in great numbers.*
- frequenter [frequēns], adv., *often.*
- frequentia, ae [frequēns], f., *crowd,*
throng.
- frigidus [frigeō, *to b̄ cold*], adj., *cold.*
- frūgālitās, ātis [frūgālis, *thrif*], f.,
thrif, economy, frugality.
- frūmentārius [frūmentum], adj., *con-
 cerning corn; rēs frūmentāria, the*
corn supply.
- frūmentum, ī [fruor], n., *grain, corn.*
- fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, to us̄, enjoy.
- per — perfruor, fruī, frūctus sum,
to enjoy thoroughly.
- frūstrā, adv., *in rain, fruitlessly.*
- Fūfetius, ī, m., *Mettius Fūfetius,*
leader of the Albans against Tullius
Hostilius.
- Fūfidius, ī m., *a follower of Sulla.*
- fuga, ae, f., *flight.*
- fugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to flee, flee from.
- ab — aufugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to flee
from, run away, escape.
- con — cōnfigiō, ere, fūgī, —, to
flee for refuge; res rt to.
- ex — effugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to
escape.
- prō — profugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to
flee, escape.

re — *refugiō, ere, fūgi, —, to flee back, escape.*

trāns — *trānsfugiō, ere, fūgi, —, to flee to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert.*

fugō, āre, āvī, ātus [fugiō], to put to flight, rout.

fulgeō, ēre, fulsī, —, to flash, gleam. fulmen, inis [fulgeō], n., lightning flash, thunderbolt.

Fulvius, ī, m., A. Fulvius, who put his son to death because he joined Catiline's conspiracy.

fūnāle, is [fūnis, a cord], n., a torch.

fundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, to pour, pour out, shed; rout, scatter.

ex — *effundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, to pour out; scatter, squander, lavish.*

prō — *profundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, to pour forth or out, squander, waste.*

fundus, ī, m., farm, estate.

fungor, ī, fūnctus sum, to perform, discharge, serve through (an office).

dē — *dēfungor. ī, fūnctus sum, to perform, finish; to die (sc. vītā).*

fūnus, eris, n., burial, funeral rites.

furēns, entis [orig. part. of furō, to rave], adj., furious, raging.

Fūrius, ī, m., gentile name of P. Fūrius Philus, who revealed the plan formed by certain nobles to leave Italy after the battle of Cannae.

furor, ūris [furō, to rave], m., rage, madness, fury.

fūrtō [abl. of fūrtum, theft], adv., stealthily, secretly.

futūrus [orig. fut. part. of sum], adj., coming, future.

G

Gabii, ūrum, pl. m., an ancient town in Latium, east of Rome.

Gabini, ūrum, pl. m., the inhabitants of Gabii.

Gadēs, ium, pl. f., a town on the

southern coast of Spain (modern Cadiz).

Gaetuli, ūrum, pl. m., the Gaetuli, a tribe of northern Africa.

Gāius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Gallia, ae, f., Gaul, which included modern France, Belgium and Holland, and the parts of Germany and Switzerland west of the Rhine.

Gallus, ī, m., a Gaul.

gaudium, ī, n., joy, gladness.

Gaurus, ī, m., a mountain of Campania.

gaza, ae, f., treasure, riches.

geminātus, adj., doubled, twofold; consecutive.

geminus, adj., twin, twofold. As noun, gemini, ūrum, pl. m., twins.

gemō, ere, uī, —, to sigh, groan.

gener, generī, m., a son-in-law.

genitus, see gignō.

gēns, gentis, f., a gens or clan, consisting of a number of families claiming a common lineage, and having certain religious rites in common; tribe, people, nation.

genū. ūs, n., knee.

genus, eris, n., race, family, stock, birth; kind, class, sort.

Germāni, ūrum, pl. m., the Germans.

Germānia, ae, f., Germany.

gerō, ere, gessi, gestus, to bear, carry; wear; carry on, wage, manage; perform, do; sē gerere, to conduct one's self, behave; rem pūblicam gerere, to administer the state; rēs gestae, exploits, history.

con — congerō, ere, gessi, gestus, to bring or heap together, collect.

gestō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of gerō], to bear, carry, wear.

gestus, ūs [gerō]. m., bearing; gesture.

gignō, ere. genui, genitus, to produce, bēget; genitus, born of.

gladius, ī, m., a sword.

glōria, ae, f., glory, fame, renown.

glōrior, ārī, ātus sum, to boast, brag, pride one's self.

glōriōsē [glōria], adv., gloriously.

Gnaeus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Gracchus, ī, m., a family name in the Sempronian gens.

1. *Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus*, tribune of the people in 133 b.c.

2. *C. Semprōnius Gracchus*, brother of (1), and tribune in 123 b.c.; killed in 121.

gradior, gradī, gressus sum, to walk, step.

ad — aggredior, ī, gressus sum, to approach, attack, assail.

con — congregdior, ī, gressus sum, to meet; join battle, fight.

dis — digredior, ī, gressus sum, to go apart or away, depart.

ex — ēgredior, ī, gressus sum, to go or march out or away; disembark. (The verb is construed with the abl., the abl. with ex, or the acc.).

in — ingredior, ī, gressus sum, to enter, advance, proceed.

prō — prōgredior, ī, gressus sum, to go forth or on, advance.

re — regredior, ī, gressus sum, to go back, return, retreat.

trāns — trānsgredior, ī, gressus sum, to step over or across, cross.

gradus, ūs, m., a step; stage, period, degree; pl., steps, stairs.

Graecia, ae, f., Greece.

Graeculus, ī [dim. of *Graecus*], m., a poor or paltry Greek.

Graecus, adj., Greek, Grecian. As noun, **Graecus, ī, m.**, a Greek.

grānum, ī, n., a grain, seed.

graphium, ī, n., stylus (of metal) for writing, pen.

grātia, ae [grātus], f., favor, regard, credit; influence; return, thanks, gratitude; **grātiam habēre**, to feel thankful; **grātiās agere**, to show

gratitude, thank; **grātiam referre**, to repay a favor; **grātia** with preceding gen., frequent in expressions of purpose, for the sake of.

grātulor, ārī, ātus sum [grātus], to show joy, congratulate.

grātus, adj., pleasing, dear, acceptable.

gravis, e adj., heavy, severe, difficult; weighty, important.

gravitās, ātis [gravis], f., weight; dignity, influence, importance.

graviter [gravis], adv., weightily; vigorously, seriously, with dignity.

gravor, ārī, ātus sum [gravis], to be burdened; take amiss, grudge.

grex, gregis, f., herd, common herd; band, company.

gubernātor, ūris [gubernō, to steer], m., helmsman, pilot.

H

habeō, ēre, uī, itus, to have, hold, keep; consider, regard, treat, use; render (honor, etc.); **ōrātiōnem habēre**, to deliver a speech; **lūdibriō habēre**, to mock.

ad — adhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold to or toward, apply, employ; employ as counsel, consult; summon, invite.

dē — dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, to withhold, owe; **dēbet**, **dēbuit** + inf., ought, must, should.

ex — exhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold forth, show, display, exhibit.

in — inhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold or draw in, restrain.

post — posthabeō, ēre, uī, itus, to place after (i.e. lower than), rate lower, esteem less.

prae — praebeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold forth, offer, grant, supply, furnish; **aurēs praebēre**, to listen.

prō — prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to check, keep off; hinder, prevent.

habilis, e [habeō], adj., *handy, easily wielded.*

habitatiō, ūnis [habitō], f., *dwelling-place.*

habitō, āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of habeō], *to inhabit; dwell, live.*

habitus, ūs [habeō], m., *state, condition; habit, dress, attire.*

hālitus, ūs, m., *breath.*

Hamilcar, aris, m., a famous Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal (2).

Hannibal, alis, m., a Carthaginian name.

1. A naval commander, defeated by C. Duilius, 260 b.c.

2. The son of Hamilcar, born b.c. 247. He invaded Italy in 218, but was defeated by Scipio at Zama in 202; he then fled to the East, and died in 183.

Hannō, ūnis, m., a Carthaginian general, defeated by Regulus.

haruspex, icis, m., *a soothsayer.*

Hasdrubal, alis, m., a Carthaginian name.

1. Son of Hamilcar, and brother of Hannibal (2); fought against Scipio Africanus in Spain; defeated and killed at the battle of the Metaurus in Italy, 207 b.c.

2. Son of Gisco; fought against Scipio Africanus in Spain and Africa.

hasta, ae, f., *a spear.*

haud, adv., *by no means, not, not at all.*

hauriō, ire, hausi, haustus, *to drink, swallow.*

ex — exauriō, ire, hausi, haustus, *to empty, exhaust; ruin, impoverish.*

Herculēs, is, m., a Grecian hero, celebrated for his strength and marvelous deeds in many parts of the world.

hērēs, ēdis, m., *an heir.*

hic, haec, hōc, dem. pron., *this, the following, the latter; he, she, it.*

hic [hic], adv., *here, hereupon, at this point.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter, storm.*

Hierosolyma, ūrum, pl. n., *Jerusalem.*
hilarē [hilarus, *merry*], adv., *merrily, cheerfully, gaily.*

hilaritās, ātis [hilaris, *merry*], f., *merriment, gaiety.*

hinc [hic], adv., *from this place or time, hence; hinc — hinc, on this side . . . on that, on the one side . . . on the other.*

hirundō, inis, f., *a swallow.*

Hispānia, ae, f., *Spain* (including Portugal). It was divided into two provinces, *Hispānia Citerior* and *Hispānia Ulterior.*

Hispāniōnsis, e, adj., *Spanish, in Spain.*

Hispānus, adj., Spanish. As noun, *Hispānus, ī*, m., *a Spaniard.*

hodiē [hō(c) + diē], adv., *to-day.*

homō, inis, m. and f., *a human being, man; hominēs, mankind, the world.*

honestē [honestus], adv., *honorable.*

honestus [honōs], adj., *honored, respected; honorable, right, virtuous.*

honōrātē [honōrātus, honored], adv., *honorable, with respect.*

honōrificus [honōs + faciō], adj., *that does honor, complimentary.*

honorō, āre, āvī, ātus [honōs], *to honor, do honor to.*

honōs or **honor**, **ōris**, m., *honor, respect, esteem; public office; personified, Honor (a deity).*

hōra, ae, f., *hour, the twelfth part of the day (sunrise to sunset) or night.*

Horātiōs, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

horreō, ēre, uī, —, *to stand on end, bristle; shudder at, shrink from.*

horror, **ōris** [horreō], m., *dread, terror, horror.*

hortatiō, ūnis [hortor], f., *encouragement, exhortation.*

hortor, ārī, ātus sum, to exhort, urge.
hortus, ī, m., a garden.

hospes, itis, m., entertainer, host; guest, friend; stranger.

hospita, ae [hosipes], f., a stranger; guest.

hospitium, ī [hosipes], n., entertainment, hospitality; lodgings, inn.

hostia, ae, f., an animal for sacrifice, victim.

hostilis, e [hostis], adj., of or from the enemy, hostile.

hostiliter [hostilis], adv., in hostile manner.

Hostilius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Hostus Hostilius*, a general of the time of Romulus.

2. *Tullus Hostilius*, third king of Rome.

hostis, is, m., an enemy.

hūc [hic], adv., to this place, hither; hūc . . . illūc, hither . . . thither.

hūiuscēmodi [hic + modus], adv., of this (i.e. the following) kind.

hūmānitās, ātis [hūmānus], f., humanity, kindness; refinement, culture.

hūmānus [homō], adj., human, of man; kind, refined, cultured.

humilis, e [humus, the ground], adj., low; lowly, humble, common.

I

iaceō, ēre, uī, —, to lie, lie prostrate or dead.

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, to throw, cast, hurl.

ab — abiciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, to throw down, away, or aside, lay aside.

ad — adiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw to, add or join to, add (in speech).

con — cōniciō, icere, coniēcī, con-

iectus, to throw together, unite ; hurl, throw.

dē — dēiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw or hurl down, bring down ; lay low, dislodge, destroy.

ex — ēiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to cast or drive out, expel.

in — iniciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw in ; put in or on, lay ; inspire, suggest.

inter — intericiō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw or place between, interpose ; intervene (in pass.).

ob — obiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw before, put in the way : put in the hands of, turn over.

prō — prōiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw forth, fling out, throw.

re — rēiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw back, repel.

sub — subiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw or place under ; hand up ; present, submit ; subdue.

super — superiaciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, to throw across, let down.

trāns — trāiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw or carry across, transport ; pierce, penetrate, transfix ; go or pass over, cross.

iactatiō, īnis [iactō], f., tossing, motion.

iactitō, īre, —, — [freq. of iactō], to boast, brag.

iactō, īre. īvī, ātus. to push or toss about ; boast of, take pride in.

iam, adv., already, by this time, now ; soon, presently ; iam iam, already, at that very moment ; iam dūdum or iam pridem, long ago, long since.

iam dūdum, see iam.

Iāniculum, ī, n., a hill on the west bank of the Tiber.

iānua, ae, f., a door, entrance.

Iānus, ī, m., Janus, an old Latin divinity, who presided over all begin-

nings; commonly represented with two faces.

Iarbās, ae, m., king of Numidia and Mauretania (the modern Morocco).

ibi, adv., there, on that side; then, thereupon.

ibidem [ibi], adv., in the same place, on the spot.

icō, ere, icī, ictus, to strike; **foedus** icere, to strike (conclude) a treaty.

ictus, ūs [icō], m., blow, stroke, wound.

idem, eadem, idem, dem. pron., the same; often best rendered by adv., also, too, besides.

ideō, adv., for that reason, therefore; with this (that) purpose.

Idūs, uum, pl. f., the *Ides*, or middle of the month; the fifteenth of March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth of other months.

igitur, adv., then, therefore, accordingly.

ignāvia, ae [ignāvus, idle], f., idleness, sloth; worthlessness.

ignis, is, m., fire.

ignōminia, ae [in neg. + (g)nōmen], f., dishonor, disgrace, degradation.

ignōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, not to know; to be ignorant of, be unacquainted with.

ignōscō, see **nōscō**.

ignōtus [in neg. + (g)nōtus], adj., unknown, unfamiliar, strange.

ilicō [in + locō], adv., on the spot, at once, immediately.

ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., that, yonder; he, she, it; the famous, the.

illuc [ille], adv., there, yonder.

illuc [ille], adv., to that place, thither.

imāgō, inis, f., likeness, semblance, image; statue.

imbellis, e [in neg. + bellum], adj., unfit for war, unwarlike, cowardly.

imber, bris, m., rain, shower.

imbuō, ere, ī, būtus, to wet, moisten; inspire, imbue.

imitor, āri, ātus sum, to imitate, copy.

immātūrus [in neg. + **mātūrus**, ripe], adj., unripe; untimely, premature.

immēnsus [in neg. + **mētior**, to measure], adj., immeasurable, vast, immense.

immineō, ēre, uī, —, to overhang, threaten.

immittō, see **mittō**.

immō, adv., by no means, nay.

immolō, āre, āvī, ātus [in + mola, meal], to sprinkle (a victim) with sacrificial meal, sacrifice.

immortālis, e [in neg. + mortālis], adj., immortal.

immōtus [in neg. + mōtus], part of **moveō**, adj., unmoved, motionless.

impār, paris [in neg. + **pār**], adj., unequal.

impatiēns, entis [in neg. + patiēns], adj., impatient, intolerant.

impendūm, ī [impendō, to expend], n., outlay, cost, expense.

impēnsa, ae [impendō, to expend], f., outlay, cost, expense.

imperātor, īris [imperō], m., commander-in-chief, general; emperor.

imperātōrius [imperātor], adj., of a general.

imperfectus [in neg. + perfectus, part of **perficiō**], adj., unfinished.

imperium, ī [imperō], n., a command, order; military authority; sovereignty, supremacy; the state.

imperō, āre, āvī, ātum, to command, order; rule, govern; levy, demand.

impetrō, āre, āvī, ātus, to gain by asking, obtain, procure.

impetus, ūs [in + petō], m., an attack, onset; impulse, excitement; violence, energy, fury.

impietās, ātis [impious], f., irreverence, impiety.

impiger, gra, grum [in neg. + **piger**, lazy], adj., active, energetic.

- impius [in + *pius*], adj., *irreverent, wicked, undutiful.*
- impleō, see *pleō.
- implicō, āre, āvī or ui, ātus or itus [in + *plicō*, to fold], *to fold in, envelop; involve, attack.*
- implorō, āre, āvī ātus [in + *plōrō*, to wail, lament], *to beg, beseech, implore.*
- impōnō, see pōnō.
- imprimis [= in *prīmīs*], adv., *especially.*
- imprōvisus [in neg. + *prōvideō*], adj., *unforeseen, unexpected.*
- impūbēs, eris [in neg. + *pūbēs*, full grown], adj., *youthful.*
- impūgnō, see pūgnō.
- impūnitus [in neg. + *pūniō*], adj., *unpunished.*
- in, prep. with (1) acc.; of place, *into, to, on, upon, towards, against;* of purpose, *for, with a view to;* of other relations, *respecting, according to;* in diēs, *day by day;* (2) with abl.; of place, *in, on, upon, in the midst of, among;* of time, *in, in the course of, during;* of other relations, *in the case of, respecting, according to.*
- in, *not*, a prefix, which, when attached to adj. or participles, negatives or reverses their meaning.
- inaestimābilis, e [in neg. + *aestimō*, to reckon], *inestimab'e.*
- inambulō, see ambulō.
- inānis, e, adj., *empty; vain, idle.*
- ināuditus [in neg. + *audītus*, part. of audiō], adj., *unheard of, strange.*
- incautus [in neg. + *cautus*, wary], adj., *unsuspecting, off one's guard.*
- incēdō, see cēdō.
- incendium, i [incendō], n., *fire, conflagration.*
- incendō, see candēō.
- inceptum, i [incipiō], n., *beginning, attempt; undertaking, purpose.*
- incertus [in neg. + *certus*], adj., *uncertain, doubtful.*
- incēssō, ere, —, — [freq. of incēdō], *to assail, attack; rail at.*
- incidō, see cadō.
- incipiō, see capiō.
- incitō, see citō.
- inclāmō, see clāmō.
- inclinō, āre, āvī, ātus [in + *clīnō, to lean], (1) trans., *to cause to lean, bend, turn;* (2) intrans., *lean, incline; yield, give way.*
- inclusus, adj., *famous.*
- includō, see claudō.
- incōgnitus [in neg. + *cōgnitus*, part. of *cōgnōscō*], adj., *unknown.*
- incola, ae [incolō], m., *inhabitant.*
- incolō, see colō.
- incolūmis, e, adj., *safe, unharmed.*
- incōstantia, ae [in neg. + *cōnstantia*], f., *changeableness, fickleness.*
- incrēibilis, e [in neg. + *crēdō*], adj., *beyond belief, incredible.*
- increpō, āre, ui, itus, *to sound, resound; scold, upbraid; exclaim.*
- incrēscō, see crēscō.
- incumbō, see *cumbō.
- incūriōsus [in neg. + *cūriōsus*, careful], adj., *careless, negligent.*
- incursiō, ūnis [incurrō, to attack], f., *onset, attack, raid.*
- inde, adv., *from that place or time, thence; thereupon; from that circumstance, therefore.*
- index, icis [indicō], m., *mark, sign.*
- indicium, i [indicō], n., *sign, indication, evidence.*
- indicō see dicō.
- indicō, see dicō.
- indictus [in neg. + *dictus*, part of dicō], adj., *unsaid; unplead.*
- indignatiō, ūnis [indignor, to be angry], f., *displeasure, anger.*
- indignē [indignus], adv., *unworthily; angrily; indignē ferre to take (it) amiss.*

indignor, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [*indignus*], *to think unworthy; be angry.*

indignus [in neg. + *dignus*], adj., *unworthy of, unfit for* (with abl.).

indō, see *dō*.

indolēs, *is*, f., *inborn quality, natural gifts; character, nature, spirit.*

indūcō, see *dūcō*.

indūstria, *ae* [*indūstrius*, *active*], f., *diligence, activity, industry.*

ineō, see (1) *eō*.

inermis, *e* [in neg. + *arma*], adj., *unarmed, defenseless.*

infacētē [in neg. + *facētē*], adv., *without wit.*

infāns, *antis* [in neg. + *fāns*, part. of *fārī*, *to speak*], adj., *not speaking, speechless; as noun, m. and f., an infant.*

infēlix, *icis* [in neg. + *fēlix*], adj., *unfortunate, disastrous.*

inferior, *ōris* [comp. of *inferus*, *low*], adj., *lower, inferior.*

inferō, see *ferō*.

infēstō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*infēstus*], *to annoy, disturb.*

infēstus, adj., *hostile, threatening.*

inficiō, see *faciō*.

inflammō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [in + *flamma*], *to kindle, arouse, excite.*

inflātus [*inflō*], adj., *blown up, inflated.*

inflectō, see *flectō*.

inflō, see *flo*.

infōrmō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [in + *fōrma*], *to shape, mould, fashion; train, instruct.*

infrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *below, beneath.*

ingemiscō, *ere*, —, — [in + *gemiscō*, *incep. of gemō*], *to groan over, groan.*

ingenium, *i* [in + *gignō*], n., *natural gifts, nature; ability, intellect, wit; character, disposition.*

ingēns, *entis*, adj., *large, huge, great.*

ingenius, adj., *free-born; noble, liberal.*

ingrātus [in neg. + *grātus*], adj., *unpleasant, thankless, ungrateful.*

ingredior, see *gradior.*

inhibeō, see *habeō*.

iniciō, see *iaciō*.

inimīcitia, *ae* [*inimicus*], f., *enmity.*

inimīcus [in neg. + *amicus*], adj., *unfriendly, hostile; as noun, a personal enemy, foe, as distinguished from hostis, a public enemy.*

iniquē [*iniquus*, *unjust*], adv., *unjustly.*

initium, *i* [*ineō*], n., *beginning; initiō*, abl. as adv., *at the outset, at first.*

iniūria, *ae* [in neg. + *iūs*], f., *wrong, injustice; insult, injury.*

(iniūssus, ūs) [in neg. + *iubeō*], m., found in abl. only, *without orders.*

inlidō, see *laedō*.

inlūstris, *e*, adj., *bright, clear; famous, renowned* (cf. *clārus*).

innitor, see *nitor.*

innocentia, *ae* [in neg. + *noceō*], f., *harmlessness, innocence, integrity.*

innōtēscō, *ere*, *nōtui*, — [in + *nōtēscō*, *to become known*], *to become known.*

innoxius [in neg. + *noxius*, *harmful*], adj., *harmless, blameless, innocent.*

innumerābilis, *e* [in neg. + *numerō*, *to count*], adj., *beyond number, countless.*

innumerus [in neg. + *numerus*], adj., *countless.*

innuō, see **nuō*.

inopia, *ae* [*inops*], f., *want, scarcity, need, poverty.*

inopinātus [in neg. + *opinor*, *to think*], adj., *unexpected.*

inops, *opis* [in neg. + *ops*], adj., *without resources, helpless, poor, needy.*

inquam, def. verb, *I say.* See 297, II, 2: 144, b: 175, 2.

inquietus [in neg. + *quiētus*], adj., *restless.*

inquinō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to stain, defile*

inrideō, see *rideō*.

- inrīsus**, ūs [inrīdeō], m., *derision, mockery.*
- inruō**, see **ruō**.
- inscientia**, ae [insciēns, *ignorant*], adj., *ignorance.*
- inscius** [in neg. + sciō], adj., *ignorant, unaware.*
- inscribō**, see **scribō**.
- insequor**, see **sequor**.
- insideō**, see **seđeō**.
- insidiae**, ārum [insideō], pl. f., *ambush; trap; artifice, plot.*
- insidior**, āri, ātus sum [insidiae], *to lie in wait for, plot against.*
- insigne**, is [insignis], n., *a mark, badge.*
- insignis**, e [in + signum], adj., *marked, conspicuous, noted, famous.*
- insiliō**, see **saliō**.
- insinuō**, āre, āvī, ātus [in + sinus, *fold, coil*], *to push or thrust in.*
- insitus** [inserō, *to implant*], adj., *in-born, innate, ingrafted.*
- insolēns**, entis [in neg. + solēns, part. of soleō], adj., *unusual, haughty, insolent.*
- insolenter** [insolēns], adv., *haughtily.*
- insolentia**, ae [insolēns], f., *unusual or extravagant conduct, insolence.*
- inspērābilis**, e [in neg. + spērō], adj., *unhoped for, unexpected.*
- inspiciō**, see *speciō.
- instituō**, see **statuō**.
- institūtum**, i [instituō], n., *institution; habit, custom.*
- instrūmentum**, i [instruō], n., *tool; collectively, stock of tools, plant.*
- instruō**, see **struō**.
- insusurrō**, āre, āvī, ātus [in + susurus, *a whisper*], *to whisper to, suggest.*
- insum**, see **sum.**
- ntāctus** [in neg. + tāctus, part. of tangō], adj., *untouched, uninjured.*
- integer**, gra, grum [in neg. + root tag in tangō], adj., *untouched, uninjured; integer ā, free from, untouched by.*
- intellegō**, see **legō**.
- intempestus**, adj., *stormy.*
- intendō**, see **tendō**.
- intentus** [orig. part. of intendō], adj., *attentive, intent.*
- inter**, prep. with acc.; of place, *between, among*; of time, *during.*
- intercalārius** [intercalō], adj., *intercalary, inserted in the calendar.*
- intercalō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to *intercalate, insert in the calendar.*
- intercipiō**, see **capiō**.
- interdicō**, see **dicō**.
- interdiū** [inter + diū], adv., *by day.*
- interdum** [inter + (1) dum], adv., *between whiles, now and then, sometimes.*
- interēa** [inter + is], adv., *in the meantime, meanwhile.*
- interēō**, se (1) eō.
- interfector**, īris [interficiō], m., *slayer, assassin, murderer.*
- interficiō**, see **faciō**.
- intericīō**, see **iaciō**.
- interim**, adv., *meanwhile.*
- interimō**, see **emō**.
- interitus**. ūs [interēō], m., *overthrow, death, destruction.*
- internūntius**, ī [inter + nūntius], m., *go-between, messenger.*
- interpretor**, āri, ātus sum, *to explain, interpret; maintain.*
- interrogō**, see **rogō**.
- intersum**, see **sum.**
- intervallum**, ī [inter + vällum], n., *interval (of time or space), distance.*
- intervertō**, see **vertō**.
- intimus**, adj., *inmost, deepest; close, intimate.*
- intolerābilis**, e [in neg. + tolerō, *to bear*], adj., *unendurable.*
- intrā**, adv. and prep. with acc., *inside of, within, during.*

intrō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**intrō**, adv., *within*], *to enter.*
intrōdūcō, see **dūcō**.
introeō, see (1) **eō**
intueor, see **tueor**.
intumēscō, **ere**, **tumui**, — [**in** + **tumēscō**, incep. of **tumeō**, *to be swollen*], *to swell, rise.*
inundō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**in** + **undō**, *to rise in waves*], *to deluge, flood.*
inūsitatūs [**in** neg. + **ūsitatūs**, *usual*], adj., *unusual, unfamiliar, novel.*
invādō, see **vādō**.
invalidus [**in** neg. + **validus**], adj., *weak, feeble.*
invehō, see **vehō**.
inveniō, see **veniō**.
invicem, **in vicem**, see **vicis**.
invictus [**in** neg. + **victus**, part. of **vincō**], adj., *unconquerable.*
invideō, see **videō**.
invidia, **ae** [**invideō**], f., *envy; ill-will, odium, unpopularity.*
invidiōsus [**invidia**], adj., *envious; exciting envy, unpopular, hateful.*
inviolatūs [**in** neg. + **violō**], adj., *unhurt.*
invīsus [orig. part. of **invideō**], adj., *hated, hateful.*
invitō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus**, *to invite, ask, summon; feast, entertain.*
invītus, adj., *unwilling, on compulsion.*
iocēs, **i** (pl. also **ioca**), m., *a jest, joke.*
ipse, **a**, **um**, *himself, herself, itself, themselves;* often best rendered by *very, mere, in person, even, actually.*
ira, **ae**, f., *anger, passion.*
irāscor, **i**, **irātus sum** [**ira**], *to be or become angry.*
irātus [orig. part. of **irāscor**], adj., *angered, enraged; in anger, angrily.*
is, **ea**, **id**, dem. pron., *this or that; he, she, it; such* (esp. before **ut** with subj.).

iste, **a**, **ud**, gen. **istius**, dat. **isti**, *that of yours, your; that, this.*
ita [**is**], adv., *in this way, so, thus, as follows.*
Italia, **ae**, f., *Italy.* The name did not include the basin of the Po (Cisalpine Gaul) until the time of Augustus.
Italicus, **i**, m., *an Italian.*
itaque [**ita** + **que**], adv. and conj., *and so, therefore, as a consequence, accordingly.*
item, adv., *besides, likewise, also.*
iter, **itineris** [**eō**, **ire**], n., *a journey, march; road, highway.*
iterum, adv., *a second time, again.*
Iuba, **ae**, m., a king of Numidia, ally of Pompey, but defeated by Caesar at the battle of Thapsus, b.c. 46.
iubeō, **ēre**, **iūssi**, **iūssus**, *to order, command.*
iūcundē [**iūcundus**], adv., *agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully.*
iūcundus, adj., *pleasing, agreeable, charming, delightful.*
Iudea, **ae**, f., *Judea.*
Iudeus, **i**, m., *a Jew.*
iūdex, **icis** [**iūs** + **dīcō**], m., *a judge, juror.*
iūdiciūm, **i** [**iūdex**], n., *judgment, decision.*
iūdicō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**iūdex**], *to examine judicially, judge, adjudge; think, consider; declare, resolve.*
iūgerum, **i**, n., a land measure = about two thirds of an English acre; *an acre.*
iugulum, **i** [dim. of **iugum**], n., *throat, neck.*
iugum, **i** [**iungō**], n., *a yoke, collar; mountain summit, range of mountains; a military yoke, formed by fixing two spears upright in the ground and tying a third across between their upper ends. Beneath such a yoke the Romans made their*

conquered enemies pass, in token of complete surrender of liberty and life to their conquerors.

Iugurtha, *ae*, m., the famous king of Numidia, who fought with Rome 111 to 106 b.c.; defeated by Marius.

Iugurthinus, adj., *of or with Jugurtha, Jugurthine*.

Iūlia, *ae*, f., *Julia*.

1. Daughter of Julius Caesar, and wife of Pompey.

2. Sister of Julius Caesar and grandmother of the Emperor Augustus.

Iūlius, *i*, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Caesar**.

iungō, *ere*, *iūnxi*, *iūnctus*, *to join together, unite, bind, fasten, yoke*.

ad — *adiungō*, *ere*, *iūnxi*, *iūnctus*, *to join or add to, attach*.

con — *cōniungō*, *ere*, *iūnxi*, *iūnctus*, *to fasten together, join, unite*.

iūnior, see *iuvenis*.

Iūnius, *i*, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Brūtus**.

Iuppiter, **Iovis**, m., the chief god of the Latins, orig. a personification of the sky. He controlled thunder, lightning, rain, and storms.

iūre, see *iūs*.

iūrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*iūs*], *to take an oath, swear; swear to*.

con — *cōniūrō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to take an oath together, conspire, plot*.

iūs, *iūris*, n., *right, justice, law; court of justice, trial in court*; abl. *iūre* as adv., *rightly, justly; in iūs vocāre*,

to summon into court, bring to trial. **iūsiūrandum**, *i* [*iūs* + *iūrō*], n., *an oath*.

iūssus, *ūs* [*iubeō*], m., *order, command* (found only in abl. sing.).

iūstitia, *ae* [*iūs*], f., *justice, uprightness*.

iuvenis, *is*, comp. *iūnior*, sup. *minimus nātū*, adj., *young*. As noun, *iuve-*

nis, is, m., young person, youth (between 17 and 45); iuvenēs or iūniōrēs, the fighting men.

iuventa, *ae* [*iuvenis*], f., *youth*.

iuventūs, *ūtis* [*iuvenis*], f., *youth; collectively, young people, esp. fighting men. Cf. iuvenis.*

K

Kalendae, *ārum*, pl. f., *the Kalends, or the first day of the month*.

L

labor, *ōris*, m., *labor, toil; hardship, distress*.

labor, *i*, *lāpsus sum*, *to slip*.

dē — *dēlābor*, *i*, *lāpsus sum*, *to glide down; slip or fall down, fall*.

ex — *ēlābor*, *i*, *lāpsus sum*, *to slip away, glide off, escape*.

prō — *prōlābor*, *i*, *lāpsus sum*, **to fall down; slip, stumble*.

re — *relābor*, *i*, *lāpsus sum*, *to slip or sink back; flow back, subside*.

labōriōsē [*labōriōsus*, *toilsome*], adv., *laboriously, carefully*.

labōrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *to labor, toil; be hard pressed, suffer, be afflicted*.

ex — *ēlabōrō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *to labor, toil, endeavor*.

Lacedaemonius, *i*, m., an inhabitant of Lacedaemon or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, a district of Southern Greece.

lacerō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to tear to pieces, rend, mutilate, wound*.

***laciō**, *ere*, *to entice*.

ad — *adliciō*, *ere*, *lexī*, *lectus*, *to entice, win over, attract*.

ex — *ēliciō*, *ere*, *ui*, *itus*, *to draw forth, call down*.

per — *perliciō*, *ere*, *lexī*, *lectus*, *to entice, allure, win over*.

lacrima, ae, f., a tear.

lacrimābundus [lacrimō, to weep], adj., weeping.

laedō, ere, laesī, laesus, to hurt, injure.

ex — ēlidō, ere, lisi, lisus, to dash out; shatter, crush.

in — inlidō, ere, lisi, lisus, to dash against.

Laelius, i, m., gentile name of C. Laelius, a friend of Scipio Africanus.

laetitia, ae [laetus], f., joy, exultation.

laetus, adj., joyful, glad, cheerful.

laevus, adj., left.

lambō, ere, —, —, to lick, lap.

lāmenta, ūrum, pl. n., lamentations.

lāmina, ae, f., a thin plate.

lāna, ae, f., wool.

lancea, ae, f., a spear, lance, dart.

lānificium, i [lānā + faciō], n., spinning, weaving.

lanius, i, m., a butcher.

lapideus [lapis], adj., of stone, stone.

lapis, idis, m., a stone; milestone.

laqueus, i, m., noose, halter.

Lārentia, ae, f., see Acca.

largitō, ūnis [largior, to bribe], f., liberality; bribery.

latebra, ae [lateō, to lie hid], f., hiding place (usually only in pl.).

latericius [later, a brick], adj., made of brick, brick.

Latinus, adj., pertaining to Latium, Latin; as noun, Latinus, i, m., an inhabitant of Latium, a Latin.

lātrotō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bark at.

latrō, ūnis, m., robber, brigand.

latus, eris, n., side; flank.

laudābilis, e [laudō], adj., praiseworthy, commendable.

laudandus [gerundive of laudō], adj., praiseworthy, commendable.

laudō, āre, āvī, ātus, to praise, extol.

con — conlaudō, āre, āvī, ātus, to praise very highly, extol.

laurea, ae (sc. corōna), f., a laurel wreath or crown.

laus, laudis, f., praise, fame, glory abi ity (as that which excites praise) laudibus ferre, to extol.

lautus [part. of lavō, to wash], adj. well-washed, neat; elegant, splendid

laxitās, ātis [laxus, roomy], f., spaciousness, roominess, size.

lectica, ae [lectus], f., a litter, sedan chair, palanquin.

lectulus, i [dim. of lectus], m., a small couch, bed.

lectus, i, m., a couch, bed.

lēgātiō, ūnis [lēgō, to commission], f., embassy, legation.

lēgātus, i [lēgō, to commission], m., one specially commissioned, ambassador, envoy; a deputy, lieutenant, an officer next in command to the imperātor, who selected him subject to the approval of the senate. Often several attended the general, serving in turn, acting as his counsellors, and commanding in his absence.

legiō, ūnis [legō], f., a legion, containing from four to six thousand men; legiōnēs, the infantry, as distinct from the cavalry.

lēgitimus [lēx], adj., fixed by law, legal.

legō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to gather, collect; select, appoint, choose; read.

con — conligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to collect, gather.

dē — dēligō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, to choose, select; levy.

dis — diligō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, to single out, esteem, love, prize.

ex — ēligō, ere, lēgi, lēctus, to pick out, choose, select.

inter — intellegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus, learn; perceive, understand.

lēniter [lēnis, soft, gentle], adv., softly, mildly, lightly.

lēnōcinium, i, n., excessive finery or nicety in dress.

Lentulus, ī, m., *P. Cornēlius Lentulus Dolābella*, a son-in-law of Cicero.
lentus, adj., pliant, tough; slow, sluggish.

Lepidus, ī, m., *M. Aemilius*, consul with Caesar, b.c. 46, a member, with Octavianus and Antony, of the second triumvirate.

lētālis, e [lētūm, death], adj., deadly, fatal.

levis, e, adj., light, slight, trivial.

leviter [levis], adv., lightly, slightly.

lēx, lēgis, f., law, decree; term, condition.

libēns, entis [libet, it pleases], adj., willing; with good will or pleasure, gladly.

libenter [libēns], adv., gladly, willingly.

liber, libera, liberum, adj., free; generous; outspoken, frank.

liber, libri, m., a book.

liberālitas, ātis [liberālis, generous], f., generosity, kindness; a gift.

liberāliter [liberālis, generous], adv., kindly, generously, graciously.

liberi, ūrum [liber], pl. m., children; properly the free persons of the family as distinct from the slaves.

liberō, āre, āvī, ātus [liber], to set free, free; acquit, absolve.

libertās, ātis [liber], f., freedom, independence.

libertus, ī [liber], m., a freedman.

libidō, inis [libet, it pleases], f., pleasure; lust, wantonness, passion.

librō, āre, āvī, ātus [libra, a balance], to balance, poise, brandish.

licentia, ae [licet], f., freedom, license.

licet, ēre, uit or itum est, impers., it is allowed or permitted.

lictōr, ūris, m., a lictor, a Roman officer. The lictors were orig. attendants of the kings, but later were granted to dictators, consuls, and praetors. They accompanied these

magistrates whenever they appeared in public, and cleared the way before them. They also carried the fasces, and executed criminal sentences.

ligneus [lignum, wood], adj., wooden.
ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind.

ad — **adligō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind to, bind fast, bind.

dē — **dēligō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind to, tie, fasten.

re — **religō**, āre, avī, ātus, to bind, fasten.

limen. inis, n., threshold, doorstep.

lineāmentum, ī [linea, a line], n., a line; feature, lineament.

lingua, ae, f., tongue; language.

liquefaciō, ere, fēci, factus [liquefō, to be liquid + faciō], to melt, dissolve.

Liternīus, adj., at *Literum*, a town of Campania. As noun, **Liternīum**, ī (sc. **praedium**, an estate), n., an estate of Scipio Africanus Maior at Liternum.

litigātor, ūris [līs, lawsuit + agō], m., a party to a lawsuit, litigant.

littera, ae, f., a letter (of the alphabet); in pl., a letter, epistle; literature.

litterātus [littera], adj., lettered, educated, learned.

litus, oris, n., (sea) shore, beach, strand.

Livius, ī, m., gentile name of *M. Livius Salinātor*, who commanded the garrison of Tarentum during the second Punic War.

locō, āre, āvī, ātus [locus], to place, put; contract for, let, lease.

con — **conlocō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to place, arrange, station, establish.

locuplēs, ētis [locus + plēnus], adj., rich in lands, rich.

locus, ī, m. (pl., locī and loca), a place, spot; locality, region; position, station, post; room, opportunity.

longē [longus], adv., a long way or distance, at a distance; far, by far.

longinquus [*longus*], adj., *remote, distant.*

longus, adj., *long; distant.*

loquor, i. **locūtus sum**. *to speak, talk, say.*

ad — **adloquor**, i. **locūtus sum**, *to speak to, address.*

con — **conloquor**, i. **locūtus sum**, *to talk with, converse, confer.*

lōrīca, ae [*lōrum*], f., *a corslet of leather, coat of mail; squāmārum lōrica, armor-like covering of scales.*

lōrum, i. n., *a leather thong or strap.*

Lūcius, i. m., *a Roman praenomen.*

Lucrētia, ae, f., *the wife of Collatinus, a type of the Roman matron of the olden time.*

luctor, āri, ātus sum, *to wrestle, struggle.*

lūctus, ūs [*lūgeō*], m., *grief, sorrow, mourning.*

Lūcullus, i. m., *L. Licinius*, born about 110 B.C., consul 74; conducted the war against Mithridates 74-67, after which he gave himself to a life of luxury, dying in 57 or 56.

lūcus, i. m., *a sacred grove, grove.*

lūdibrium, i [*lūdus*], n., *laughing-stock, jest; mockery, derision.*

lūdicer, cra, crum [*lūdus*], adj., *playful, sportive.*

lūdus, i. m., *play, sport; a game, esp. (in pl.) the public games, consisting of chariot races, gladiatorial combats, and theatrical performances.*

lūgeō, ēre, lūxi, lūctus, *to grieve; grieve for, mourn, lament.*

lūgubris, e [*lūgeō*], adj., *mournful.*

lūmen, inis [cf. *lūx*], n., *light.*

lūna, ae [cf. *lūx*]. f., *the moon.*

lupa, ae, f., *a she-wolf.*

lūstrō, āre, āvī. ātus, *to purify, cleanse; to review, inspect.*

lūx, lūcis, f., *light, daylight, day; primā lūce, at dawn.*

lūxuria, ae [*lūxus*], f., *luxury, excess.*

lūxus, ūs, m., *excess, luxury, self-indulgence.*

M

Macedō, onis, m., *a Macedonian.*

Macedonia, ae, f., *Macedonia*, an extensive country north of Greece. Its inhabitants were not generally reckoned as Greeks. Under Alexander the Great it became the chief power of the ancient world.

māchina, ae, f., *machine or engine of war; a contrivance, trick.*

mactō, āre, āvī. ātus, *to offer as sacrifice, kill, slaughter.*

mactus, adj., *worshiped, glorified.*

Maecēnās, ātis, m., *C. Cilnius*, the close friend of Augustus and his chief adviser in civil affairs.

maestus, adj., *sad, gloomy, mournful.*

magis, comp., adv., *in a greater degree; more, rather; sup. māximē [māximus], in the highest degree, particularly; exceedingly, very.*

magister, tri, m., *muster, chief; teacher; magister equitum, Master of the Horse*, an officer appointed by a dictator as his lieutenant. The name perhaps indicates that he had especial command of the cavalry.

magistrātus, ūs [*magister*], m., *civil office, magistracy.*

māgnificē [*māgnificus*], adv., *in good sense, grandly; in bad sense, in lordly fashion, haughtily, proudly.*

māgnificentia, ae [*māgnificus*], f., *splendor, grandeur.*

māgnificus [*māgnus + faciō*], adj., *splendid, magnificent.*

māgnitūdō, inis [*māgnus*], f., *greatness, size.*

māgnus, comp. **māior**, sup. **māximus**. adj., *great, large; māior or māximus (sc. nātū), elder, eldest.* As noun, **Māgnus**, i. m., *the Great, cogn-*

- nomen of Pompey; **māiōrēs** (sc. **nātū**), pl. m., *ancestors*.
- Maharbal, alis**, m., a *Carthaginian general*.
- māiestās, ātis** [cf. **māior**], f., *greatness, dignity*.
- māior, māius**, gen. **māioris**, see **māgnus**.
- male** [*malus*], comp. **pēius**, sup. **pesimē**, adv., *badly, ill, unsuccessfully; feebly, barely, scarcely*.
- maledictum**, i [male + **dīcō**], n., *a curse*.
- mālō, mālle, mālui** [*magis* + (1) *volō*], *to prefer*.
- malus**, comp. **pēior**, sup. **pessimus**, adj., *bad, wicked; evil, unfortunate*. As noun, **malum**, i, n., *evil, misfortune, trouble*.
- Māmurius**, i, m., a Roman smith of the time of King Numa.
- mandātum**, i [**mandō**], n., *an order, command*.
- mandō, āre, āvī, ātus** [*manus* + **dō**], *to hand over, commit, entrust; order, command; litteris mandāre, to write.*
- con — commendō, āre, āvī, ātus**, *to commit, entrust; assist, defend*.
- māne**, adv., *ear'y in the morning*.
- maneō, ēre, mānsi, mānsūrus**, *to remain, stay, tarry*.
- re — remaneō, ēre, mānsi, mānsūrus**, *to stay behind, remain*.
- Mānēs, ium**, pl. m., *the deified spirits of the dead, to whom sacrifice was regularly made*.
- manifēstus** [*manus* + ***fendō**], adj., *clear, manifest, evident; exposed*.
- manipulus**, i [*manus* + ***pleō**] m., *a company of soldiers, maniple (one third of a cohort). The standard of the maniple orig. bore (it is said) a handful of hay*.
- Mānius**, i, m., abbreviated M', a Roman praenomen.
- Mānliānus**, adj., *Manlian*.
- Mānlius**, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Torquātus**.
- mānō, āre, āvī, —, to flow, trickle; to flow or stream abroad, spread**.
- mānsuētūdō, inis** [*mānsuētus, tame*], f., *mildness, gentleness*.
- manubiae, ārum** [*manus*], pl. f., *prize-money, booty, plunder*.
- manūmittō, ere, misi, missus** [*manus* + **mittō**], *to set free, emancipate*.
- manus, ūs**, f., *hand, arm*; **ferreæ manūs**, *grappling irons* (see **corvus**); *force, strength, prowess; band, troop*; **manūs cōserere**, *to join battle*.
- Mārcus**, i, m., a common praenomen.
- Mārcius**, i, m., see **Ancus**.
- mare, is**, n., *the sea; Mare Superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea*.
- margarīta**, ae, f., *a pearl*.
- maritimus** [*mare*], adj., *pertaining to the sea, sea, maritime*.
- maritus**, i, m., *husband*.
- Marius**, i, m., C, born near Arpinum in Latium, 107 B.C.; conquered Jurgurtha, 106; was seven times consul; defeated Teutones in 102, Cimbri in 101; died in 86.
- marmor, oris**, n., *marble*.
- marmoreus** [*marmor*], adj., *marble, of marble*.
- Mārs, Mārtis**, m., *Mars, the Roman god of war; war, battle*.
- Mārtius** [*Mārs*], adj., *of March*.
- Masinissa**, ae, m., king of Numidia, ally of Scipio Africanus Maior, in Africa, B.C. 202. He reigned till 148.
- Massīva**, ae, m., nephew of Masinissa.
- māter, mātris**, f., *mother*.
- māternus** [*māter*], adj., *of a mother, mother's; maternal, on the mother's side*.
- mātrimōnium**, i [*māter*], n., *marriage*.
- mātrōna**, ae [*māter*], f., *a married woman, wife, matron*.

Maurī, ūrum, pl. m., *Moors*, inhabitants of Mauretania, the modern Morocco.

māximē [māximus], adv., see **magis**.
māximus, adj., see **māgnus**.

Māximus, i, m., a Roman cognomen.

1. *M. Valerius Māximus Corvinus*, consul 343 b.c.

2. *Q. Fabius Māximus*, a famous general opposed to Hannibal, surnamed *Cunctātor*, from his caution. He was five times consul, and died in 203.

medicāmentum, i [medicō, to heal], n., drug, poison; antidote, cure.

medicus, i [medeōr, to heal], m., a physician, surgeon, doctor.

meditor, āri, ātus sum, to reflect upon, consider; plan, devise.

medius, adj., in the middle, middle, midst of. As noun, **medium**, i, n., the middle, midst, intervening space; in **mediō**, in the midst of, between; in **medium prōferre**, to bring out, produce.

melior, ius, gen. ūris, adj., see **bonus**.
melius, adv., see **bene**.

Memmius, i, m., gentile name of *C. Memmius Gemellus*, an opponent of Julius Caesar.

memorābilis, e [memorō], adj., worth telling, remarkable.

memoria, ae [memor, mindful], f., memory; record, account.

memorō, āre, āvī, ātus [memor, mindful], to bring to mind, relate; say, tell.

mēns, mentis, f., the mind, intellectual faculties; thought, purpose.

mēnsa, ae, f., table; course (at dinner).

mēnsis, is, m., a month.

mentiō, ūnis, f., mention.

mercōr, āri, ātus sum [merx], to buy, purchase.

mereō, ēre, uī, itus, to earn, deserve, merit.

mergō, ere, mersī, mersus, to dip, plunge in; sink.

meritō [meritum, desert], adv., deservedly, justly.

merx, mercis, f., goods, wares, merchandise.

Metellus, i, m., a Roman cognomen.

1. *L. Caeccilius Metellus*, one of the young nobles who, after the battle of Cannae, proposed to leave Italy.

2. *Q. Caecilius Metellus*, called *Numidicus*, because of the success with which he carried on the Jugurthine War, till superseded by Marius.

3. *Q. Caeccilius Metellus Pius*, consul b.c. 80. He fought against Sertorius.

mētor, āri, ātus sum, to measure off, mark out.

Mettius, i, m., see **Fūfetius**.

metus, ūs, m., fear, dread, terror.

meus, adj., my, mine. As noun, **mei**, **meōrum**, pl. m., my friends, my followers.

mī, vocative sing. of **meus**.

micō, āre, uī, —, to quiver, flash, gleam.

migrō, āre, āvī, ātum, to remove, migrate.

con — commigrō, āre, āvī, ātum, to change one's home, move, migrate.

re — remigrō, āre, āvī, ātum, to journey (back), return.

miles, itis, m., a soldier, fellow-soldier; as collective noun, soldiery.

Milētus, i, f., a city in Asia Minor, near Ephesus.

militāris, e [miles], adj., soldierly, military: **rēs militāris**, the art of war, military tactics.

militia, ae [miles], f., military service, war; **militiae**, loc., in the field, abroad, opposed to **domi**, at home.

militō, āre, āvī, ātum, to be a soldier, serve in war, fight.

mille, indecl. adj., *a thousand*; as noun, **milia**, **miliūm**, pl. n., *thousands*.
milliēs [**mille**], adv., *a thousand times*.
mīmūs, ī. m., *farce, comedy*.
minimē [**minimus**], adv., see **parum**.
minister, trī, m., *an attendant, servant*.
minitor, āri, ātus sum [freq. of **minor**], *to threaten*.
minor, us, gen. ūris, see **parvus**.
minor, āri, ātus sum, *to threaten*.
Minucius, ī, m., *M. Minucius Rūfus, magister equitum under Q. Fabius Maximus*.
Minturnae, ārum, pl. f., *a town between Campania and Latium*.
minuō, ere, ī. ūtus [**minus**], *to diminish, lessen; weaken*.
minus, adv., see **parum**.
mirābilis, e [**miror**], adj., *wonderful, strange, amazing*.
mirāculum, ī [**miror, to marvel at**], n., *a wonder, marvel, miracle*.
mirificus [**mirus + faciō**], adj., *wonderful*.
mirus, adj., *wonderful, marvelous*.
miser, era, erum, adj., *wretched, unfortunate*.
misericordia, ae [**misericors**], f., *pity, compassion, mercy*.
misericors, cordis [**misereō, to pity + cor, heart**], adj., *tender-hearted, merciful*.
missiō, ūnis [**mittō**], f., *release from service, discharge*.
Mithridātēs, is, m., *surnamed the Great, king of Pontus, B.C. 120–63*.
Mithridāticus, adj., *Mithridatic*.
mitigō, āre, āvi, ātus [**mītis + agō**], *to make gentle, soften, civilize*.
mitis, e, adj., *mild, gentle, kind*.
mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *send, despatch, dismiss; throw, hurl, shoot*.
ab — āmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send away, let go, lose*.

ad — admittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to admit, receive*.
con — committō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or bring together, join; entrust, commit, bring (it) about, cause, allow; pūgnam or proelium committere, to begin battle*.
dē — dēmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or let down, cast down, let fall; put*.
dis — dīmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send (away), dismiss; give up, abandon*.
ex — ēmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send forth or out; hurl, cast; utter; let loose*.
in — immittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send in, admit; send, hurl*.
ob — omittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to lay aside; neglect, omit; pass over, say nothing of; lose sight of, let slip*.
per — permittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to let pass; permit, allow*.
prō — prōmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to put forward; promise*.
re — remittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send back; yield, give up; remit, grant exemption from*.
re + prō — reprōmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to promise in return*.
sub — submittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or let down; let grow*.
trāns — trānsmittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or put across, make to cross; despatch; intrans., to go across, cross*.
Mitylēnae, ārum, pl. f., *capital of Lesbos, an island in the Aegean Sea*.
moderātiō, ūnis [**moderor, to set bounds to**], f., *self-control, moderation*.
moderātus [**moderor, to check**], adj., *within bounds, moderate, merciful*.
modicus [**modus**], adj., *moderate, modest*.

modius, ī [modus], m., *a measure; a peck.*

modo [modus], adv., *only; just now, lately; modo . . . modo, at one time . . . at another, now . . . now; nōn modo . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also.*

modus, ī, m., *measure, limit, end; way, manner; measure, strains (of music).*

moenia, ium, pl. n., *defensive walls, city walls, fortifications.*

mōlēs, is, f., *mass, weight, bulk; massive structure.*

molestē [molestus], adv., *with difficulty or vexation; aegrē or molestē ferre, to take amiss, be vexed (at).*

molestia, ae [molestus], f., *trouble, annoyance, burden.*

molestus [mōlēs], adj., *troublesome, annoying, vexatious.*

mōlīor, īrī, itus sum [mōlēs], *to struggle, toil; undertake, attempt.*

mollis, e, adj., *soft, tender; effeminate, unmanly.*

molliter [mollis], adv., *effeminately, luxuriously.*

Molō, ūnis, m., see **Apollōnius.**

mōmentum, ī [moveō], n., *movement; cause, circumstance; (sc. temporis), moment, instant.*

moneō, ēre, ui, itus, *to remind, admonish; advise, warn.*

ad — admoneō, ēre, ui, itus, *to remind, admonish, warn.*

monitus, ūs [moneō], m., *warning, counsel.*

mōns, montis, m., *a mountain, height, hill.*

mōnstrum, ī [moneō], n., *a warning, omen; strange being, monster.*

mora, ae, f., *delay, policy of delay.*

morbus, ī, m., *sickness, disease.*

morior, morī, mortuus sum, *to die.*

moror, ārī, ātus sum, *to delay, linger, tarry; with acc., to hinder, impede.*

dē — dēmoror, ārī, ātus sum, *to linger, tarry, remain.*

mors, mortis, f., *death.*

morsus, ūs [mordeō, to bite], m., *bite; pain, sting, agony.*

mōtālis, e [mors], adj., *mortal, human; as noun, mortālis, is, m., a man, mortal.*

mōrtuus [part. of **mōriō**], adj., *dead.*

mōs, mōris, m., *a habit, custom; manner, fashion; pl., customs, character.*

mōtūs, ūs [moveō], m., *movement, agitation, tumult, insurrection.*

moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to stir, move, remove; affect, arouse.*

ab — āmoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to take away, remove.*

ad — admoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to move towards; bring near; offer.*

con — commoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to move thoroughly; agitate, excite.*

per — permōveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to move deeply, excite, influence.*

prō — prōmoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to move forward, promote, advance.*

sub — submoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtūs, *to thrust aside, remove, dislodge.*

mox, adv., *soon, presently; thereupon, next.*

mūcrō, ūnis, m., *sword-point, sword.*

muliebriter [*muliebris, womanish*], adv., *like a woman, in womanish fashion.*

mulier, ieris, f., *a woman, wife.*

muliercula, ae [dim. of **mulier**], f., *a (little, i.e.) young woman, girl.*

mūliō, ūnis [mūlus, a mule], m., *a mule-driver.*

multa, ae, f., *a fine, penalty.*

multplex, icis [*multus + plicō, to fold*], adj., *unifol'd, many.*

multitūdō, inis [*multus*], f., *a multitude, throng.*

multō [*multus*], adv., *by far, much.*

- multō, āre āvī, ātus [multa], to fine, punish.**
- multum [multus], adv., much; greatly, severely.**
- multus, comp. plūs, sup. plūrimus, adj., much, many a; in pl., many; plūrēs, several; often used as noun in all three degrees.**
- munditia, ae [mundus, neat], f., neatness, elegance, niceness.**
- mūniō, īre, īvī (ii), ītus, to fortify, protect; open w^r, build (a road).**
- con — commūniō, īre, īvī (ii), ītus, to fortify strongly, intrench.**
- mūnus, eris, n., service; present, gift.**
- muraena, ae, f., an eel.**
- mūrus, ī, m., city wall, wall.**
- Mūsae, ārum, pl. f., the Muses, the goddesses of the liberal arts, esp. music and poetry.**
- Mutina, ae, f., Mutina (now Modena), a city in Cisalpine Gaul, south of the Po.**
- Mutinēnsis, e, adj., of or at Mutina.**
- mūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, to change, alter.**
- con — commūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, to alter, change; exchange.**
- per — permūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, to change throughout, exchange, interchange.**
- mūtuus [mūtō], adj., mutual.**
- N**

- nam, conj. (1) causal, for, because, inasmuch as; (2) explanatory, you know, indeed.**
- nancīscor, ī, nactus sum, to get (by accident), happen upon, find, meet with.**
- nārrō, āre, āvī, ātus, to narrate, tell.**
- nāscor, ī, nātus sum, to be born; spring from, arise.**
- Nāsica, ae, m., cognomen of P. Corñelius Scipiō Nāsica Serāpiō, opponent of Tiberius Gracchus.**

- nāsus, ī, m., the nose.**
- nātiō, ūnis [nāscor], f., birth, race; tribe, nation, people.**
- nātūra, ae [nāscor], f., nature, character, disposition; personified, Nature.**
- nātus [orig. part. of nāscor], adj., lit. born; with annōs, old.**
- (nātus, ūs) [nāscor], m., birth, age (found only in abl. sing.).**
- naufragium, ī [nāvis + frangō], n., shipwreck.**
- nāvālis, e [nāvis], adj., naval.**
- nāvicula, ae [dim. of nāvis], f., a small rev'l, boat, skiff.**
- nāvigātiō, ūnis [nāvigō, to sail], f., voyage.**
- nāvigium, ī [nāvigō, to sail], n., ship, boat.**
- nāvis, is, f., a ship.**
- Nāvius, ī, m., see Attus.**
- nāvō, āre, āvī, ātus [(g)nāvus, busy], to do with zeal; operam nāvāre, to render vigorous aid, act with vigor.**
- nē, (1) adv., not; nē . . . quidem, not even, not at all; (2) conj., in order that not, not to, for fear that, lest.**
- ne, enclitic interrog. particle, used (1) in direct questions, and then translatable only by the inflection of the voice; (2) as conj. with indirect questions, whether.**
- nebulō, ūnis [nebula, mist], m., a worthless fellow, good-for-naught, scamp.**
- nec, see neque.**
- necessārius [necesse, necessary], adj., necessary, indispensable.**
- necessitās, ātis [necesse, necessary], f., necessity.**
- necō, āre. āvī, ātus [nex], to kill, slay.**
- nefārius [nefās, a crime], adj., wicked, impious, nefarious.**
- nefāstus [nefās, a crime], adj., unhallowed; diēs nefāstus, a day on**

which no public business could be transacted.

neglegēns, entis [orig. part. of **neglegō**], adj., heedless, careless.

neglegō, ere, lēxi, lēctus [**nec + legō**], to disregard, despise, neglect.

negō, āre, āvi, ātus, to say no; deny, refuse.

dē — dēnegō, āre, āvi, ātus, to say no, deny; refuse, reject.

nēmō, gen. **nūllius**, dat. **nēmini**, acc. **nēminem**, abl. **nūllō**; pl. not found [**nē + homō**], m. and f., no one, nobody.

nemus, oris, n., a grove.

nepōs, ḍtis, m., grandson, descendant.

neptis. is, f., granddaughter.

neque or **nec** [**nē + que**], adv. and conj., and not, but not, nor, nor yet; **neque** or **nec** . . . **neque** or **nec**, neither . . . nor.

nequeō, īre, īvi, — [**nē + queō**, to be able], to be unable.

nē . . . quidem. see **nē**.

nesciō, īre, īvi (īi), — [**nē + sciō**], not know, to be ignorant.

neuter, tra, trum [**nē + uter**], adj., neither.

nex, necis, f., death; murder, slaughter.

nī, conj., if not, unless.

niger, gra, grum, adj., black.

nihil or **nil** [**nē + hilum, a trifle**], n. indecl., nothing; acc. often as adv., in no wise, not at all, not.

nihilum, ī [older form of **nihil**], n., nothing; abl. **nihilō**, as adv., not at all; **nihilō minus**, none the less.

nihildum [**nihil + (1) dum**], n. indecl., nothing as yet.

Nilus, ī, m., the river Nile.

nīmīrum, adv., without doubt, surely, truly, plainly.

nīmīum [**nīmīus**], adv., excessively.

nīmīus. adj., beyond measure, excessive, too much, too great.

nīsi [**nē + si**], conj., if not, unless, except.

nīteō, īre, uī, —, to shine, glitter; be conspicuous, flourish.

ex — īnīteō, īre, uī, —, to shine forth; b^r distinguished.

nītor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum, lean or rest upon; to exert one's self, strive.

ex — īnītor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum, to strive, struggle.

in — innītor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum, to lean upon, support one's self by.

nō, nāre, nāvi, —, to swim.

trāns — trānō, īre, āvi, ātus, to swim across.

nōbilis, e [**nōscō**], adj., known, noted, famous; hig^r-born, noble.

nōbilitās, ītis [**nōbilis**], f., fame, renown; high birth; the nobility, nobles.

nōbilitō. īre, āvi, ātus [**nōbilis**], to make known or famous, glorify, dignify.

noceō, īre, uī, itūrus, to hurt, injure.

noctū [abl. of ***noctus = nox**], adv., by night.

noctua, ae [**nox**], f., night-owl, owl.

nocturnus [**nox**], adj., of or by night, nocturnal.

Nōla, ae, f., a town of Campania.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, — [**nōn + (1) volō**], to b^r unwilling, not wish.

nōmen, inis [**nōscō**], n., a name, esp. the gentile name; **nōmina dare** or **profīterī**, to volunteer.

nōminō, īre, āvi, ātus [**nōmen**], to name, designate.

nōn [**nē + oenum = ūnum**], adv., not, not at all.

nēnāgintā indecl. num. adj., ninety.

nōndum [**nōn + (1) dum**], adv., not yet.

nōnnūllus [**nōn + nūllus**], adj., some, several.

nōnnumquam [**nōn + numquam**], adv., sometimes, at times.

nōscō, īre, nōvi, nōtus, to come to know,

- become acquainted with; in perf., plur., and fut. perf., to know.*
- ad** — **āgnōscō**, *ere, gnōvī, gnitus, to recognize.*
- con** — **cōgnōscō**, *ere, cognōvī, cōgnitus, to learn, perceive, understand.*
- in** — **īgnōscō**, *ere, īgnōvī, īgnōtus, to overlook, pardon, forgive.*
- nota, ae** [cf. **nōscō**], f., *a mark, sign.*
- nōtus** [orig. part. of **nōscō**], adj., *well-known, familiar.*
- novācula, ae**, f., *a razor.*
- novem**, indecl. num. adj., *nine.*
- novus**, adj., *new, fresh, young, recent.*
- nox, noctis**, f., *night.*
- nūbēs**, *is, f., a cloud.*
- nūbō**, *ere, nūpsī, nūptum, to veil one's self, be married, wed.*
- nūdō**, *āre, āvī, ātus [nūdus], to strip, bare.*
- nūdus**, adj., *naked, lightly clad.*
- nūllus**, gen. **nūlliūs**, dat. **nūlli** [**nē + īllus**], adj., *none, no; as noun, no one.*
- num**, interrog. particle, used (1) in direct questions expecting a negative answer, *not so . . . is it?* (2) in indir. questions, *whether, if.*
- Numa, ae**, m., see **Pompilius.**
- numerō**, *āre, āvī, ātus [numerus], to count out (money), pay.*
- nummerus, ī**, m., *number, quantity.*
- Numida, ae**, m., *a Numidian.*
- Numidia, ae**, f., *a country of Northern Africa, west of Carthage; now Algiers.*
- Numidicus**, adj., *Numidian.*
- Numitor, īris**, m., *king of Alba Longa, grandfather of Romulus.*
- nummus, ī**, m., *a piece of money, coin, esp. the sēstertius. See sēstertius.*
- numquam** [**nē + umquam**, *ever*], adv., *never.*
- nunc**, adv., *at the present moment, now.*
- nūntiō**, *āre, āvī, ātus [nūntius], to announce, inform, report; bid, urge, direct.*
- dē** — **dēnūntiō**, *āre, āvī, ātus, to announce, declare, proclaim.*
- prō** — **prōnūntiō**, *āre, āvī, ātus, to announce, declare.*
- re** — **renūntiō**, *āre, āvī, ātus, to send or bring back word, report, announce; with dat., to refuse, decline.*
- nūntius, ī**, m., *a messenger; message tidings.*
- ***nuō**, *nuere, to nod.*
- ab** — **abnuō**, *ere, ī, —, to refuse.*
- ad** — **adnuō**, *ere, ī, —, to nod assent to, agree to; agree, promise.*
- in** — **innuō**, *ere, ī, —, to signal by a nod, hint, intimate.*
- re** — **renuō**, *ere, ī, —, to nod refusal, refuse.*
- nūper**, adv., *lately, recently.*
- nurus, ūs**, f., *a daughter-in-law.*
- nūsquām** [**nē + ūsquām**], adv., *nowhere, in no place.*
- nūtō**, *āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of *nuō], to nod; of an army, to waver, be ready to give way.*
- nūtrix, īcis** [**nūtriō**, *to nourish*], f., *a nurse.*

C

- ob**, prep. with acc., *to, towards; for, on account of, by reason of; in composition, towards, against, at, before.*
- obeō**, see (1) **eō.**
- obiciō**, see **iaciō.**
- obiūrgō**, *āre, āvī, ātus, to berate, scold.*
- oblinō**, *ere, lēvī, litus [ob + linō, to smear], to daub, smear, defile.*
- oblitus**, see **oblinō.**
- oblitus**, see **obliviscor.**
- obliviō**, *ōnis [cf. **obliviscor**], f., forgetfulness.*
- obliviscor**, *ī, oblitus sum, to forget.*
- obnoxius** [**ob + noxa, harm**], adj., *liable to punishment; liable, exposed.*

- obruō, see ruō.
- obsequor, see sequor.
- obses, idis, m., *a hostage, surety.*
- obsideō, see sedeō.
- obsidiō, ūnis [oōsideō], f., *a siege.*
- obsistō, see sistō.
- obstrepō, ere, ui, — [ob + strepō, *to make a noise*], *to rail at, roar at.*
- obstupēscō, ere, stupui, —, *to become amazed, be struck dumb.*
- obtineō, see teneō.
- obtingō, see tangō.
- obtrēctātor, ūris [obtrēctō, *to under-rate*], m., *detractor, traducer.*
- obtruncō, āre, —, ātus [ob + truncō, *to maim*; cf. truncus], *to lop off; kill, slay.*
- obveniō, see veniō.
- obviam [ob + via], adv., *across one's path, in the way, towards;* obviam īre, prōgredi or venire, *to go to meet;* obviam esse or fieri, *to meet.*
- obvius [ob + via], adj., *in the way, meeting; with esse, fieri, or venire, to meet.*
- obvolvō, ere, ī, volūtus [ob + volvō, *to roll*], *to wrap round, envelop, cover.*
- occāsiō, ūnis [occidō], f., *sitting time, opportunity, chance.*
- occāsus, ūs [occidō], m., *downfall.*
- occidō, see cadō.
- occidō, see caedō.
- occumbō, see *cumbō.
- occupō, āre, āvi, ātus [ob + capiō], *to take possession of, seize; attack.*
- occurrō, see currō.
- Octāvia, ae, f., *sister of Octavianus.*
- Octāviānus, ī, m., see Augustus and Caesar.
- octō, indecl. num. adj., *eight.*
- octōgintā, indecl. num. adj., *eighty.*
- oculus, ī, m., *the eye.*
- odium, ī, n., *hatred, grudge, aversion.*
- odor, ūris, m., *smell, perfume.*
- offendō, see *fendō.
- offēnsus [orig. part. of offendō], adj., *vexed, displeased, offended.*
- offerō, see ferō.
- officiōsus [officium], adj., *courteous, obliging.*
- officium, ī [opus + faciō], n., *service, kindness, favor; duty, office.*
- ōlim [ole, old form of ille], adv., *formerly.*
- omittō, see mittō.
- omniōnō [omnis], adv., *in all, altogether.*
- omnis, e, adj., *each, every, all, the whole;* omnis ad ūnum, *all to a man.*
- opera, ae [opus], f., *work, labor, pains, aid;* operam dare, *to devote pains to;* operam nāvāre, see nāvō.
- opifex, fīcis [opus + faciō], m., *workman, artisan.*
- Opīmīus, ī, m., Lūcius, consul 121 b.c., and opponent of C. Græchus.
- opīmō, ūnis [opīnor, *to think*], f., *opinion, fancy, belief.*
- oporet, ēre, uit, impers., *it is necessary or proper, it befits.*
- oppidum, ī, n., *a walled town, city.*
- oppleō, see *pleō.
- oppōnō, see pōnō.
- opportūnus, adj., *fit, suitable, convenient.*
- opprimō, see premō.
- oppūgnatiō, ūnis [oppūgnō], f., *assault, attack, siege, storming.*
- oppūgnō, see pūgnō.
- (ops), opīs, f., *aid, help;* in pl., *power, influence; means, wealth.*
- optimātēs, um or ium [optimus], pl. m., *the aristocrats, the nobles.*
- optimus, see bonus.
- optiō, ūnis [optō], f., *choice, option.*
- optō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to choose, select; wish or pray for, desire.*
- ad — adoptō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to take to one's self by choice, adopt.*
- opulentus [ops], adj., *rich, wealthy.*

opus, eris, n., *work, labor; need, necessity*; **opus est** with abl., *there is need of*; **māgnō opere**, *greatly*; **tantō opere**, *so greatly*.

ōrāculum, i [ōrō], n., *an oracle; a prophecy*.

ōrātiō, ūnis [ōrō], f., *a speech, oration, discourse*.

ōrātor, ūris [ōrō], m., *speaker, pleader, ambassador*.

orbis, is, m., *ring, circle, orbit*; **orbis terrārum** (*or orbis alone*), *the world*.

orbus, adj., *bereft (of parents or children), parentless, childless*. As noun, **orbus**, i, m., *an orphan*.

ōrdinō, āre, āvī, ātus [ōrdō], *to set in order, arrange, adjust, regulate*.

ōrdior, īrī ūrsus sum, *to begin*.

ōrdō, inis, f., *row, series, arrangement, order; bank or tier of oars; class, rank*.

oriēns, entis [part. of **orior**], m. (sc. sōl), *the rising sun; the East, Orient*.

orior, īrī, ūs sum, *to arise, begin; to spring from, be descended from*.

con — **coorior**, īrī, ūs sum, *to arise, rise, begin*.

ex — **exorior**, īrī, ūs sum, *to arise, rise, begin*.

oriundus [**orior**], adj., *descended, sprung from*.

ōrnāmentum, i [ōrnō], n., *preparation; decoration, ornament, jewel*.

ōrnātus [ōrnō], adj., *fitted out, equipped; of men, distinguished, illustrious*.

ōrnātus, ūs [ōrnō], m., *dress, fine attire; decoration, ornament*.

ōrnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to fit out, equip; adorn, decorate, beautify*.

ad — **adōrnō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to equip, provide: adorn, beautify*.

sub — **subōrnō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to incite secretly, bribe*.

ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to speak, plead, treat; entreat, beseech, pray*.

ad — **adōrō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to supplicate; worship, reverence*.

per — **perōrō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to speak, plead*.

ōs, ūris, n., *mouth, face*.

ōscular, ārī, ātus sum [**ōsculum**, *a kiss*], *to kiss*.

dē — **deōscular**, ārī, ātus sum, *to kiss*.

ostendō, see **tendō**.

ostentō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **osten-dō**], *to show, exhibit*.

ōstia, ae [ōs], f., *Ostia*, a town at the Tiber's mouth, the sea-port of Rome.

ōtiōsē [ōtiōsus], adv., *leisurely, idly*.

ōtiōsus [ōtium], adj., *at leisure, idle; in retirement (i.e., not in office)*.

ōtium, i, n., *leisure, ease, idleness*.

ovō, āre, —, —, *to exult, rejoice*.

P

P., abbreviation of the name *Pūblius*.

pācātus [pācō], *to subdue*, adj., *pacified, subdued, at peace*.

paciscor, ī, **pactus sum**, *to agree together, bargain, stipulate*.

paene, adv., *almost, nearly*.

paenitēt, ēre, uit, —, *impers., it grieves, it repents*.

palam, adv., *openly, publicly*.

Palātiūm, i, n., *the Palatine Hill*.

Since Augustus had his palace there, **palātiūm** came to mean *palace*.

pālōr, ārī, ātus sum, *to roam abroad, scatter, straggle*.

palpebrae, ārum, pl. f., *the eyelids*.

palūdāmentum, i, n., *a military cloak, cloak*.

pālus, ī, m., *a stake, post*.

palūs, ūdis, f., *swamp, marsh, pool*.

pandō, ere, ī, **passus**, *to spread out, unfold*.

papāver, eris, n., *poppy*.

pār, paris, adj., *equal, like, similar*;

well-matched. As noun, *an equal, mate.*

parābilis, *e* [parō], adj., *easily obtainable, readily procured.*

parcō, *ere, pepercī, and parsī*, —, *to spare.*

parcus [parcō], adj., *sparing, frugal, temperate.*

parēns, entis [part. of pariō], m. and f., *a parent, a father or mother.*

pāreō, *ēre, ui*, —, *to appear* (esp. in answer to a command), *obey.*

ad — appāreō, *ēre, ui*, —, *to become visible, appear: be plain or evident.*

pariō, ere, peperi, partus, *to give birth to, bring forth, produce; acquire, obtain, procure.*

ab — aperiō, *ire, ui*, *tus*, *to uncover, bare: open, disclose.*

ad + op — adoperiō, *ire, ui*, *tus*, *to cover, veil.*

con — compériō, *ire, i*, *tus*, *to find out, learn.*

re — reperiō, *ire, repperi, reperitus*, *to find (again), meet with, discover.*

pariter [pār], adv., *equally, alike; likewise.*

parō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to make ready, prepare; resolve, plan; get, acquire.*

con — comparō, *āre, āvi, ātus*, *to prepare, make ready; obtain, procure.*

parricidium, *i* [pater + caedō], n., *murder of a father, parricide.*

pars, partis f., *a part, portion; direction; a side, faction, political party* (both sing. and pl.); *a character, role* (esp. in pl.).

Parthi, ūrum, pl. m., *the Parthians, a people in Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. In the second century B.C. they overran the country to the east of the Euphrates. They were brave*

warriors and skillful archers, and successfully resisted the Roman power.

partim [pars], adv., *partly.*

partior, *irī, itus sum* [pars], *to distribute, divide.*

partus, ūs [pariō], m., *a bringing forth, delivery, birth.*

parum, adv., *too little, not enough;* comp. **minus**, *less, by no means, not;* sup. **minimē**, *least of all, by no means, not at all. As noun, parum, indecl. n., too little, not enough.*

parvulus [dim. of parvus], adj., *very small, tiny. As noun, parvulus. i. m., a small child, infant.*

parvus, adj., *little, small; comp. minor, smaller, less; younger (se. nātū): sup. minimus, smallest, least.*

pāscō, *ere, pāvi. pāstus*, *to feed; of animals, to graze, browse (esp. in pass. and supine).*

passim [passus, part. of pandō], adv., *in every direction, everywhere.*

pāstor, ūris [pāscō], m., *herdsman, shepherd.*

patefaciō [pateō + faciō], *to lay open, disclose, bring to light.*

pateō, *ēre, ui*, —, *to be open.*

pater, patris, m., *father; pl., patrēs* or *patrēs cōscripti*, *the senators.* See *cōscriptus.*

paternus [pater], adj., *of a father, fatherly, father's.*

patiēns, entis [patior], adj., *able to endure, long suffering, patient.*

patior, i. passus sum, *to suffer, bear, endure; experience; allow, permit.*

patria, ae [pater], f., *fatherland, native land.*

patricius [pater], adj., *of fatherly dignity, patrician, noble. As noun, patricii, ūrum, pl. m., the nobles, patricians, the descendants of the orig. settlers of Rome.*

patrimōnium, *i* [pater], n., *inheritance, patrimony, property.*

patrius [pater], adj., of a father, father's.

patrō, āre, āvī, ātus, to carry out, perform, execute.

patrōnus, ī [pater], m., defender, patron; pleader, advocate, lawyer.

paucus, adj., few, little (chiefly in pl.).

paulatim [paulum], adv., little by little, by degrees, gradually.

paulō and **paulum** [paulus, little], adv., by a little, somewhat.

Paulus, ī, m., *L. Aemilius*, a famous general, consul in 219 and 216 B.C. In the latter year he fell at Cannae, and was hence regarded as a national hero.

pauper, eris, adj., poor; scanty, small.

pauperculus [dim. of pauper], adj., quite poor.

pavidus [paveō, to be afraid], adj., trembling, fearful, frightened.

pavor, ūris [paveō, to be afraid], m., terror, fear, dread.

pāx, pācis, f., peace; treaty.

peccātūm, ī [peccō], n., an error, fault, sin.

peccō, āre, āvī, ātum, to do wrong, act amiss, err, sin.

pectus, oris, n., breast, bosom, heart.

pecūnia, ae [pecus], f., money, property.

pecus, oris, n., cattle, flock, herd.

pedes, itis [pēs], m., a foot-soldier; collectively, foot-soldiers, infantry.

pellō, ēre, pepuli, pulsus, to drive out or away, expel; defeat, rout.

ad — (1) **appellō**, ēre, puli, pulsus, to drive towards, steer for, direct.

ad — (2) **appellō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to call (by name), address; appeal to, call upon; name, term, mention.

con — (1) **compellō**, ēre, puli, pulsus, to drive together; force, compel.

con — (2) **compellō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to address.

dē — **dēpellō**, ēre, puli, pulsus, to drive out or away, expel, distodge.

ex — **expellō**, ēre, puli, pulsus, to drive out, expel, banish.

per — **perpelīō**, ēre, puli, pulsus, to drive, force, induce.

prō — **prōpellō**, ēre, puli, pulsus, to drive forward or away; incite.

re — **repellō**, ēre, reppuli, re-pulsus, to drive back, shake off, repulse, reject.

pendō, ēre, pependi, —, to hang, be suspended; hang one's self.

pendō, ēre, pependi, pēnsus, to weigh, pay.

ex — **expendō**, ēre, ī, pēnsus, to weigh or pay out.

re — **rependō**, ēre, ī, pēnsus, to pay for, purchase; used esp. of buying a thing with its weight in money.

penitus, adv., inwardly, within; deeply, completely.

per, prep. with acc.; used (1) of place, through, across, over, throughout; (2) of time, through, during; (3) of means or agency, by means of, by the agency of, through; (4) often in adv. phrases, per iocum, jokingly, per otium, quietly, per intervalla, at intervals; in composition, thoroughly, very.

peragō, see agō.

peragrō, āre, āvī, ātus [per + ager], to wander through, roam over, traverse, scour.

peramoenus [per + amoenus, lovely], adj., very lovely, charming.

percellō, ēre, culi, culsus, to smite, strike; overturn, upset; dishearten, discourage.

percīeō, cīere, cīvī, cītus [per + cīeō, to stir up], to arouse thoroughly, excite.

percutīs, see percīeō.

percontor, ārī, ātus sum, to ask, question.

percussor, ὄρις [percutiō], m., *murderer, assassin.*
 percutiō, see quatiō.
 perdō, see dō.
 perdūcō, see dūcō.
 peregrinus [per + ager], adj., *from foreign parts, foreign.*
 perendīē, adv., *on the day after tomorrow.*
 perennis, e [per + annus], adj., *perennial; perpetual, never-failing.*
 pereō, see (1) eō.
 perferō, see ferō.
 perficiō, see faciō.
 perfidia, ae [perfidus], f., *treachery.*
 perfidus, adj., *faithless, treacherous.*
 perforō, āre, āvī, ātus [per + forō, to bore], *to bore through, pierce.*
 perfruor, see fruor.
 perfuga, ae [perfugiō], m., *a fugitive, deserter, refugee.*
 perfugiō, see fugiō.
 pergō, see regō.
 periclitōr, āri. ātus sum [periculum], *to try, test; intrans., to be in danger, incur risk.*
 periculōsus [periculum], adj., *perilous, dangerous.*
 periculum, ī, n., *trial; danger, peril.*
 peritus, adj., *experienced, skilled, expert.* As noun, peritus, ī, m., *an expert.*
 perlīcīō, see *laciō.
 permittō, see mittō.
 permoveō, see moveō.
 permultus [per + multus], adj., *very much, very many.* As noun, permultum, ī, n., *a great deal; permulti, ὄρum, pl. m., very many (persons).*
 permūtō, see mūtō.
 perniciēs, ēi, f., *destruction, ruin, overthrow.*
 perniciōsus [perniciēs], adj., *dangerous, destructive.*
 perōrō, see ὄrō.
 perpellō, see pellō.

perpetuō [abl. of *perpetuus*], adv., *continually, forever.*
 perpetuus, adj., *continuous, uninterrupted; in perpetuum, forever.*
 perrumpō, see rumpō.
 persaepe [per + saepe], adv., *very often.*
 perscrībō, see scribō.
 persequor, see sequor.
 perstringō, see stringō.
 persuādeō, see suādeō.
 pertaesus [orig. part. of *pertaedet*, it wearies, disgusts], adj., *disgusted with, sick of.*
 pertināciter [pertināx, persistent], adv., *persistently, stubbornly.*
 pertineō, see teneō.
 pertrahō, see trahō.
 perturbō, āre, āvī, ātus [per + turbō, to disturb], *to confuse, disturb, upset.*
 perveniō, see veniō.
 pēs, pedis, m., *the foot; a foot (in measurements).*
 pessimus, see malus.
 pēstifer, fera, ferum [pēstis + ferō], adj., *baneful, destructive.*
 pēstilēns, entis [pēstis], adj., *baneful.*
 pēstilentia, ae [pēstilēns], f., *pest, plague, disease.*
 pēstis, is, f., *plague, pest; curse, bane.*
 petītiō, ὄnis [petō]. f., *candidacy.*
 petō, ere, īvi (ii), ītus, *to strive for, seek; beg, ask, request; assail, attack; intrans., to be a candidate.*
ex — expetō, ere, īvi, ītus, to seek, desire, crave.
re — repetō, ere, īvi, ītus, to seek again, try to get back, demand back.
 phalerae. ārum, pl. f., *a metal breastplate (esp. for horses), trappings.*
 Pharnacēs, is, m., *a son of Mithridates.*
 Pharsālicus, adj., *of or at Pharsalus.*
 Pharsālus, ī, f., *a city in Thessaly, near which Caesar defeated Pompey, 48 B.C.*
 Philippi. ὄrum, pl. m., *a city in Mace-*

- dona, near which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavianus and Antony, B.C. 42.
- philosophia**, ae, f., *philosophy*.
- philosophus**, i, m., *a philosopher*.
- Philus**, i, m., see **Fūrius**.
- pietās**, ātis [pius, dutiful], f., *consciousness, dutiful conduct, devotion, piety; filial affection, loyalty*.
- piget**, ēre, uit and itum est, impers., *it pains, grieves, disgusts*.
- pignus**, oris, n., *pledge, security; assurance, proof*.
- pilleus**, i, m., *a (close-fitting) cap*.
- pinguis**, e, adj., *fat, sleek*.
- pirāta**, ae, m., *a sea-robbber, pirate*.
- pirāticus** [pirāt̄], adj., *of or with (against) the pirates*.
- piscina**, ae [piscis], f., *a fish-pond*.
- piscis**, is, m., *a fish*.
- Pisō**, ūris, m., a cognomen in the Calpurnian gens.
1. *Cn. (Calpurnius) Pisō*, mentioned in XIII, 64, as a type of excessive rigor and severity.
 2. *L. Calpurnius Pisō Frūgi*, consul 133 B.C.; opponent of C. Græchus in 121; author of a historical work called *Annālēs*.
- Placentia**, ae, f., a city in Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po.
- placeō**, ēre, uī, —, *to please, be agreeable to; seem best to*; impers., *placet, uit or placitum est, with dat., to be resolved by*.
- dis** — **displaceō**, ēre, uī, —, *to displease*.
- placidē** [placidus, calm], adv., *calmly, quietly*.
- plācō**, āre, āvī. ātus, *to soothe, appease; conciliate, reconcile*.
- plāga**, ae, f., *a stroke, blow*.
- Plancus**, i, m., *C. Plōtius Plancus*, proscribed by the Second Triumvirate.
- plastrum**, i, n., *a wagon, cart*.
- plausus**, ūs [plaudō, *to clap the hands*], m., *applause, acclamations*.
- plēbēius** [plēbs], adj., *plebeian*. As noun, **plēbēi**, ūrum, pl. m., *the plebeians*. See **plēbs**.
- plēbs**, plēbis, f., *the common people, rabble; the plebeians, or the population that grew up round the patricians (see **patricius**) from such causes as the settlement of foreigners in Rome, or the emancipation of slaves*.
- plectō**, ēre, —, —, *to beat, punish* (usually in pass.).
- plēnus** [cf. *pleō], adj., *full, full of*.
- ***pleō**, plēre, plēvi. **plētus**, *to fill* (to the brim) : *complete*.
- ex** — **explēō**, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill up, fill*.
- in** — **implēō**, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill up*.
- ob** — **oppleō**, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill; cover*.
- re** — **repleō**, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill again, refill, fill up*.
- plērique**, aequē, aque, adj., *very many, most*.
- Plinius**, i, m., *C. Plinius Secundus*, commonly known as *Pliny the Elder*, A.D. 23-79. He wrote a sort of encyclopaedia called *Historia Nātūrālis*.
- Plōtiū**, i, m., see **Plancus**.
- plumbēus** [plumbum], adj., *leaden*.
- plumbum**, i, n., *lead*.
- plūrimus**, see **multus**.
- plū**, plūris, adj., see **multus**.
- poena**, ac, f., *compensation, punishment, penalty*.
- Poenī**, ūrum, pl. m., *the Phoenicians, Carthaginians (see **Carthāgō**)*.
- poēta**, ae, m., *a poet*.
- Pōlliō**, ūnis, m., *Vadius Pōlliō*, punished by Augustus for cruelty to a slave.
- Pompēiānus**, adj., *Pompey's, Pompeian*.

Pompēius, *i.*, *m.*, *Cn. Pompēius*, surnamed *Magnus*; born b.c. 106, he was consul in 70, having fought Sertorius in Spain, 76-71; defeated the pirates in 67, Mithridates in 66, and formed the First Triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus in 60. He was defeated by Caesar in 48 at Pharsalus in Thessaly, and soon after murdered.

Pompilius, *i.*, *m.*, *Numa Pompilius*, second king of Rome.

Pompōnius, *i.*, *m.*, *M. Pompōnius*, tribune of the people in 362 b.c.

Pomptinus, *adj.*, *Pomptine*; *palūdēs Pomptinae*, the Pomptine Marshes in Latium, southeast of Rome.

pondus, *eris* [pendō], *n.*, weight.

pōnō, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to put down, place, set, deposit; serre (at meals); spend; set up, build; *castra pōnere*, to pitch a camp; *rudimentum pōnere*, to lay aside (i.e. get through) the first steps, to learn.

ad — *appōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to set before, serre (at table).

con — *compōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to arrange, settle; conclude, finish.

dē — *dēpōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to lay down or aside, put down; stop; arrange, establish.

dis — *dispōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to arrange, array, dispose.

ex — *expōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to set or put forth; land, disembark; expose, abandon; relate, explain.

in — *impōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to place or put upon or in; *lēgēs impōnere*, to dictate terms.

ob — *oppōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to put in the way, set against, oppose.

prae — *praepōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to set over, put in charge of.

prō — *prōpōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to put or set forth; expose to

view, submit; propose, offer; resolve, determine.

re — *repōnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*, to put back, replace, restore.

pōns. *pontis*, *m.*, a bridge.

ponticulus, *i* [dim. of *pōns*], *m.*, a little bridge.

Ponticus, *adj.*, pertaining to *Pontus*, *Pontic*.

Pontus, *i*, *m.*, *Pontus*, a country in Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea.

populāris, *is* [*populus*], *m.*, a fellow-countryman.

populor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, to lay waste, ravage, plunder.

populus, *i*, *m.*, a people, nation; collectively, the people, the citizens.

Porcia, *ae*, *f.*, a daughter of Cato Uticensis (see *Catō*), and wife of M. Brutus.

porrigō, see *regō*.

Porsena, *ae*, *m.*, *Porsena*, a king of Clusium in Etruria.

porta, *ae*, *f.*, a city gate, gate.

portendō, see *tendō*.

porticus, *ūs* [*porta*], *m.*, a colonnade, arcade, portico.

portō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to bear, carry, bring.

re — *reportō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to bring back; carry off or away.

portōrium, *i* [*portus*], *n.*, a tax, duty, tariff.

portus, *ūs*, *m.*, a harbor, haven.

pōscō, *ere*, *popōscī*, —, to ask, demand.

dē — *dēpōscō*, *ere*, *popōscī*, —, to demand urgently, claim.

ex — *expōscō*, *ere*, *popōscī*, —, to demand, claim.

re — *repōscō*, *ere*, —, —, to demand (back), claim.

Posidōnius, *i*, *m.*, a Stoic philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Pompey.

possum, *posse*, *potuī*, — [*potis*, able

- + sum], to be able, can; have influence, be strong.
- post**, (1) adv., after, later, afterwards; (2) prep. with acc., after, behind.
- posteā** [post + is], adv., afterwards.
- posterus** [post], adj., following, next; comp. posterior, us, gen. ūris, later; sup. postrēmus, last, lowest; in posterum, for the future; ad postrēnum, finally; postrēmō, at last, finally. As noun, posteri, ūrum, pl. m., descendants, posterity.
- posthabēō**, see habeō.
- posthāc** [post + hīc], adv., hereafter, thereafter, in the future.
- posticum**, i [posticus, in the rear], n., a back door.
- postis**, is, m., a door-post, post.
- postquam** or **post . . . quam** [post + quam], conj., after, when.
- postrēmus**, see posterus.
- postridiē** [posterus + diēs], adv., on the following day, next day.
- pōstulātūm**, i [pōstulō], n., a demand, request.
- pōstulō**, āre, āvi, ātus, to request, demand.
- potēns**, entis [orig. part. of possum], adj., able, mighty, influential.
- potentātūs**, ūs [potēns], m., power, authority, dominion.
- potentia**, ae [potēns], f., power, might.
- potestās**, ātis [potis, able], f., might, power (esp. that of a magistrate); dominion, rule; opportunity.
- potior**, īrī, itus sum, to become master of, obtain, acquire, get.
- prae**, prep. with abl., before, in front of; in comparison with; in composition, before, very.
- praeacūtus** [prae + acūtus, sharp], adj., sharp at the end, pointed.
- praebēō**, see habeō.
- praecēdō**, see cēdō.
- praeceptor**, ūris [praecipiō], m., teacher.
- praeceptum**, i [praecipiō], n., teaching, maxim, rule; command, order.
- praecidō**, see caedō.
- praecinō**, see canō.
- praecipiō**, see capiō.
- praecipuē** [praecipius, special], adv., chiefly, principally, especially.
- praeclārē** [praeclārus], adv., gloriously, excellently.
- praeclārus** [prae + clārus], adj., very bright or brilliant, excellent, distinguished.
- praecō**, ūnis, m., a crier, herald.
- praeda**, ae, f., booty, spoil, plunder.
- praedicatiō**, ūnis [praedicō], f., a public proclamation, statement.
- praedicō**, see dicō.
- praedicō**, see dicō.
- praedō**, ūnis [praeda], m., one that makes (gains) booty, robber.
- praefectus**, i [praeficiō, to place in command], m., a leader, commander.
- praeferō**, see ferō.
- praeferōx**, ūcis [prae + ferōx], adj., insolent, full of confidence.
- praefor**, fārī, fātus sum [prae + for, to speak], to say by way of preface.
- praelūceō**, ēre, lūxi, — [prae + lūceō, to shine], to shine before, light the way before.
- praeium**, i [prae + emō], n., reward, prize.
- praeponō**, see pōnō.
- praeripiō**, see rapiō.
- praesēns**, entis [orig. part. of prae-sum], adj., present, at hand; face to face.
- praesidium**, i [praesideō, to defend], n., help, aid, defense; defensive force, garrison; fort, post, station.
- praestō**, see stō.
- praesum**, see sum.
- praeter**, prep. with acc., past, beyond;

contrary to, against; besides, except; in composition, past, beyond.

praetereā [praeter + is], adv., *in addition to this, besides, moreover.*

praetereō, see (1) **eō**.

praeteritus [orig. part. of **praetereō**], adj., *past.*

praetextus [orig. part. of **praetexō**, *to edge, border*], adj., *bordered, edged.* As noun, **praetexta, ae** (sc. **toga**), f., *the toga praetexta, or white toga with purple border, worn by magistrates and by free-born children till the sixteenth or seventeenth year, when they became of age and assumed the *toga virilis*, which was wholly white.*

praetor, ōris [orig. **praeitor**, from **prae** + (1) **eō**], m., *a leader, commander;* among the Romans, *a praetor or magistrate, whose especial business was the administration of justice.* After Sulla's time eight or more were elected annually. The praetors often served in command of armies, esp. in the provinces, and after acting as judges in Rome, were regularly assigned to duty in the provinces with the title of *pro-praetor.*

praetōrius [**praetor**], adj., *of or belonging to the general, the general's; praetorian.* As noun, **praetōrius, i,** m., *a man of praetorian rank, an ex-praetor.*

praeveniō, see **veniō.**

prandium, i, n., *lunch.*

prātum, i, n., *a field, meadow.*

prāvus, adj., crooked, wrong; perverse, wicked.

precōr, ārī, ātus sum [**prex**], *to ask, beg, beseech.*

dē—dēprecōr, ārī, ātus sum, to plead against, plead, avert by prayer; decline.

prehendō, ere, i, *prehēnsus, to grasp, seize, catch.*

ad — apprehendō, ere, i, *hēnsus, to lay hold of, seize, grasp.*

con — comprehendō, ere, i, *hēnsus, to seize, catch, arrest; understand.*

dē — dēprehendō, ere, i, *hēnsus, to seize, catch; surprise, detect, discover.*

re — reprehendō, ere, i, *hēnsus, to hold back, check; blame, criticise, reprove.*

premō, ere, pressī, pressus, to press; press hard, crush.

con — comprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, to restrain, check, crush.

ex — exprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, to press or force out; utter, express.

ob — opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, to crush utterly, overpower, overwhelm, master.

re — reprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, to press or keep back, check, restrain.

pretiōsus [**pregium**], adj., *of great value, costly, precious.*

pregium, i, n., *money value, price; money; recompense, reward; **operae pretium est, it is worth while.***

prex, precis, f., a prayer, entreaty (chiefly in pl.).

pridem, adv., long since, long ago.

pridiē [**pri(or) + diē**], adv., *the day before.*

primō, see prior.

primōrēs, um [**primus**], pl. m., *first men, chiefs, nobles.*

primūm, see prior.

primus, see prior.

princeps, ipis [**primus + capiō**], adj., *first, foremost.* As noun, m., *leading man, chief, leader.*

principium, i [**princeps**], n., *beginning.*

prior, us, gen. priōris, comp. adj., foremost, first, prior; sup. **primus, first, foremost; **primō, primūm, at first, first****

Priscus, **i**, m., cognomen of *Tarquinius*

Priscus, the fifth king of Rome.

prius [neuter of **prior**], adv., *before, sooner, previously, first of all.*

priusquam or prius . . . quam [**prius + quam**], conj., *earlier than, before.*

privātim [**privātus**], adv., *individually; by one's self, privately.*

privātus [**privō**], adj., *personal, private, individual.* As noun, **privātus**, **i**, m., *a man in private life, a private citizen.*

privō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to bereare, deprive, rob.*

prō, prep. with abl., *in front of, before; in behalf of, for; instead of; in comparison with, in accordance with; in composition, forth, for.*

prō, interj., *O! ah! alas! Heavens!*

proavus, **i** [**prō + avus**], m., *great-grandfather.*

probō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**probus**, *good*], *to test (and find good), approve, commend; show, prove.*

ad — approbō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to approve fully, favor; show, demonstrate.*

con — comprobō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to approve, sanction; confirm.*

Proca, **ae**, m., a king of Alba Longa, father of Numitor and Amulius.

procēdō, see **cēdō**.

procella, **ae**, f., *a strong wind; storm.*

procēritās, **ātis** [**procērus**, *tall*], f., *height, tallness.*

procēlāmō, see **clāmō**.

procēnsul, **is** [**prō, in place of + cōnsul**], m., *a proconsul, governor of a province.* See **cōnsul** (end).

procūl, adv., *in the distance, afar; with abl., far from.*

Proculus, **i**, m., a Roman senator who claimed that Romulus appeared to him after his death.

procēmbō, see ***cumbō**.

procērō, see **cērō**.

prōdigium, **i**, n., *an omen, portent; strange being, prodigy, monster.*

prōditiō, **ōnis** [**prōdō**], f., *treason.*

prōditor, **ōris** [**prōdō**], m., *a traitor.*

prōdō, see **dō**.

proelior, **ārī**, **ātus sum** [**proelium**], *to fight, wage war.*

proelium, **i**, n., *a battle, combat.*

profectō [**prō + factum**], adv., *indeed, in truth, certainly, to be sure.*

prōferō, see **ferō**.

proficiscor, **i**, **profectus sum**, *to set out, proceed; depart.*

profiteor, see **fateor.**

prōfligō, see ***fligō**.

profugiō, see **fugiō**.

profugus, **i** [**profugiō**], m., *a fugitive, exile.*

profundō, see **fundō**.

profūsus [orig. part. of **profundō**], adj., *lavish, extravagant, profuse.*

prōgredior, see **gradior.**

prohibeō, see **habeō**.

prōiciō, see **iaciō**.

proinde [**prō + inde**], adv., *hence, therefore.*

prōlābor, see **lābor.**

prōmineō, **ēre**, **ui**, —, *to project, extend, lean out.*

prōmissus [orig. part. of **prōmittō**], adj., *hanging down, long, flowing.*

prōmissum, **i** [**prōmittō**], n., *a promise.*

prōmittō, see **mittō**.

prōmoveō, see **moveō**.

prōmptē [**prōmptus**], adv., *quickly, readily.*

prōmptus [**prōmō**, *to put forth*], adj., *visible, at hand; ready, alert, prompt.*

pronepōs, **ōtis** [**prō + nepōs**], m., *great-grandson.*

prōnūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

propāgō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to propagate, increase, prolong.*

prope, adv., *near by; nearly, almost (esp. with numbers): comp. **propius**; sup. **proximē**, *nearest, next.**

prōpellō, see **pellō**.

properō, *āre, āvī, ātum* [properus, quick], to speed, hasten.

propinquus [prope], adj., neighboring, near; as noun, a relative.

propior [prope], comp. adj., nearer; sup. **proximus**, nearest, next; latest, last; next, following; in **proximō**, near by. As noun, **proximī ūrum**, pl. m., bystanders.

prōpōnō, see **pōnō**.

prōpositum, i [prōpōnō], n., plan, purpose.

propriē [proprius], adv., peculiarly, especially.

proprius, adj., own, one's own; with gen. or dat., peculiar to, characteristic of.

propter, prep. with acc., on account of. **prōripiō**, see **rapiō**.

prōrogō, see **rogō**.

prōscribō, see **scribō**.

prōscriptiō, ūnis [prōscribō], f., a notice of sale; proscription, confiscation.

prōsequor, see **sequor**.

prōsiliō, see **saliō**.

prōspectus, ūs [prōspiciō, to look forward], m., view, prospect.

prōspere [prōsperus], adv., propitiously, successfully.

prōsperus [prō + spēs], adj., according to one's hopes, favorable.

prōsternō, see **sternō**.

prōsum. see **sum**.

prōtendō, see **tendō**.

prōtinus, adv., right on, continuously; at once, immediately.

prōvehō, see **vehō**.

prōvincia, ae, f., a province (i.e. a territory outside of Italy under Roman government); sphere of operations.

prōvocō, see **vocō**.

proximē, see **prope**.

proximus, see **propior**.

prūdēns, entis [orig. prōvidēns, part.

of **prōvideō**, to see ahead], adj., foreseeing, skillful, clever, prudent.

prūdentia, ae [prūdēns], f., foresight, practical wisdom, good sense.

psittacus, i, m., a parrot.

Ptolemaeus, i, m., a name borne by the kings of Egypt after the time of Alexander the Great.

pūblicē [pūblicus], adv., in the name of (by order of) the state, publicly, officially.

pūblicō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [pūblicus]. to open to the public, make public.

pūblicus [orig. *populicus*: cf. *populus*], adj., belonging to the people (state), public; official. As noun, **pūblicum**, i, n., the state treasury.

Pūblius, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

pudor, ūris, m., modesty, shame, hesitancy.

puella, ae [dim. of *puer*], f., a girl.

puer, **puerī**, m., a child; boy; slave.

puerilis, e [*puer*], adj., boyish, youthful.

pueritia, ae [*puer*], f., childhood; boyhood, youth (extending usually to the 17th year).

pugīō, ūnis, m., a dagger, dirk.

pūgna, ae, f., a combat, fight, battle.

pūgnāx, ācis [pūgna], adj., fond of fighting, combative.

pūgnō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, to fight; oppose, resist.

ex — expūgnō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to take by storm, capture; overpower, prevail upon.

in — impūgnō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to fight against, oppose, attack.

ob — oppūgnō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to fight against, assail t, besiege.

re — repūgnō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to fight back, oppose, resist.

pulcher, chra, chrum, adj., beautiful; excellent, illustrious.

Pulcher, chri, m., *P. Claudius*, a son of A. Claudius Caecus, consul 249 B.C.

pullārius, ī [pullus], m., *keeper of the sacred chickens.*

pullus, ī, m., *a young animal; chicken.*

pulvis, eris, m., *dust.*

pungō, ere. **pupugī**, **punctus**, *to strike, prick, puncture; sting, torment.*

Pūnicus, adj., *Phoenician, Punic; Carthaginian* (see **Carthāgō**).

pūniō, ire, īvī, ītus [poena], *to punish.*

pūrgō, āre, āvī, ātus [pūrus, clean + agō], *to make clean; clear away, excuse.*

putō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cleanse (vines by cutting); consider, think, suppose.*

am — **amputō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cut all round, cut away, lop off.*

con — **computō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to sum up, reckon, compute.*

dis — **disputō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to weigh, examine; discuss; argue.*

re — **reputō**, āre, āvī, ātus, *to think over, reflect on, reflect.*

Pyrēnaeus, ī (sc. mōns), m., *the Pyrenees.*

Pyrrhus, ī, m., a king of Epirus, who allied himself with Tarentum, and invaded Italy, 280–275 B.C.

Q

Q., abbreviation of the name **Quīntus.**

quadrāgēsimus [quadrāgintā], num. adj., *fortieth.*

quadrāgintā, indecl. num. adj., *forty.*

quadrigae, ārum, pl. f., *a four-horse team.*

quadrīngenti, ae, a [quattuor + centum], num. adj., *four hundred.*

quaerō, ere, **quaesīvī**, **quaesitus**, *to seek; ask; get, gain.*

ad — **adquirō**, ere, **quisīvī**, **quisītus**, *to acquire, get, gain.*

con — **conquirō**, ere, **quisīvī**, **quisītus**, *to seek or search for; hunt up.*

re — **requirō**, ere, **quisīvī** (ii), **quisītus**, *to seek or search for.*

quaesō, ere, īvī, —, *to seek; beg, pray.*

quaestor, ūris [orig. **quaesitor**; cf. **quaerō**, **quaesō**], m., *quaestor, quartermaster*, a name given to certain magistrates who had the care of public monies and military supplies, both at Rome and in the provinces.

quaestūra, ae [**quaestor**], f., *the quaestorship.*

quālis, e, adj., (1) interrog., *of what kind? what sort of?* (2) rel., *of such a kind, such as, as.*

quāliscumque, **quālecumque**, adj., *of whatsoever kind, of any kind.*

quam [(1) **quis**], adv., *how, how much; after a comp., than; with a sup., as possible; quam primum, as soon as possible; quamdiū, as long as; tam . . . quam, as . . . so, not only . . . but also.*

quamquam, conj., *although, even if.*

quamvis [quam + **vīs**, from **volō**], adv. and conj., *howevermuch, although.*

quandōquidem [quandō, since + **quidem**], conj., *since indeed.*

quantus [quam], adj., (1) interr., *how great? how much?* (2) rel., *correl. to tantus, as great as, as.*

quantum, adv., *how much? how far?*

quāpropter [(1) **quis** + **propter**], adv.; (1) interr., *why? wherefore?* (2) rel., *for which reason, wherefore.*

quāre [quā + **rē**], adv., (1) interr., *why?* (2) rel., *for which reason, wherefore, therefore.*

quārtāna, ae [**quārtus**], f. (sc. **febris**, **fever**), *a fever or ague recurring every fourth day.*

quārtus [quattuor], num. adj., *fourth.*

quasi, adv. and conj., *as if, just as if, as though, ostensibly; on the ground that.*

quater, adv., *four times.*

quatiō, ere. —, **quassus**, *to shake, strike.*

dē — dēcutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *to shake off or down, strike off.*

ex — excutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *to shake off, fling off.*

per — percutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *to strike through, pierce; smite, strike; kill, slay; overwhelm, shock.*

quattuor, indecl. num. adj., *four.*

que, conj., *enclitic, and, and yet, but.*

queror, i, questus sum, *to complain.*

con — conqueror, i, questus sum, *to complain bitterly, lament, deplore.*

questus, ūs [queror], m., complaint, *lament.*

(1) **qui, quae, quod,** interr. pron., used adjectively, *which? what? what kind of?* See (1) quis.

(2) **qui, quae, quod,** rel. pron., *who, which, what, that; whoever, whatever.*

(3) **qui, quae, or qua, quod,** indef. pron., used adjectively, *any, some.*

(4) **qui** [old abl. of (1) qui], adv., *how?*

quia, conj., *because, since.*

quicunque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever.*

quidam, quaedam, quiddam, and as adj., *quoddam,* indef. pron., *a certain one, somebody; a certain.*

quidem, adv., *indeed, in fact, to be sure; nē . . . quidem,* *not even, not at all.*

quiēs, ētis, f., rest, sleep, quiet, respite.

quiētus [orig. part. of *quiēscō*, *to be at rest*], *quiet, peaceful.*

quin [(4) *qui + nē*], conj., *how not? why not; that, that not, but that; quin et or etiam, nay more.*

Quintilius, i, m., gentile name of P. Quintilius Vārus, an officer of Augustus, who sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Germans, B.C. 9.

Quintilis, is [Quintus], m. (sc. mēnsis),

July, the fifth month (counting from March. See December).

quindecimvir, i [quindecim, fifteen + vir], m., a member of a board of fifteen men.

quingenti, ae, a [quinque + centum], num. adj., five hundred.

quinquāgintā, indecl. num. adj., fifty.

quinque, indecl. num. adj., five.

quinquennium. i [quinque + annus],

n., a period of five years.

quinquies [quinque], adv., five times.

quintus [quīnque], num. adj., fifth.

Quintus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

quippe, adv., indeed, as you see, surely.

Quirinālis, is (sc. collis) m., the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Quirinus, i, m., a name given to Romulus after his death and deification.

Quiritēs, ium [Curēs], pl. m. (orig. the people of Cures; after the union of the Sabines with the Romans, the name was used to denote the Romans in their civil capacity, hence) citizens, Romans. See Rōmāni.

(1) **quis, quid,** interr. pron. used substantively, *who? which? what?* See (1) qui.

(2) **quis, qua, quid,** indef. pron. used substantively, *some one, any one; something, anything.* See (3) qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam [(1) quis + nam], interr. pron., *who or what in the world? who? which? what?*

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam. indef. pron., adj. or noun, *any one, anything, any.*

quisque, quaequae, quidque or quodque, indef. pron., nonn or adj., *each, every, each one, every one.*

quisquis, quicquid, indef. pron., *whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which.*

quō [qui], adv. and conj. As adv.,

(1) *interr.*, *whither?* (2) *rel.*, *whither*; as conj., *in order that, that, that thereby*.

quōcumque, adv., *whithersoever*.

quod, conj., *because, that, in that; as to the fact that, so far as; quod sī, but if.*

quōmodo [(1) *qui + modus*], adv., (1) *interr.*, *how?* (2) *rel.*, *in the manner that, as.*

quondam, adv., *once, formerly.*

quoniam [*quom (= cum, since) + iam*], conj., *since, because, seeing that.*

quoque, conj., *also, too* (placed after the word it emphasizes).

quōrsum or **quōrsus** [orig. *quōversus*; *quō + vertō*], adv., *whither?*

quotannīs [*quot + annus*], adv., *each year, yearly.*

quoūsque [*quō + ūsque, until*], adv., (1) *interr.*, *until what time?* (2) *rel.*, *until.*

R

radius, ī, m., *a staff, rod; beam, ray.*

radix, icis, f., *a root; foot, base.*

rapina, ae [*rapiō*], f., *robbery, pilage.*

rapiō, ere, *rapui, raptus*, *to seize and carry off, drag off; plunder, destroy; hasten, hurry.*

ab — **abripiō**, ere, uī, *reptus, to take away forcibly, drag off.*

ad — **adripiō**, ere, uī, *reptus, to snatch quickly, seize.*

con — **corripiō**, ere, uī, *reptus, to seize, catch up; morbō corripī, to fall sick.*

dis — **diripiō**, ere, uī, *reptus, to tear apart; ravage, plunder.*

prae — **praeripiō**, ere, uī, *reptus, to snatch away, carry off or away.*

prō — **prōripiō**, ere, uī, *reptus, to fling forth; with sē, rush.*

rārō [*rārus*], adv., *seldom, rarely.*

rārus, adj., *thin; scattered, rare.*

ratiō, ūnis [*reor*], f., *reckoning, calculation, account; method, plan.*

ratis, is, f., *a raft, boat, vessel.*

re or red, insep. prefix, *again, back.*

rebellō, see **bellō**.

recēdō, see **cēdō**.

receptus, ūs [*recipiō*], m., *a retreat.*

recēssus, ūs [*recēdō*], m., *nook, corner.*

recidō, see **cadō**.

reciperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to regain, recover.*

recipiō, see **capiō**.

reconciliō, see **conciliō**.

recreō, see **creō**.

rēctē [*rēctus* (part. of *regō*), *straight, right*], adv., *rightly, duly, well.*

recubō, see **cubō**.

recūsō, āre, āvī, ātus [*re + causa*], *to decline, refuse.*

reddō, see **dō**.

redeō, see (1) **eō**.

redigō, see **agō**.

redimō, see **emō**.

redintegrō, āre, āvī, ātus [*red + integer*], *to make whole again, renew.*

reditus, ūs [*redeō*], m., *a going (or coming) back, return.*

redūcō, see **dūcō**.

refellō, ere, ī, — [*re + fallō, to deceive*], *to prove false, refute, disprove.*

referō, see **ferō**.

refoveō, see **foveō**.

refringō, see **frangō**.

refugiō, see **fugiō**.

rēgālis, e [*rēx*], adj., *kinglike, royal.*

rēgia, ae [*rēgius*], f. (se. *domus*), *a palace.*

rēgīna, ae [*rēx*], f., *a queen.*

regiō, ūnis [*regō*], f., *district, region.*

rēgius [*rēx*], adj., *kingly, royal, king's.*

rēgnō, āre, āvī, ātus [*rēnum*], *to be king; rule, govern.*

rēnum, ī [*rēx*], n., *kingly government, sovereignty, sway; a kingdom.*

regō, ere, *rēxi, rēctus*, *to keep straight, guide, conduct, rule.*

con — **corrīgō**, *ere, rēxi, rēctus, to straighten, correct, improve.*

dis — **dirīgō**, *ere, rēxi, rēctus, to guide, steer, direct.*

ex — **ērigō**, *ere, rēxi, rēctus, to raise or lift up; stir up, arouse.*

per **pergō**, *ere, perrēxi, perrectus, to go straight on, proceed, hasten; with acc., pursue with vigor, perform; partēs pergere, to play the rôle.*

por (= **prō**) — **porrigō**, *ere, porrēxi, porrēctus, to spread or stretch out; hold forth, offer, present.*

regredīor, see **gradīor**.

Rēgulus, *i, m., M. Atīlius, consul in 256 B.C.; defeated in Africa and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, 255.*

rēcīō, see **iaciō**.

relābor, see **lābor**.

relēgō, *āre, āvī, ātus [re + lēgō, to send], to send out of the way, remove.*

religiō, *ōnis, f., sense of duty; religion, devotion to the gods; scruple.*

religiōsus [**religiō**], adj., careful, scrupulous; sacred, holy.

religō, see **ligō**.

relinquō, *ere, līqui, lictus [re + linquō, to leave], to leave behind, leave; bequeath; appoint by will.*

reliquiae, *ārum [relinquō], pl. f., remainder, remnant, residue.*

reliquis [*cf. reliquō*], adj., remaining, rest.

remaneō, see **maneō**.

remedium, *i [re + medeōr, to cure], n., a cure, remedy.*

remigrō, see **migrō**.

remittō, see **mittō**.

remūnerōr, *āri, ātus sum [re + mūnerō, to reward], to reward, repay.*

Remus, *i, m., the brother of Romulus.*

renovō, *āre, āvī, ātus [re + novus], to renew, restore, revive.*

renūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

renuō, see ***nuō**.

reor, rērī, ratus sum, *to reckon; think, suppose; ratus, thinking.*

repellō, see **pellō**.

rependō, see **pendō**.

repente [**repēns**, sudden], adv., suddenly, unexpectedly.

repentinus [**repēns**, sudden], adj., sudden, unexpected.

reperiō, see **pariō**.

repetō, see **petō**.

repleō, see ***pleō**.

repōnō, see **pōnō**.

reportō, see **portō**.

repōscō, see **pōscō**.

reprehendō, see **prehendō**.

reprimō, see **premō**.

reprōmittō, see **mittō**.

repudiō, *āre, āvī, ātus, to cast off, divorce; reject, scorn.*

repūgnō, see **pūgnō**.

repulsa, *ae [repellō], f., rejection, repulse; a defeat at the polls.*

reputō, see **putō**.

requirō, see **quaerō**.

rēs, reī, f., thing, matter; affair, deed, exploit, event; circumstance; a story; property, fortune; trouble; **rēs familiāris**, private property; **rēs pūblica**, the commonwealth, state; **rēs gestae**, exploits; **rēs repetundae**, extortion; **rē vērā**, in reality, in truth.

resēcō, see **secō**.

reserō, *āre, āvī, ātus [re + sērō, to bolt], to unlock, open.*

residō, see **sīdō**.

resistō, see **sistō**.

resolvō, see **solvō**.

respergō, *ere, spersī, spersus [re + spargō, to strew, sprinkle], to besprinkle, bespatter.*

respiciō, see ***speciō**.

respirō, see **spirō**.

respondeō, see **spondeō**.

respōnsum, *i [respondeō], n., answer, reply, esp. of an oracle; warning.*

- rēs pūblica, see rēs.
- restinguō, see stinguō.
- restituō, see statuō.
- retineō, see teneō.
- retrahō, see trahō.
- reus, ī, m., defendant, accused person, prisoner.
- revertor, see vertō.
- reviviscō, ere, —, — [re + vivēscō, inceptive of vivō], to come to life again.
- revocō, see vocō.
- rēx, rēgis [cf. regō], m., king, monarch.
- Rhēa, ae, f., Rhēa, also called Rhēa Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus.
- Rhēnus, ī, m., the river Rhine.
- rhētor, oris, m., a teacher of oratory, rhetorician; orator.
- Rhodus, ī, f., Rhodes, a large island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its schools of rhetoric (see Apollōnius), its colossal statue of Apollo, and for the skill of its people in navigation.
- rideō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, to smile, laugh; laugh at, mock.
- dē — dērideō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, to laugh at, mock, deride.
- in — inrideō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, to jeer at, mock, ridicule.
- rigō, āre, āvī, ātus, to wet, moisten.
- rigor, ūris, m., severity, rigor.
- ripa, ae, f., a bank (of a river).
- rīsus, ūs [rideō], m., laughter.
- rītē [cf. rītus], adv., with due ceremonies, duly, fitly, properly.
- rītus, ūs, m., religious ceremony, rite.
- rixa, ae, f., a quarrel (of blows), brawl.
- rōbur, oris, n., hard wood, oak; strength, vigor, power.
- rogō, āre, āvī, ātus, to ask, inquire; request, implore.
- ab — abrogō, āre, āvī, ātus, to repeal, annul.
- inter — interrogō, āre, āvī, ātus, to ask, question.
- prō — prōrogō, āre, āvī, ātus, to prolong, extend.
- Rōma, ae, f., Rome.
- Rōmānus, adj., Roman; as noun, Rōmānus, ī, m., a Roman; Rōmāni, ūrum, pl. m., the Romans, the name given to the Romans in their military capacity.
- Rōmulus, ī, m., Romulus, founder and first king of Rome, son of Rhea and Mars.
- Rōscius, ī, m., Sextus Rōscius, defended by Cicero on a capital charge.
- rōstrum, ī [rōdō, to gnaw], n., the beak or ram of a ship; pl., the Rostra, or speaker's platform in the Forum (adorned with beaks of captured ships).
- Rubicō, ūnis, m., the Rubicon, a river in the northeastern part of Italy.
- rudimentum, ī [rudis], n., first attempt, beginning. See pōnō.
- rudis, e, adj., uncouth, unpolished; ignorant, rude.
- ruina, ae [ruō], f., downfall, ruin, destruction; pl., a fallen building, ruins.
- rūmor, ūris, m., a story, report, rumor.
- rumpō, ēre, rūpi, ruptus, to break, destroy.
- con — corrumpō, ēre, rūpi, ruptus, to destroy; seduce, bribe, corrupt.
- ex — ērumpō, ēre, rūpi, ruptum to break forth or out, burst forth.
- per — perrumpō, ēre, rūpi, ruptus, to break through, force a way through, get across.
- ruō, ēre, ī, tus, to fall; rush, hasten; with acc., to cause to fall, overthrow.
- con — corruō, ēre, ī, —, to fall (in battle).
- dis — dīruō, ēre, ī, tus, to tear apart, overthrow, destroy.

ex — *ēruō*, *ere*, *i*, *tus*, *to cast out*; *dig up, destroy utterly.*

in — *inruō*, *ēre*, *i*, —, *to rush in, make an attack.*

ob — *obruō*, *ere*, *i*, *tus*, *to overwhelm, hide, bury.*

rūpēs. *is* [rumpō], *f.*, *a rock, cliff.*

rūrsus or *rūrsus* [*orig. revertō*; cf. *revertō*], *adv.*, *back; again.*

rūs, *rūris*, *n.*, *the country*; *pl.*, *the fields*; *rūri*, *in the country.*

rūsticor, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [*rūs*], *to live in the country; take a vacation.*

rūsticus [*rūs*], *adj.*, *rural, rustic.*

S

Sabini, *ōrum*, *pl. m.*, *the Sabines*, a race in central Italy, adjoining Latium on the north.

sacer, *cra*, *crum*, *adj.*, *holy, sacred*; *as noun, sacram*. *i*, *n.*, *a holy thing, sacred vessel*; *pl.*, *religious rites, sacrifices.*

sacerdōs, *ōtis* [*sacer*], *m. and f., priest, priestess.*

sacrārium, *i* [*sacer*], *n.*, *sanctuary, shrine.*

sacrificium, *i* [*sacer + faciō*], *n.*, *a sacrifice.*

sacrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to set apart; bless; curse.*

con — *cōnsecrō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to dedicate, consecrate, devote.*

ex — *exsecrō*, *ārī*, *ātus sum*, *to curse, abhor.*

saeculum, *i*, *n.*, *a race; generation, age, time.*

saepe, *adv.*, *frequently, often.*

saeviō, *ire*, *īvī* (*ii*), *ītum* [*saevus*], *to be fierce or cruel, rage; saevire in aliquem*, *to treat any one cruelly.*

saevitia, *ae* [*saevus*], *f.*, *fury, cruelty.*

saevus, *adj.*, *raging, fierce, cruel.*

saginō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*sagina*, *stuffing*], *to fatten.*

sagulum, *i*, *n.*, *a short military cloak.*
Saguntus, *i*, *f.*, and **Saguntum**, *i*, *n.*, *Saguntum*, a town on the east coast of Spain.

Salernitānus, *adj.*, *of or near Salernum* (modern Salerno), a town in Campania.

Salii, *ōrum* [*saliō*], *pl. m.*, *the Salii or Leapers*, the dancing priests of Mars.

Salinātor, *ōris*, *m.*, *see Livius.*

saliō, *ire*, *ūi*, *tus*, *to leap.*

dē — *dēsiliō*, *ire*, *ūi*, *sultum*, *to leap down.*

in — *īnsiliō*, *ire*, *ūi*, —, *to leap up or on, mount.*

prō — *prōsiliō*, *ire*, *ūi*, —, *to leap or spring forward.*

trāns — *trānsiliō*, *ire*, *ūi*, —, *to leap across, jump over.*

saltem, *adv.*, *at least, at all events.*

saltō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*freq. of saliō*], *to dance, leap.*

ex — *exsultō*, *āre*, *āvī*, —, *to leap, dance (esp. with joy), exult, rejoice.*

saltus, *ūs* [*saliō*], *m.*, *a leap, bound; leaping, jumping.*

saltus, *ūs*, *m.*, *a forest pasture, mountain glen, ravine, pass.*

salūbris, *e* [*salūs*], *adj.*, *health-giving, wholesome, healthy; beneficial.*

salūs, *ūtis*, *f.*, *health, vigor; safety.*

salūtatiō, *ōnis* [*salūtō*], *f.*, *greeting, salutation.*

salūtātor, *ōris* [*salūtō*], *m.*, *saluter, visitor.*

salūtō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*salūs*], *to wish one health, greet, salute, visit.*

con — *cōnsalūtō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to greet or salute warmly.*

salveō, *ēre*, —, — [*salvus*], *to be well; imperative, salvē, salvēte, hail! greetings!*

salvus, *adj.*, *well, sound, safe.*

sambūceus [*sambūcus*, *an elder-tree*], *adj.*, *of elder, elder.*

Samnitēs, *ium*, *pl. m.*, *the Samnites,*

a branch of the Sabine race inhabiting the mountains southeast of Latium.

sānē [sānus, *sound*], adv., *indeed, truly, by all means; certainly.*

sanguinolentus [sanguis], adj., *bloody.*

sanguis. inis, m., *blood.*

sapiō, ere, iū, —, to taste; to have taste or understanding; be wise.

dē — dēsipiō, ere, —, —, to be foolish or crazy.

sapiēns, entis [orig. part. of sapiō], adj., *wise, sensible, discreet.*

sapientia, ae [sapiēns], f., *wisdom.*

Sardinia, ae, f., *an island between Italy and Spain.*

sarmentum, ī [sarpo, *to prune*], n., *a twig; pl., brushwood, fagots.*

satis, adv., enough; tolerably, quite; as noun, n., enough, sufficiency.

satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factum [satis + faciō], *to satisfy, make reparation.*

saucius, adj., wounded, hurt.

saxum, ī, n., a stone, rock, boulder.

scamnum, ī, n., a bench, stool.

scandō, ere, —, —, to climb, mount.

ad — āscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, to climb up, mount, ascend.

con — cōnscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, to mount, ascend; go on board.

dē — dēscendō, ere, ī, scēnsum, to climb or come down, descend; dismount.

ex — ēscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, to mount, ascend.

trāns — trānscedō, ere, ī, scēnsus, to climb or pass over, cross.

scapha, ae, f., a light boat, skiff.

scelerātus [scelus], adj., *wicked, impious, accursed.*

scelestē [scelestus, *impious*], adv., *wickedly, impiously.*

scelus, eris, n., wicked deed, sin, crime.

schola, ae, f., leisure, leisure for learning; place of learning, school.

scilicet [scire + licet], adv., *plainly, of course, doubtless.*

scindō, ere, scidi, scissus, to cut, tear, rend, split.

ab — abscindō, ere, scidi, scissus, to cut or tear off, hew off.

sciō, īre, scivī, scitus, to know, understand; with infin., to know how.

Scipiō, īnis, m., the name of one of the most illustrious families of Rome, belonging to the Cornelian gens.

1. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō*, consul 218 b.c.; defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus and the Trebia; killed, with his brother Cn., in Spain, in 212.

2. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō Africānus Māior*, son of (1), born b.c. 237; commanded in Spain 210–206; consul in 205; defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202. He died about 183 b.c.

3. *L. Cornēlius Scipiō*, brother of (2), consul in b.c. 190. After defeating Antiochus at Magnesia, he received the cognomen *Asiāticus*.

4. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō Africānus Minor*, captured Carthage, b.c. 146; took Numantia, in Spain, 133; died in 129.

5. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō Nāsica Serāpiō*, see *Nāsica*.

6. *Q. Metellus Pius Scipiō*, father-in-law of Pompey.

sciscitor, āri, ātus sum [sciscō], *to ask, inquire.*

sciscō, ere, scivī, scitus [sciō], *to seek to know; approve, enact, decree.*

con — cōnciscō, ere, scivī, scitus, to approve of, decree; mortem sibi cōnciscere, to commit suicide.

dē — dēsciscō, ere, scivī, scitum, to withdraw, desert, revolt.

scriba, ae [scribō], m., *a clerk, secretary.*

scribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write.

ad — **adscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to add, include, enroll.*

con — **cōnscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to enroll, enlist.*

dē — **dēscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to copy off, sketch, describe.*

dis — **dīscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to mark off, divide.*

in — **inscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write on, inscribe on.*

per — **perscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write out (in full).*

prō — **prōscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to offer for sale; proscribe, outlaw.*

sub — **subscribō**, *ere, scripsi, scriptus, to write beneath.*

scrinium, **i**, n., *a case, box (esp. for books or papers).*

scriptor, **ōris [scribō]**, m., *a writer, author; narrator.*

Scultenna, **ae**, f., *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, near Mutina.*

scūtum, **i**, n., *a shield.*

(1) **sē**, see **sui**.

(2) **sē** or **sēd**, *insep. prefix, apart, away from.*

sēcēdō, see **cēdō**.

sēcernō, see **cernō**.

secō, **āre, uī, tus, to cut.**

re — **resecō**, **āre, uī, tus, to cut loose or off.**

sēcrētus [*part. of sēcernō*], adj., *separate; hidden, concealed; secret; abl. sēcrētō* as adv., *secretly.*

sector, **ārī, ātus sum** [*freq. of sequor*], *to follow eagerly, pursue, seek the society of.*

secundus [*sequor*], adj., *following, second; favorable, fortunate.*

secūris, is [**secō**], f., *an axe, hatchet.*

secus, comp. **sētius**, adv., *otherwise, differently.*

sed, conj., *but, on the contrary.*

sēdecim [*sex + decem*], indecl. num. adj., *sixteen.*

sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessum, to sit.

ad — **adsidēō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, to sit at or beside, besiege.**

in — **īnsidēō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, with dat., to sit in, on, or upon; with acc., to settle on, occupy.**

ob — **obsidēō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, block, besiege, beset.**

sēdēs, is [*cf. sedeō*], f., *seat, chair; residence, abode.*

sēditiō, ūnis [**sēdēs + itiō**, from **eō, ire**], f., *dissemination, rebellion, revolt.*

sēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

sēdulitās, ātis [**sēdulus, earnest**], f., *earnestness, persistency.*

sēdulō [*abl. of sēdulus, earnest*], adv., *earnestly, busily; purposely, deliberately.*

sēgnis, ē, adj., *slow, tardy, sluggish.*

sēgniter [**sēgnis**], adv., *without spirit or vigor, lazily.*

sellā, ae [*cf. sedeō*], f., *a seat, chair;*

sellā curūlis, a portable stool, with bent legs, made to open and shut like a camp-stool. Such chairs were often of bronze, or of wood finely carved, and inlaid with ivory, or even adorned with ornaments of gold. The right to use this chair belonged at first only to the king, but later to curule aediles, praetors, consuls, dictators, and the Flamines.

semel, adv., *once, once for all.*

sēmet, see **sui**.

semper, adv., *always, continually.*

semipaternus [*semper*], adj., *eternal.*

Semprōnius, **i**, m., *Ti. Semprōnius Longus*, defeated by Hannibal at the Trebia B.C. 218.

senātor, ūris [*senātus*], m., *a senator.*

senātōrius [*senātor*], adj., *senatorial.*

senātus, ūs [*cf. senex*], m., *council of elders, senate, in the time of the kings a mere advisory body, called together by the king when he desired*

advice, but later the chief power in the Roman state.

Seneca, ae, m., *L. Annaeus Seneca*, the Stoic philosopher, tutor of the Emperor Nero.

senecta, ae [senex], f., *old age*.

senectūs, ūtis [senex], f., *old age*.

senex, gen. **senis**, adj., *old*; comp. **senior**, *elder*; sup. **māximus** (**nātū**), *eldest*. As noun, **senex**, **senis**, m., *an old man*; **seniōrēs**, um, pl. m., *the elders* (men over 45).

senior, see **senex**.

senium, i [senex], n., *old age, decay*.

sententia, ae [sentiō], f., *opinion, thought; wish, inclination*.

sentiō, ire, **sēnsi**, **sēnsus**, *to discern by sense, feel; see, perceive; bene sentire dē, to think well of*.

con — **cōsentio**, ire, **sēnsi**, **sēnsum**, *to agree; conspire, plot*.

separātim [(2) **sē** + **parō**], adv., *separately, apart*.

sepeliō, ire, **īvī** (iī), **sepultus**, *to bury, inter*.

septem, indecl. num. adj., *seven*.

septēni, ae, a [septem], num. adj., *seven each, seven apiece*.

Septimulēius, i, m., *L. Septimulēius* of Anagnia in Latium, a friend of Ti. Gracchus, who afterwards sold his head for gold.

septimus [septem], num. adj., *seventh*.

septirēmis, e [septem + rēmus, *oar*], f. (sc. *nāvis*), *a ship with seven banks or tiers of oars*.

septuāgēsimus [septuāgintā, *seventy*], num. adj., *seventieth*.

sepultūra, ae [sepeliō], f., *burial, funeral*.

sequor, i, **secūtus sum**, *to follow; favor*.

ad — **adsequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to follow up, overtake; gain, attain*.

con — **cōsequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to follow, overtake; attain, acquire*.

in — **insequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to pursue, overtake*.

ob — **obsequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to comply with, yield to, submit to*.

per — **persequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to follow persistently, pursue, hound*.

prō — **prōsequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to follow, accompany, escort*.

sub — **subsequor**, i, **secūtus sum**, *to follow after, follow*.

Sergius, i, m., a Roman gentile name.

1. *L. Sergius Catilina*, see **Catilina**.

2. *M. Sergius Catilina*, grandfather of (1).

sēriō [abl. of **sērius**], adv., *in earnest, seriously, in good faith*.

sērius, adj., *grave, serious, earnest*.

sermō, ūnis [serō], m., *talk, conversation; speech*.

serō, ere, —, **tus**, *to bind together*.

con — **cōserō**, ere, uī, **tus**, *to join; manūs or pūgnam cōserere, to join battle, fight*.

dē — **dēserō**, ere, uī, **tus**, *to leave, abandon, forsake, neglect*.

dis — **disserō**, ere, uī, **tus**, *to speak, discourse, harangue*.

ex — **exserō**, ere, uī, **tus**, *to thrust out*.

sērō [abl. of **sērus**, *late*], adv., *late, too late*.

Sertōrius, i, m., *Quintus*, an officer in the army of Marius. He went to Spain as propraetor in b.c. 82, and maintained himself at the head of an independent force till his death in 72.

serva, ae [servus], f., *a slave woman*.

servilis, e [servus], adj., *of a slave; slavish, servile*.

servitūs, ūtis [servus], f., *slavery*.

Servius, i, m., see **Tullius**.

servō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to save, preserve, watch*.

con — **cōservō**, āre, āvi, ātus, *to keep safe, preserve*.

servus, *i.*, m., *a slave*.

sēsē, see **sui**.

sēstertius, *i* [sēmis, *half* + **tertius**], m. (sc. **nummus**), *a sesterce*, a small silver coin equivalent orig. to two and one-half asses, but later worth about four cents. See **ās**. In naming large sums of money the Romans speak of 'so many times a hundred thousand *sēstertii*' (*centēna mīlia sēstertium*).

sētius, see **secus**.

seu, see **sive**.

sevērē [**sevērus**], adv., *gravely, severely, sternly, strictly*.

sevēritās, ātis [**sevērus**], f., *sternness, strictness*.

sevērus, adj., *stern, strict, severe*.

sex, indeel. num. adj., *six*.

sexāgintā, num. adj., *sixty*.

Sextilis, *e*, adj., *of the sixth month*.

As noun, **Sextilis**, *is*, m. (sc. **mēnsis**), *August*. See **December**.

Sextilius, *i*, m., praetor in Africa in B.C. 88.

sextus [**sex**], num. adj., *sixth*.

Sextus, *i*, m., a Roman praenomen.

sī, conj., *if, whether*; **quod sī**, *but if*.

sibi, see **sui**.

sībilus, *i*, m., *a hissing, whistling*.

Sibyllinus [**Sibylla**, *a Sibyl, prophetess*], adj., *pertaining to the Sibyls, Sibylline*.

sīc, adv., *in this way, thus, so*.

siccō, *āre, āvī, ātus [**siccus**], *to drain*.*

siccus, adj., *dry*. As noun, **siccum**, *i*, n., *the dry ground*.

Sicilia, *ae*, f., *Sicily*.

Siculus, adj., *Sicilian*.

sīdō, sidere, —, —, *to seat one's self, sit down*.

ad — **adsīdō, ere, sēdī**, —, *to seat one's self, sit down*.

con — **cōnsīdō, ere, sēdī, sessum**, *to sit down; settle, encamp; take a position*.

re — **resīdō, ere, sēdī**, —, *to settle down, sink, subside; abate, grow calm*.

significō, *āre, āvī, ātus [**signum + faciō**], *to make signs, show; point out, indicate*.*

signō, āre, āvī, ātus [**signum**], *to set a mark on; sign, seal (a document)*.

ad — **adsignō, āre, āvī, ātus**, *to allot, award, assign*.

signum, *i*, n., *sign, signal; military standard, ensign; statue, image; signa inferre alicui, to advance against or attack any one*.

Silānus, *i*, m., *D. Iūnius Silānus Māniliānus*, praetor in Macedonia B.C. 142.

silēns, entis [orig. part. of **sileō**, *to be still*], adj., *still, quiet, silent*.

silentium, *i* [**silēns**], n., *stillness, quiet, silence*.

silva, ae, f., *a wood, forest*.

Silvia, *ae*, f., see **Rhēa**.

similis, *e*, adj., *like, similar*.

similiter [**similis**], adv., *in like manner, similarly*.

similitūdō, inis [**similis**], f., *likeness, resemblance, similarity*.

simul, adv., *at the same time; simul atque or āc, as soon as*.

simulō, āre, āvī, ātus [**similis**], *to make like, copy; feign, pretend*.

dis — **dissimulō, āre, āvī, ātus**, *to disguise, conceal, dissemble*.

simultās, ātis [**simul**], f., *enmity, hatred; simultātēs gerere, to carry on a feud*.

sine, prep. with abl., *without*.

singulāris, *e* [**singulī**], adj., *one by one, single, individual; remarkable, singular, unparalleled*.

singuli, *ae*, a, adj., *one at a time, one apiece, single*.

sinister, *tra, trum*, adj., *left*.

sīnō, ere, sīvī, situs, *to put, place; permit, let*.

sinus, ūs, m., *a curve, hollow, fold; fold*

- of the toga (as it crosses the breast), pocket; bosom.*
- sistō, ere, stitī, status**, trans., *to cause to stand, place, set*; intrans., *stand.*
- ab — absistō, ere, stitī, —**, *to withdraw, cease, desist.*
- con — cōnsistō, ere, stitī, —**, *to stand, take position (of an army); stop, halt; be firm, endure, continue.*
- dē — dēsistō, ere, stitī, —**, *to stand off from, cease, desist.*
- ex — existō, ere, stitī, —**, *to step forth; come to be, become, arise.*
- ob — obsistō, ere, stitī, —**, *to stand in the way of, resist, oppose.*
- re — resistō, ere, stitī, —**, *to oppose, withstand, resist.*
- sub — subsistō, ere, stitī, —**, *to take a stand, remain, tarry.*
- situs** [orig. part. of **sinō**], adj., *placed, situate, lying.*
- situs, ūs** [**sinō**], m., *location, site.*
- sive or seu, conj., or, or if, whether;** *sive . . . sive or seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, if . . . or if.*
- sōbrius**, adj., *sober, temperate.*
- socer, socerī**, m., *a father-in-law.*
- societās, ātis** [**socius**], f., *fellowship, association; alliance.*
- sociō, āre, āvi, ātus** [**socius**], *to join, unite; hold in common, share, divide.*
- socius, ī**, m., *fellow, comrade, ally.*
- sodālis, is**, m., *companion, associate.*
- sōl, sōlis**, m., *the sun.*
- soleō, ēre, itus sum**, *to be wont, be accustomed, use.*
- sōlitārius** [**sōlus**], adj., *lonely, isolated.*
- sōlitūdō, inis** [**solus**], f., *loneliness; lonely place, wilderness.*
- solitus** [**soleō**], adj., *wonted, usual, accustomed; as noun, solitum, ī, n., the customary, the usual.*
- solium, ī**, n., *chair of state, throne.*
- sollemnis, e**, adj., *religiously fixed, holy, sacred.*
- sollicitō, āre, āvi, ātus** [**sollicitus, troubled**], *to stir up, arouse, excite.*
- sōlūm** [**sōlus**], adv., *only; nōn . . . sōlūm . . . sed . . . etiam, not only . . . but also.*
- sōlus**, adj., *alone, single-handed, single, only; lonely, solitary.*
- solvō, ere, ī, solūtus**, *to loosen, unbind; let down; impair, destroy.*
- ab — absolvō, ere, ī, solūtus**, *to set free, release; acquit.*
- re — resolvō, ere, ī, solūtus**, *to loosen; dissolve, melt.*
- somnium, ī** [**somnus**], n., *a dream, vision.*
- somnus, ī**, m., *sleep.*
- sonitus, ūs** [**sonō, to resound**], m., *sound, crash, noise.*
- sōpiō, iro, īvī** (ii), **ītus** [cf. **sopor, a deep sleep**], *to put to sleep; pass., to sleep; sōpitī, buried in slumber.*
- soror, īris**, f., *a sister.*
- sorōrius** [**soror**], adj., *of a sister, sister's.*
- sors, sortis**, f., *lot, fate, destiny; decision by lot.*
- sorrior, īrī, ītus sum** [**sors**], *to cast lots; obtain by lot.*
- spatium, ī**, n., *space, room; distance; period of time.*
- speciēs, —**, acc. em., abl. ē [***speciō**], f., *sight, appearance; semblance, preteuse.*
- *speciō, ere, spexi, —**, *to look.*
- ad — adspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus**, *to look at, examine, inspect.*
- con — cōspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus**, *to catch sight of, spy; see.*
- dē — dēspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus**, *to look down upon, despise.*
- dis — dīspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus**, *to descry, perceive.*
- in — inspiciō, ere, spexi, spectus**, *to look into, examine, consider.*
- re — respiciō, ere, spexi, spectus**,

to look back (at), gaze at, consider; regard, respect.

spectāculum, ī [spectō], n., *show, sight, spectacle.*

spectātor, ūris [spectō], m., *spectator.*

spectō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of *speciō], *to look at, watch, b^ohold.*

ex — exspectō, āre, āvī, ātus, trans., *to look out for, await, expect;* intrans., *wait, wait to see.*

speculātor, ūris [speculator], m., *a lookout, spy, scout.*

speculator, ārī, ātus sum [specula, a *watch-tower*], *to spy out, examine.*

speculum, ī [*speciō], n., *a looking-glass, mirror (usually of metal).*

spernō, ēre, sprēvī, sprētus, *to set aside, despise, scorn.*

ab — āspēnor, ārī, ātus sum, *to disdain, despise, scorn.*

spērō, āre, āvī, ātus [spēs], *to hope (for), look for, expect.*

dē — dēspērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to lose hope, despair, despair of.*

spēs, speī, f., *hope, expectation; promise.*

spiritus, ūs [spirō], m., *breath; disposition, lofty spirit, ambition, pride.*

spirō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to breathe.*

ex — exspirō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to breathe out; die, expire (sc. animam).*

re — respirō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to breathe back or out, breathe (again); intrans., to recover breath, revive.*

splendor, ūris [splendeō, to *shine*], m., *brightness, splendor, magnificence.*

spoliō, āre, āvī, ātus [spolium], *to strip, rob, plunder.*

spolium, ī, n., *booty, spoil.*

spondeō, ēre, spōpondi, spōnsus, *to promise (sacredly), agree.*

dē — dēspondeō, ēre, ī, spōnsus, *to promise in marriage, betroth.*

re — respondeō, ēre, ī, spōnsus,

to answer, reply; correspond to, agree with.

spōnsus, ī [spondeō], m., *a lover, betrothed man.*

sponte [abl. of *spōns, *free will*], f., *voluntarily; with meā, tuā, or suā.* *of my, your, or his own free will.*

Spūrinna, ae, m., *Vestritius Spūrinna,* *an augur of the time of Julius Caesar.*

squāma, ae, f., *scale (of fish or snake).*

statim [cf. stō], adv., *instantly, at once.*

statiō, ūnis [stō], f., *station, post; picket line, guard.*

statua, ae [statuō], f., *a statue, image.*

statuō, ēre, ī, ūtus [stō], *to cause to stand, set up, place; determine; determine on, appoint, arrange.*

con — cōnstituō, ēre, ī, ūtus, *to set up, erect; set in order, organize; arrange, appoint; resolve.*

in — instituō, ēre, ī, ūtus, *to set in place, arrange; found, establish; determine, undertake, begin; train, teach.*

re — restituō, ēre, ī, ūtus, *to set up again, replace, restore, reinstate; repair, remedy, save.*

sub — substituō, ēre, ī, ūtus, *to put in place of, substitute; put.*

statūra, ae [stō], f., *size, height, stature.*

status, ūs [stō], m., *state, condition, rank.*

stercus, oris, n., *dung, manure.*

Sthenius, ī, m., *a Sicilian chief.*

sternō, ēre, strāvī, strātus, *to spread out, scatter; lay low.*

con — cōnsternō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to terrify, frighten, confound; move deeply, affect powerfully.*

prō — prōsternō, ēre, strāvī, strātus, *to overthrow, destroy.*

stimulus, ī, m., *goad; sharp point, prick.*

stinguō, ēre, —, —, to quench.

- ex** — *extinguō*, ere, *stinxī*, *stinctus*, to extinguish; destroy, kill.
- re** — *restinguō*, ere, *stinxī*, *stinctus*, to quench, extinguish, destroy.
- stipendium**, i [stips, gift + pendō], n., a payment; salary, pay; campaign;
- stipendia facere or merēre**, to serve a campaign.
- stirps, stirpis**, f., stock, race; offspring, progeny.
- stō**, stāre, steti, statum, to stand; stand firm, abide; stāre prōmissō, to stand by (lit., on) one's promise.
- circum** — *circumstō*, āre, stiti, —, to stand about, surround.
- con** — *cōnstō*, āre, stiti, —, to agree; stand firm, be fixed; consist of; cōstat, it is agreed, it is well known, it is certain; sibi cōstāre, to be consistent.
- ex** — *extō*, āre, stiti, —, to be extant, remain, exist.
- prae** — *praestō*, āre, stiti, stitus, intrans., to stand before, surpass, excel; trans., to show, make, render.
- stolidē** [*stolidus*, stupid], adv., stupidly.
- strāgēs**, is [*sternō*], f., overthrow, ruin, defeat; massacre.
- strāgulum**, i [*sternō*], n., coverlet, bedspread.
- strēnuus**, adj., brisk, active, vigorous.
- strepitus, ūs** [*strepō*, to make a noise], m., noise, din, crash; applause.
- stringō**, ere, *strinxī*, *strictus*, to draw or bind tight, press together, graze; draw, unsheathe (a sword or dagger).
- dē** — *dēstringō*, ere, *strinxī*, *strictus*, to draw, unsheathe.
- per** — *perstringō*, ere, *strinxī*, *strictus*, to touch, graze; thrill, run through.
- strūō**, ere, *strūxi*, *strūctus*, to pile up, arrange; build, erect.
- ex** — *exstruō*, ere, *strūxi*, *strūctus*, to pile or heap up, build.
- in** — *instruō*, ere, *strūxi*, *strūctus*, to build; arrange, draw up or array (troops); make ready, equip, fit out.
- studiōsē** [*studiōsus*, eager], adv., eagerly, zealously.
- studium**, i [*studeō*, to be eager], n., zeal, enthusiasm; desire, pursuit, study; good-will, affection.
- stultitia, ae** [*stultus*], f., folly.
- stultus**, adj., foolish, silly.
- stupēns**, entis [orig. part. of *stupeō*], adj., dazed, confused, dumbfounded.
- stupeō**, ēre, uī, —, to be struck senseless, be amazed or astounded.
- suādeō**, ēre, suāsī, suāsūrus, to advise, urge, exhort.
- dis** — *dissuādeō*, ēre, suāsī, suāsūrus, to advise against, oppose (by argument).
- per** — *persuādeō*, ēre, suāsī, suāsūrus, to persuade, induce; convince.
- sub**, prep. with (1) acc., under, towards, until, after; (2) with abl., under, beneath, at the foot of, close to; in the reign of; in composition, under, somewhat; in place of; underhandedly.
- subdō**, see dō.
- subdūcō**, see dūcō.
- subeō**, see (1) eō.
- subiciō**, see iaciō.
- subigō**, see agō.
- subitus** [*subeō*], adj., sudden, unexpected; abl. subitō as adv., on short notice, suddenly.
- sublātus**, see tollō.
- sublicius** [*sublica*, a pile], adj., consisting of or resting on piles.
- sublimis**, e, adj., uplifted, lofty; on high, through the sky.
- submittō**, see mittō.
- submoveō**, see moveō.
- subolēs**, is, f., a sprout, shoot; offspring, issue; race.
- subōrnō**, see ornō.

subscribō, see **scrībō**.

subsellium, ī [sub + sella], n., a low bench, seat.

subsequor, see **sequor**.

subsidiūm, ī [cf. **subsidiō**, to lie in wait], n., reserve troops; aid, help.

subsistō, see **sistō**.

substituō, see **statuō**.

subtexō, ere, uī, tus [sub + texō, to weave], to weave under, join; subjoin, add (in speech).

succēdō, see **cēdō**.

succēsor, ūris [succēdō], m., follower, successor.

succēssus, ūs [succēdō], m., favorable outcome, success.

succingō, see **cingō**.

succlāmō, see **clāmō**.

succurrō, see **currō**.

suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, to become accustomed to.

ad — **adsuēscō**, ere, suēvī, suētus, to accustom one's self to, be wont.

con — **cōnsuēscō**, ere, suēvī, suētus, to become accustomed.

sufficiō, see **faciō**.

suffigō, see **figō**.

suffōcō, āre, āvī, ātus [sub + fauces, the throat], to choke, strangle.

suffodiō, see **fodiō**.

suffrāgātor, ūris [suffrāgor, to vote for], m., supporter, partisan, follower.

suffrāgiūm, ī, n., a voting tablet, vote, ballot.

sui gen., sibi dat., sē acc. and abl. of the reflexive pron., sing. and pl., himself, herself, itself, themselves; **sēsē**, **sēmet**, strengthened forms of **sē**.

Sulla, ae, m., a cognomen in the Cornelian gens.

1. *L. Cornēlius Sulla*, surnamed *Fēlix*, born b.c. 138; consul in 88; commanded against Mithridates 88-84; fought Marius in 88, and again in 83, 82, becoming master of Italy.

He was then chosen perpetual dictator, and made many changes in the constitution. He resigned the dictatorship in 79, and died next year.

2. *P. Cornēlius Sulla*, nephew of (1), defended in 62 b.c. by Cicero from a charge of complicity in Catiline's conspiracy.

Sullānus, adj., of or by *Sulla*, *Sullan*; as noun, **Sullāni**, ūrum, pl. m., the followers of *Sulla*.

Sulpicius, ī, m., *Ser. Sulpicius Rūfus*, tribune of the people in 88 b.c., and a supporter of Marius.

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, to be, exist, live; with gen., belong to, be the part of; be true, be so; happen, take place; with dat., have, possess.

ab — **absum**, esse, āfui, to be away or absent, be far from; **prope abesse**, to be at no great distance, be near.

ad — **adsum**, esse, adfui, to be present or near; to aid (esp. in court).

dē — **dēsum**, deesse, dēfui, to be away or absent; be wanting; fail; to miss, let slip.

in — **insum**, inesse, īfui, to be in or on: belong to.

inter — **intersum**, esse, fuī, to be present at, take part in.

prae — **praesum**, praeesse, fuī, to be over or before; rule, govern, be in command of.

prō — **prōsum**, prōdesse, prōfui, to benefit, profit, aid.

super — **supersum**, esse, fuī, to be over and above, remain; survive, outlive.

summa, ae [summus], f., top, summit; chief point or place, supremacy; total, amount, sum.

summus. see **superus**.

sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus [sub + emō]. to take up, take, choose; enter upon, begin; spend.

- ab** — **absūmō**, **ere**, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, *to use up, consume; spend.*
- ad** — **adsūmō**, **ere**, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, *to take to one's self, receive.*
- con** — **cōnsūmō**, **ere**, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, *to use up, spend.*
- sūmptuārius** [**sūmptus**], adj., *relating to expense, sumptuary.*
- sūmptus**, **ūs** [**sūmō**], m., *outlay, expense.*
- supellex**, **supellectilis**, f., *household stuff, furniture.*
- super**, prep. (1) with acc., *over, above, upon, in addition to; during;* (2) with abl., *over, upon, beyond, in addition to.*
- superbē** [**superbus**], adv., *haughtily, proudly, arrogantly.*
- superbia**, ae [**superbus**], f., *pride, arrogance.*
- superbus** [**super**], adj., *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent.*
- Superbus**, i, m., see **Tarquinius.**
- superiaciō**, see **iaciō**.
- superior**, see **superus.**
- superō**, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**superus**], *to pass over, cross; overcome, subdue, conquer; excel, surpass.*
- supersum**, see **sum.**
- superus** [**super**], adj., *above, upper, higher; comp. superior, higher, superior, earlier; as noun, a superior; sup. suprēmus, highest, topmost, last, or summus, highest, greatest, extreme, most distinguished; often the highest part of, top of; Mare Superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea.*
- superveniō**, see **veniō**.
- supervivō**, see **vivō**.
- supplex**, icis [**sub + plicō**, *to fold, bend*], adj.. bending the knees in entreaty, *begging, suppliant; as noun, a suppliant.*
- suppliciter** [**supplex**], adv., *suppliantly, humbly.*
- supplicium**, i [**supplex**], n., *a kneeling*
- down (as suppliant, or to receive punishment); punishment, execution.*
- supplicō**, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātum** [**supplex**], *to kneel down; entreat, beseech; pray, worship; thank.*
- suprā** [**super**], adv., *above.*
- surgō**, **ere**, **surrēxi**, **surrectum** [**sub + regō**], *to stand up, rise, arise.*
- ad** — **adsurgō**, **ere**, **surrēxi**, —, *to rise up, arise.*
- suscipiō**, see **capiō**.
- sūspectus** [**orig. part. of sūspiciō, to suspect**], adj., *mistrusted, suspected.*
- sustineō**, see **teneō**.
- sūtor**, ūris [**sūō**, *to sew, stitch*], m., *a shoemaker, cobbler.*
- suus** [**sui**], adj., *his own, her own, its own, their own; his, her, its, their; as noun, sui, ūrum, pl. m., his (their) friends, followers, soldiers or fellow-citizens.*
- Syphāx**, ācis, m., *a prince of Numidia.*
- Syria**, ae, f., *Syria, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean.*

T

- T.**, abbreviation of the name **Titus.**
- tabella**, ae [**dim. of tabula**], f., *a small board, writing tablet.*
- taberna**, ae, f., *stall, shop (of boards); hut, tent.*
- tabernāculum**, i [**taberna**], n., *a tent.*
- tabula**, ae, f., *a board, plank; picture (sc. picta, painted); writing tablet; record, list.*
- taceō**, ēre, uī, —, *to be silent, say nothing.*
- tacitus** [**taceō**], adj., *silent, secret.*
- taedium**, i [**taedet, it wearies**], n., *weariness, disgust, loathing.*
- talentum**, i, n., *a talent, a Greek money measure, worth about \$1100.*
- tālis**, e, adj., *such, of such a kind;*
- tālis . . . quālis, such . . . as.*

tam, adv., *to such a degree, so much, as much, so; tam . . . quam, as . . . so, not only . . . but also.*

tamdiū, adv., *so long.*

tamen, adv., *yet, still, for all that, all the same, however, nevertheless.*

tamquam, conj., *as if.*

Tanaquil, ilis, f., the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv., *at length, at last, finally.*

tangō, ere, *tetigī tāctus, to touch.*

con — **contingō**, ere, *tigī tāctus, with acc., to touch; with dat., to occur to, fall to lot of, befall; happen.*

ob — **obtingō**, ere, *tigī, —, to fall to the lot of, befall; occur.*

tantum [**tantus**], adv., *so much (and no more), only, merely.*

tantummodō [**tantum** + **modō**], adv., *only, merely.*

tantus, adj., *so great, such; as noun, tantum, ī, n., so much.*

tardē [**tardus**, *slow*], adv., *slowly.*

tarditās, ātis [**tardus**, *slow*], f., *slowness, sluggishness.*

tardō, āre, āvī, ātus [**tardus**, *slow*], *to delay, hinder, impede.*

Tarentinus, adj., *of Tarentum, Tarentine; as noun, Tarentini, ūrum, pl. m., the people of Tarentum.*

Tarentum, ī, n., *a flourishing Greek city on the southern coast of Italy: modern Taranto.*

Tarpēia, ae, f., *a Roman maiden of the time of Romulus.*

Tarpēius, adj., *of Tarpeia, Tarpeian; rūpēs Tarpēia, the Tarpeian rock, a part of the Capitoline Hill, on the side toward the Forum.*

(1) **Tarquiniī**, ūrum, pl. m., *a city in Etruria.*

(2) **Tarquiniī**, ūrum, pl. m., *the Tarquin family, the Tarquins.*

Tarquinius, ī, m., *the name of a gens in early Rome, said to have come from Etruria.*

1. **Tarquinius Priscus**, the fifth king of Rome.

2. **Tarquinius Superbus**, the last king of Rome, expelled B.C. 509.

3. **Sextus Tarquinius**, son of (2).

4. **L. Tarquinius Collātinus**, cousin of (3), and husband of Lucretia.

Tatius, ī, m., *Titus Tatius*, a Sabine king, and joint ruler with Romulus.

tēctum, ī [tegō], n., *a covering, roof; covered structure, house.*

tegō, ere, *tēxi. tēctus, to cover; hide, conceal; defend, guard.*

dē — **dētegō**, ere, *tēxi. tēctus, to uncover, expose; betray.*

tēgula, ae [tego], f., *roof tile, tile.*

tēlum, ī, n., *missile; spear, javelin.*

temerārius [**temerē**], adj., *heedless, rash, reckless.*

temerē, adv., *blindly, rashly, heedlessly.*

temeritās, ātis [**temerē**], f., *rashness, heedlessness, temerity.*

temperāns, antis [*orig. part. of temperō*], adj., *moderate, temperate, sober.*

temperō, āre, āvī, ātus [**tempus**], *to set bounds to, restrain.*

tempestās, ātis [**tempus**], f., *point or period of time; storm, tempest.*

templum, ī, n., *a sacred spot; temple.*

tempus, oris. n., *time, period, season; opportunity, occasion.*

tendō, ere, *tetendi*, *tentus and tēnsus, to spread out, stretch; īnsidiās tēdere, to lay a trap for, plot against.*

con — **contendō**, ere, ī, *tentus, to stretch; exert one's self, strive, insist; hasten, march quickly.*

in — **intendō**, ere, ī, *tentus, to stretch, stretch towards; aim, direct.*

ob(s) — **ostendō**, ere, ī, *tentus, to stretch out, show; produce, furnish; disclose, make known.*

por (= **prō**) — **portendō**, ere, ī,

tentus, *to point out, indicate; fore-shadow, portend.*

prō — prôtendō, *ere, i, tentus, to stretch out, extend.*

tenebrae, *ārum, pl. f., darkness, gloom; a hiding place.*

tenebricōsus [*tenebrae*], *adj., dark, gloomy.*

teneō, ēre, ui, tentus, to hold, keep; possess; maintain, guard, defend; seize.

ab — abstineō, ēre, ui, tentus, to hold back or from; keep aloof from; refrain from, abstain.

con — contineō, ēre, ui, tentus, to keep, hold, contain; restrain, rule, curb.

dē — dētineō, ēre, ui, tentus, to hold back or off: detain, hinder.

ob — obtineō, ēre, ui, tentus, to hold, possess; rule, govern.

per — pertineō, ēre, ui, —, to stretch out, extend; reach.

re — retineō, ēre, ui, tentus, to keep or hold (back), retain, detain.

sub(s) — sustineō, ēre, ui, tentus, to hold up, support, sustain; bear, endure; hold in check, restrain.

tentō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of *tendō*], *to touch, handle; try, attempt; sound, try to win over.*

tentōrium, i [*tendō*], *n., a tent.*

ter, num. adv., thrice, three times.

Terentius, i, m., a Roman gentile name. See *Varrō*.

Terentius, i, m., a comrade of Pompey the Great.

tergiversor, āri, — [*tergum + vertō*], *to twist and turn, shuffle, evade.*

tergum, i, n., back, rear.

ternī, ae, a [*cf. trēs*], *num. adj., three on each side, by threes, three.*

terō, ere, trīvi, trītus, to rub, wear away; waste, kill.

terra, ae, f., the earth, ground; land.

terreō, ēre, ui, itus, to frighten, alarm, terrify; deter.

dē — dēterreō, ēre, ui, itus, to frighten off, deter, keep from.

terribilis, e [*terreō*], *adj., frightful, dreadful.*

terror, ūris [*terreō*], *m., fear, panic.*

tertius [*cf. trēs*], *adj., third; abl. n.*

tertiō as adv., the third time.

tēstimōnium, i [*tēstis, a witness*], *n., evidence, testimony, proof.*

tēstor, āri, ātus sum [*tēstis, a witness*], *to bear witness, be a witness.*

Teutobochus, i, m., a chief of the Teutones.

Teutonēs, um, pl. m., the Teutones, a Germanic people which invaded Italy, but was defeated by Marius.

thēsaurus, i, m., a treasure, hoard.

Thessalia, ae, f., Thessaly, a large district in the northeastern part of Greece.

Ti., abbreviation of the name Tiberius.

Tiberis, is, m., the river Tiber.

Tiberius, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Ticinus, i, m., the Ticinus, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, tributary to the Po.

tigillum, i [dim. of *tignum, beam*], *n., a little beam.*

Tigrānēs, is, m., a king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

timeō, ēre, ui, —, to be afraid, fear.

timidus [*timeō*], *adj., fearful, timid.*

tirōcinium, i [*tirō, a raw recruit*], *n., a soldier's first campaign; military inexperience.*

titulus, i, m., inscription, placard, notice.

Titus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

toga, ae, f., the toga, the characteristic outer robe of the Romans. See also praetextus.

togātus [*toga*], *adj., clad in the toga; in peaceful garb, unarmed.*

tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, to lift, raise, take up; remove, abolish.

tonitrus, ūs [tonō, *to thunder*], m., *thunder, peal of thunder.*

tōnsor, ūris [tondeō, *to shear*], m., *a barber.*

tōnsōrius [tōnsor], adj., *of a barber, barber's.*

Tōranius, ī, m., *Titus*, who betrayed his father to the second triumvirate.

Torquātus, ī [torquis], m., a cognomen common in the Manlian gens.

1. *T. Mānlius Torquātus*, dictator in 353 and 349 B.C., consul 347, 344, and 340.

2. *T. Mānlius Torquātus*, son of (1), put to death by his father for disobedience of orders.

torqueō, ēre, torsī, tortus, *to turn, twist; torture, torment.*

torquis, is [torqueō], m., *a twisted collar, necklace.*

torvē [torvus, *grim*], adv., *sternly, grimly.*

tot. indecl. adj., *so many.*

totidem [tot], indecl. adj., *just as many, the same number of.*

totiēns [tot], adv., *so many times, so often.*

tōtus, gen. tōtiūs, dat. tōti, adj., *all, all the, the whole, entire.*

trādō, see dō.

trādūcō, see dūcō.

trahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to draw, drag; detain.*

ab — **abstrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to drag off or away; carry off.*

con — **contrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to draw together, collect, assemble.*

dē — **dētrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to draw or strip off, remove; drag.*

dis — **distrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to pull asunder, part, separate.*

ex — **extrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to draw or pull out; prolong, waste.*

per — **pertrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to draw along, drag; lead.*

re — **retrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctus, *to draw or drag back.*

trāiciō, see iaciō.

trānō, see nō.

trāns, prep. with acc., *across, beyond, over.*

trānscedēō, see scandō.

trānseō, see (1) eō.

trānsferō, see ferō.

trānsfigō, see figō.

trānsfodiō, see fodiō.

trānsfugiō, see fugiō.

trānsgredior, see gradior.

trānsigō, see agō.

trānsiliō, see saliō.

trānsmittō, see mittō.

trānsversus [trāns + vertō], adj., *turned across, crosswise; out of the way.*

Trasumēnus, ī, m., a lake in Etruria, famous as the scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans in B.C. 217.

Trebia, ae, f., *the Trebia*, a small tributary of the Po, near Placentia.

trecentēsimus [trecenti], num. adj., *three hundredth.*

trecenti, ae, a [trēs + centum], num. adj., *three hundred.*

tredecim [trēs + decem], indecl. num. adj., *thirteen.*

tremō, ere, uī, —, *to quake, tremble.*

trepidātiō, ūnis [trepidō], f., *alarm, confusion.*

trepidō, āre, āvī, —, *to be in alarm or confusion; tremble, waver.*

trēs, tria, num. adj., *three.*

tribūnal, ālis [tribūnus], n., *a judgment seat, tribunal.*

tribūnatūs, ūs [tribūnus], m., *the tribuneship, office of tribune.*

tribūnicius [tribūnus], adj., *of a tribuno, tribunitial.*

tribūnus, ī [tribus], m., *chief of a tribe, tribune; tribūnus militum or militāris, military tribune, captain,*

one of the minor officers of a legion,

six in number; **tribūnus plēbis**, *tribune of the people*, elected from the plebeians. The office was created in 494 B.C. to protect the plebeians against the patricians. Ten *tribūni plēbis* were elected annually. Their persons were sacred.

tribuō, ere, ī, ūtus [tribus], *to assign, grant, give.*

dis — distribuō, ere, ī, ūtus, to divide, distribute, apportion.

tribus, ūs [cf. *trēs*], f., *a tribe* (orig. a third part of the people).

tribūtum, ī [tribuō], n., *tax, tribute.*

triennium, ī [trēs + annus], n., *the space of three years, three years.*

trigemini, ae, a [trēs + geminus], adj., *born three at a birth*; as noun, pl. m., *triplets.*

trigintā, indec. num. adj., *thirty.*

tristis, e, adj., sad, sorrowful; stern, severe.

triumphālis, e [triumphus], adj., *pertaining to a triumph, triumphal.*

triumphō, āre, āvi, ātum [triumphus], *to celebrate a triumph, triumph.*

triumphus, ī, m., a triumph, the splendid procession in which the victorious general entered the city, accompanied by his soldiers and the spoil and captives he had taken. The procession passed round the Capitoline Hill into the Via Sacra, then into the Forum, and on up to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

triumvir, virī [trēs + vir], m., *a triunvir*, one of a board of three commissioners.

tropaeum, ī, n., a trophy, sign of victory, made usually by fastening captured arms to the trunk of a tree.

trucidō, āre, āvi, ātus, to cut to pieces, slaughter, butcher.

truncus, ī, m., stem, trunk (of a tree); trunk, body.

tū, tui, pl. vōs, vestrum or vestrī, pers. pron., trou, you.

tueor, ēri, itus sum, to look at, watch; defend, protect.

in — intueor, ēri, itus sum, to look closely at or upon, gaze at.

Tullius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Servius Tullius*, sixth king of Rome.

2. *M. Tullius Cicerō*, the orator. See *Cicerō*.

Tullus, ī, m., praenomen of *Tullus Hostilius*, third king of Rome.

tum, adv., then, at that time; thereupon.

tumultuor, āri, ātus sum [tumultus], to make a disturbance, riot.

tumultus, ūs, m., a disturbance, uproar; rebellion, riot.

tumulus, ī [tumeō, to swell], m., a hillock, mound, hill.

tunc, adv., then, at that time; accordingly, thereupon.

turba, ae, f., a hubbub, crowd, throng.

turbulentus [turba], adj., stormy, confused, troubled.

turdus, ī, m., a thrush, fieldfare.

urma, ae, f., a troop or squadron (of cavalry).

turpis, e, adj., ugly; base, dishonorable.

turris, is, m., tower, castle; howdah.

tūs. tūris, n., incense.

tūtēla, ae [tueor], f., protection, guardianship.

(1) **tūtor, āris [tueor]**, m., *protector, guardian.*

(2) **tūtor, āri, ātus sum [freq. of tueor]**, *to guard, protect.*

tūtus [orig. part. of tueor], adj., *safe*; **tūtō, abl. as adv., safely.**

U

ūber, eris, n., teat, dug, udder.

ubi, interr. adv., where? when? As

conj., both interr. and rel., *where, when.*

ūlciscor, *i*, *ultus sum, to punish, avenge.*

ūllus, gen. *ūlliūs*, adj., *any, any one.*

ūlterior, *ius*, gen. *ōris* [*ūltrā*], adj., *farther, remoter; sup. ūltimus, farthest, last, utmost, greatest; ūltima manus, finishing touches; ūlterius, adv., beyond, farther, more, longer; ūltimum, adv., for the last time.*

ūltimum, ūltimus, see **ūlterior**.

ūltiō, ūnis [*ulciscor*], f., *revenge.*

ūltrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *on the other side, beyond; ūltrā fidem, incredibly.*

ūltrō, adv., *of one's own accord, voluntarily.*

umbra, ae, f., *shadow, shade.*

umerus, i, m., *the shoulder.*

unde, adv. (1) interr., *whence? from whom, from which?* (2) rel., *whence, from whom, from which; wherefore.*

ūndecim [*ūnus + decem*], indecl. num. adj., *eleven.*

undique, adv., *from all sides; on all sides, everywhere.*

unguis, is, m., *a (finger) nail.*

ūniversus [*ūnus + vertō*], adj., *all in one, whole, entire.*

ūnus, gen. *ūniūs*. adj., *one, only, sole, alone; ūnus quisque, each one.*

urbānus [*urbs*], adj., *of or in the city, esp. in Rome; refined, witty; as noun, urbāni, ūrum, pl. m., city people; town wits.*

urbs, urbis, f., *a city; The City (Rome).*

ūrinātor, ūris, m., *a diver.*

ūrna, ae [*ūrō*], f., *a vessel, urn (of baked clay).*

ūrō, ere, ūssi, ūstus, *to burn.*

co + amb(i) — combūrō, ere, ūssi, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

dē — deūrō, ere ūssi, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

ex — exūrō, ere, ūssi, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

ūsquam, adv., *anywhere.*

ūsque, adv., *all the way, right on, continuously, even.*

ūsūrpō, āre, āvi, ātus [*ūsus + rapiō*], *to make use of, enjoy.*

ūsus, ūs [*ūtor*], m., *use, employment; experience, training; profit, advantage, convenience.*

ut, adv., interr., *how? in what way?* rel., *as, just as; since, seeing that;* **ut . . . ita**, *just as . . . so.*

ut, conj., (1) with indic., *when; ut pri-
mum, as soon as;* (2) with subj. of purpose, *in order that, that; of result, so that, that.*

(1) **uter, utris**, m., *leather bag, skin.*

(2) **uter, utra, utrum**, adj., (1) interr., *which of (the) two?* (2) rel., *which-ever one (of the two).*

uterque, traque, trumque [*uter + que*], adj., *each (of the two), both.*

ūtilis, e [*ūtor*], adj., *useful, helpful: profitab'e, expedient.*

ūtilitās, ātis [*ūtilis*], f., *profit, ad-vantage.*

ūtinam, adv., *oh that! would that!*

ūtique, adv., *at any rate, surely; especially.*

ūtor, ūti. ūsus sum, *make use of, employ; enjoy, take advantage of; aliquid ūtendum dare, to lend.*

utpote, adv., *seeing that, inasmuch as, since.*

utrimque [*uterque*], adv., *from or on both sides, on either hand.*

uxor, ūris, f., *a wife.*

V

vacō, āre, āvi, —, *to be empty, be free (e.g. from labor), have leisure.*

vacuuſ [*vacō*], adj., *empty, unoccupied.*

vādō, ere, —, —, to go, rush.

ex — ēvādō, ere, vāsī, vāsus, to go forth or away ; get away, escape ; get to be, become.

in — invādō, ere, vāsī, vāsum, to enter ; attack ; seize, take possession of.

vae, interj., oh ! alas ! woe !

vāgītus, ūs [vāgiō, to cry], m., squalling, crying.

valeō, ēre, uī, itūrus, to be well or strong ; have power or influence, prevail.

Valerius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *M. Valerius Māximus Corvīnus.* See **Māximus** (1).

2. *C. Valerius Catullus.* See **Catullus**.

valētūdō, inis [valeō], f., health (good or bad) ; good health ; sickness.

validus [valeō], adj., strong, stout ; powerful.

vallēs, or vallis, is, f., valley, vale.

vāllum, ī, n., stockade, rampart, wall.

vānus, adj., empty, idle ; ostentatious, vain.

varius, adj., various, different, diverse.

varix, icis, m., a dilated vein.

Varrō, ūnis, m., *C. Terentius Varrō*, consul in 219 and 216; defeated at Cannae, with his colleague Paulus.

Vārus, ī, m., see **Quīntilius**.

vas, vadis, m., bail, security ; surety.

vās, vāsis (pl. vāsa, ūrum), n., a vessel, dish.

vāstō, āre, āvī, ātus [vāstus], to lay waste, devastate, destroy.

vāstus, adj., empty, waste ; immense, huge.

vegetus [vegeō, to quicken], adj., lively, animated.

vehementer [vehemēns, earnest], adv., earnestly, seriously, severely ; exceedingly.

vehō, ere, vexī, vectus, to bear, carry,

convey ; in pass., with nāvī or equō, to sail, ride.

ad — advehō, ere, vexī, vectus, to carry or bring to, bring.

ex — ēvehō, ere, vexī, vectus, to lift, raise, elevate.

in — invehō, ere, vexī, vectus, to carry in or to ; in pass., ride into, sail to.

prō — prōvehō, ere, vexī, vectus, to carry forward ; in pass., to sail, proceed.

Vēientēs, um, pl. m., *the people of Veii*, a town in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome.

vel [old imperative of (1) volō], adv. and conj., even ; or, or else ; vel . . .

vel, either . . . or.

vēlō, āre, āvī, ātus, to cover up, veil.

vēlōcītās, ātis [vēlōx], f., speed, swiftness.

vēlōx, ūcis, adj., swift, fleet, quick.

velut or veluti, adv., just as if, as if ; ostensibly.

vēnābulum, ī [vēnor], n., a hunting spear.

vēnātiō, ūnis [vēnor], f., hunting ; a hunting spectacle, in which wild beasts fought against men, or against one another.

vēndō, ere, didī, ditus [contr. from vēnumdō], to sell.

venēnum, ī, n., poison.

venerātiō, ūnis [veneror], f., respect, reverence ; an object of reverence or awe.

veneror, ārī, ātus sum, to reverence, worship, revere, respect, honor.

venia, ae, f., indulgence, favor, pardon.

veniō, īre, vēni, ventum, to come, go.

ad — adveniō, īre, vēni, ventum, to come to, reach, arrive at, arrive.

circum — circumveniō, īre, vēni, ventus, to surround, beset.

con — conveniō, īre, vēni, ventus, to come together, assemble ; with

acc., *to meet*; **convenit**, *impers.*, *it is agreed, an arrangement is made.*

in — **inveniō**, *ire, vēni, ventus*, *to come upon, find, discover.*

ob — **obveniō**, *ire, vēni, ventum*, *to come or go to meet; befall, occur to; fall to the lot of.*

per — **perveniō**, *ire, vēni, ventum*, *to come to, reach; penetrate, attain to.*

prae — **praeveniō**, *ire, vēni, ventus*, *to come before, get start of, anticipate, outstrip.*

super — **superveniō**, *ire, vēni, ventum*, *to come to the rescue, arrive.*

vēnor, *ārī, ātus sum*, *to hunt, chase.*

venter, *tris*, *m.*, *the stomach.*

ventitō, *āre, āvī*, — [freq. of **veniō**], *to come or go often, resort.*

ventus, *ī*, *m.*, *wind.*

vēnumdō, *dare, dedi, datus* [**vēnum**, *sale + dō*], *to sell.*

Venusia, *ae*, *f.*, *a town in Southern Italy, between Apulia and Lucania.*

venustus [**venus**, *grace*], *adj.*, *charming, graceful.*

verber, *eris*, *n.*, *a lash, whip; blow.*

verbum, *ī*, *n.*, *a word; saying, phrase.*

vērē [**vērus**], *adv.*, *truthfully, truly.*

verēcundia, *ae* [**vereor**], *f.*, *modesty, shame; respect, reverence.*

vereor, *ērī, itus sum*, *to feel awe of, respect; feur, be afraid.*

vērō [abl. of **vērus**], *adv.*, *truly, heartily; in truth, indeed, however, but.*

verrūca, *ae*, *f.*, *a wart, pimple.*

versiculus [versus], *m.*, *a little verse; a line.*

versō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [freq. of **vertō**], *to twist, turn; pass., to dwell, abide, be; employ one's self, conduct one's self.*

versus, *ūs* [**vertō**], *m.*, *a verse, line.*

vertex, *icis* [**vertō**], *m.*, *summit, peak, crest.*

vertō, *ere, ī, versus*, *to turn, change; in pass., turn about, return.*

ab — **āvertō**, *ere, ī, versus*, *to turn away or aside, avert, divert.*

con — **convertō**, *ere, ī, versus*, *to turn round, change; turn, direct; divert, misuse; **conversus**, turning.*

dis — **divertō**, *ere, ī, versus*, *to turn away or aside.*

ex — **ēvertō**, *ere, ī, versus*, *to overturn, destroy, ruin.*

inter — **intervertō**, *ere, ī, versus*, *to turn aside; embezzle, misappropriate.*

re — **revertor**, *ī, revertī* or (less often) **reversus sum**, *to return; revert, recur.*

vērum [**vērus**], *adv.*, *truly, certainly; but.*

vērus, *adj.*, *true, real, genuine. For **rē vērā**, see **rēs**.*

vescor, *ī, —, to eat.*

vesper, *eri*, *m.*, *evening.*

Vesta, *ae*, *f.*, *the goddess of the hearth, and so of the family and the state.*

A fire was kept burning continually in her temple near the Forum, which six maidens, called Vestals, watched in turn, since the Romans believed that the maintenance of this fire was closely connected with the continuance of their state. The Vestals were not allowed to marry during their term of office.

vester, *tra, trum* [orig. **voster**; cf. **vōs**], *poss. pron. adj.*, *your, yours.*

vēstibulum, *ī*, *n.*, *vestibule, entrance.*

vēstigium, *ī*, *n.*, *footstep, footprint.*

vestis, *is*, *f.*, *clothing, garments; a robe.*

veterānus [**vetus**], *adj.*, *old, veteran.*

As noun, **veterāni**, *ōrum*, *pl. m.*, *veteran soldiers, veterans.*

vetō, *āre, uī, itus*, *not allow, forbid.*

vetus, *eris*, *adj.*, *old, aged; of a former time, ancient.*

vexō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of vehō],
to shake; trouble, disturb.

via, ae, f., highway, road; passage,
march, journey.

vicārius, ī [vicis], m., a substitute,
proxy.

vicēsimus [cf. vigintī], num. adj.,
twentieth.

vicēs [cf. vigintī], num. adv., twenty
times.

vicinus [vicus], adj., neighboring,
near.

(vicis), is (nom. wanting), f., alterna-
tion, change, succession; in vicem,
in turn.

victor, ūris [vincō], m., conqueror,
rictor; as adj., victorious.

victōria, ae [victor], f., victory.

vicus, ī, m., a street; village, town.

vidēlicet [vidēre + licet], adv., you
see, clearly; of course, that is.

videō, ēre, vidi, visus, to see, perceive,
understand; in pass., seem.

in — invideō, ēre, vidi, visus, to
look askance at, to envy.

vigil, vigilis, adj., wakeful, alert; as
noun, a watchman, sentinel.

vigilantia, ae [vigil], f., wakefulness,
vigilance, watchfulness.

vigilia, ae [vigil], f., wakefulness; a
watch (a fourth part of the night).

vīgintī, indecl. num. adj., twenty.

vilicus, ī [villa], m., overseer, steward.

villa, ae, f., a country house, villa.

vīminālis, e [vimen, an osier], adj., of
osiers; as noun, Viminālis, is, m.
(sc. collis), the Vimināl Hill, one of
the seven hills of Rome.

vincō, ire, vixi, vincetus, to bind,
fetter.

vincō, ere, vici, victus, to conquer,
defeat; surpass; intrans., prevail.

dē — dēvincō, ere, vici, victus,
to conquer completely, subdue.

vinculum, ī [vinciō], n., a bond; in
pl., bonds, chains, jail.

vindex, icis, m., champion, protector.
vindicō, āre, āvi, ātus [vis + dicō],
to claim; protect; avenge; pun-
ish.

vinum, ī, n., wine.

violentus [vis], adj., violent, impetu-
ous.

violō, āre, āvi, ātus [vis], to injure;
dishonor, outrage.

vir, viri, m., a man, hero; husband.

virēs, see vis.

virga, ae, f., a rod, scourge.

Virgīnia, ae, f., the maiden whose
attempted enslavement by Appius
Claudius led to the downfall of the
Decemvirs, b.c. 449.

Virgīnius, ī, m., L., the father of Vir-
ginia, consul in b.c. 449.

virgō, inis, f., young girl, maiden,
virgin.

virilis, e [vir], adj., manly.

virītim [vir], adv., man by man, singly,
individually.

virtūs, ūtis [vir], f., manliness,
strength, bravery; ability.

vis, gen. and dat. wanting, acc. vim,
abl. vi, f., strength, force; hostile
force, violence; quantity, number;
pl., virēs, energy, vigor, resources;
vim facere, to use violence.

visō, ere, ī, us [freq. of videō], to go
to see, visit.

visus, ūs [videō], m., appearance,
vision.

vita, ae [cf. vivō], f., life.

vitium, ī [vieō, to twist], n., a fault,
failing, vice.

vituperandus [gerundive of vituperō].
adj., blameworthy.

vituperātiō, ūnis [vituperō], f., cen-
sure, criticism.

vituperō, āre, āvi, ātus, to blame, cen-
sure.

vivō, ere, vixi, victum, to live.

super — supervivō, ere, vixi, —,
to live beyond, outlive, survive.

vīvus [vīvō], adj., *living, alive; of water, running.*

vix, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.*

vōciferor, ārī, ātus sum [vōx + ferō], *to cry out, shout, exclaim.*

vocitō, āre, āvī. ātus [freq. of **vocō**], *to call repeatedly or loudly.*

vocō, āre, āvī, ātus [cf. **vōx**], *to call, summon, name.*

ab — *āvocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call off, or away.*

ad — *advocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call to (one), summon; call together.*

con — *convocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call together, summon.*

ex — *ēvocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call forth or out, summon.*

prō — *prōvocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call forth, challenge; appeal to.*

re — *revocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call back, call again, recall.*

volitō, āre, āvī, — [freq. of (2) **volō**], *flit about; fly, hasten.*

(1) **volō, velle, volū, —, to wish; be willing; be minded, determine.**

(2) **volō, āre, āvī, ātūrus, to fly.**

ab — *āvolō, āre, āvī, —, to fly or hasten away.*

dē — *dēvolō, āre, —, —, to fly down, fly.*

Volsci, ūrum, pl. m., an ancient tribe living in the southern part of Latium, finally subdued by the Romans in B.C. 338.

volucer, cris. cre [(2) **volō**], adj., *fly-ing, winged; as noun, f. (sc. avis), a bird.*

volumen. inis [volvō, *to roll*], n., *roll of writing, scroll, volume, book.*

voluntārius [voluntās], adj., *of free will, voluntary.*

voluntās, ātis [(1) **volō**], f., *will, wish, desire, inclination.*

vōs, see **tū**.

vōtum, ī [voveō], n., *a vow, wish, prayer.*

voveō, ēre, vōvī. vōtus, to promise solemnly, vow, dedicate.

dē — *dēvoveō, ēre, vōvī, vōtus, to consecrate, doom, devote.*

vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, sound, tone; cry, cail; saying, speech.*

vulgāris, e [vulgus], adj., *common-place, ordinary, vulgar.*

vulgō [vulgus], adv., *commonly, popularly, generally.*

vulgus, ī, n., *the masses, multitude, the common people.*

vulnerō, āre, āvī, ātus [vulnus], *to wound, hurt, injure.*

vulnus, eris, n., *a wound; blow, misfortune.*

vultur, uris, m., *a vulture.*

vultus, ūs, m., *the expression of the face, features, countenance.*

X

Xanthippus, ī, m., a Spartan general by whose aid the Carthaginians defeated Regulus in B.C. 255.

Xenophōn, ūntis, m., Xenophon, an Athenian general and author, who lived about B.C. 440–350.

Xerxēs, is, m., a king of Persia, defeated by the Greeks at Salamis B.C. 480.

Z

Zama, ae, f., a city in Numidia, near Carthage.

zōna, ae, f., *a girdle, belt; money belt.*

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